



Headquarters - Info - Line

... a service from ...

The New Zealand Association of
Radio Transmitters Incorporated



6th July 2003

Issue # 55

Greetings Everyone,

Welcome to **Headquarters-Info-Line** a fortnightly bulletin of news from NZART Headquarters E-mailed directly to Branches.

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NZART Business Manager Debby ZL2TDM Says:

Jim let me have a listen to the final recording of my message for the last Official Broadcast, did I really sound like that. Must have 'cos it seems to have stirred a few into action.

My thanks go to you all for listening and also sending in some very good suggestions. I have received ideas for introducing promotional CD-Rom's, videos and also what could be included on the CD-Rom version of 2004 Call Book. One other suggestion was to have a road show, much the same as the Army or Open Polytechnic. Very expensive, but one can never say never as you all should know what can come from an idea!

Call Book 2004 - Speaking of the Call Book for 2004 on CD-Rom. Council have agreed, that rather than just include this in the 2004 Call Book, a coupon on the front wrapper of this years July/August issue of Break In will need to be completed and sent back to HQ (together with the 2004 subscription payment) by 31 January 2004. This will then give us a fairly good idea of how many to produce. Why waste money, if the need is not there.

Subscriptions for 2004 - Yes it's almost that time again. Please remember, included with the July/August issue of Break In, is the 2003/2004 Call Book, PLUS your annual subscription invoice. You can return both the payment for your subs and the CD-Rom request coupon back at the same time and save on postage!

NZART AGM Minutes - I have attached to this edition of HQ Info Line for your information, the Conference Minutes from Masterton. Enjoy!

Silent Key - You may recall a few issues ago, that I advised Ernie Rasmussen ZL1KOB had moved down to Wainuiomata, from Whakatane. Regrettably Ernie became a silent key on Thursday 26th June. Our sincere condolences go to Ernie's children.

I'm away - I will be taking a few days off during from 15th to 18th July inclusive. If you need me urgently, I can be contacted on my cell phone # 021 717 378. Other wise just leave a message, or e-mail.

C U L8R

A dramatic improvement in the 40-meter band! IARU Team Conclude the Job At WRC-03 in Geneva

The 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference concluded its discussions of the issues on its agenda on Thursday afternoon, 3 July, after marathon Plenary sessions that tested the patience and stamina of the conferees. The previous day's deliberations did not end until 3:30 AM; Thursday's business began at 9:00 AM and finally concluded at 3:30 PM without a break, 3-1/2 hours behind the original conference schedule.

Now that the final reading of texts submitted to the Plenary is finished, the Final Acts are being duplicated in print and on CD-ROM for distribution on Friday, 4 July. Delegations that wish to do so will be submitting declarations and reservations. The signing ceremony will take place on Friday afternoon, 4 July. Thus the four-week conference draws to a close. Please refer to IARU releases dated 11, 26 and 23 June for reports on the previous weeks' activities related to Amateur Radio. They are available on the IARU Web site at <http://www.iaru.org/rel030611.html>, <http://www.iaru.org/rel030616.html>, and <http://www.iaru.org/rel030623.html> respectively.

The big news for radio amateurs is that there will be a **dramatic improvement in the 40-meter band!** After weeks of debate and efforts to resolve great differences between numerous proposals, including strong positions for no change, the conference agreed to shift broadcasting stations in Regions 1 and 3 out of the 7100-7200 kHz band and to reallocate the band to the amateur service in those two regions. The allocation in Region 2 of 7000-7300 kHz remains exclusively amateur. The broadcasting band in Regions 1 and 3 will become 7200-7450 kHz and in Region 2, 7300-7400 kHz. The change will take effect on 29 March 2009, less than six years from now – a relatively short time by ITU standards.

In Regions 1 and 3 the 7100-7200 kHz band will become exclusively amateur on that Date. A footnote containing the names of countries that are mainly in Region 3 and the Arab States makes the band also available to the fixed and mobile services in those countries on a primary basis.

It was not easy to achieve such a positive outcome on this issue. As late as Thursday evening, 26 June, it had not been possible for the delegates to reach agreement on a broad outline for 7-MHz realignment. While those favoring change had been able to merge their differing proposals to some extent, there were still three schools of thought: 200 kHz for amateurs in Regions 1 and 3 (to align with the amateur allocation in Region 2), 100 kHz (partial alignment), and no change. In the meetings addressing the issue, those advocating 200 kHz were the most numerous and active. Still, it was apparent that the no-change advocates were also numerous. The no-change administrations and those that wanted to do something for the amateur service, but could not support the full 200 kHz we were seeking, tended to be inflexible. Some of the latter envisioned very long transition periods – in one case, 30 years!

The time-honored way in which decisions are made in the ITU is by reaching consensus in a way that makes everyone equally unhappy. Since the discussions in drafting groups, Sub-Working Group 4C1, and Working Group 4C had not made progress toward a consensus, and since the same was true of several other issues, on Thursday evening the conference chairman, Dr. Veena Rawat of Canada, brought together a number of delegates and regional coordinators to solve these problems. In the case of 7 MHz, the outcome was a proposed compromise that was brought to Committee 4 the following day, Friday, 27 June. The key elements of the compromise were described in last week's report. It provided 100 kHz for amateurs in one stage, with the possibility of trying for the additional 100 kHz at the next conference. Still, many differences remained as to the timetable, how to mitigate the impact on other services, how much (if any) broadcasting should be expanded in Region 2, and so on.

Unfortunately, the workload of Committee 4 was such that the proposed compromise could not be discussed in the committee. A last-ditch effort to bridge the differences was undertaken on Monday evening, 30 June, in an Ad Hoc Group of the Plenary chaired by Alan Ashman of Australia. The initial results were not very encouraging; there was some convergence, but a few administrations refused to go along. It was not until the following day that real progress was made toward a comprehensive agreement on a formula that all of the advocates of change, along with some of those favoring no change, could live with. This was accomplished by almost constant communication among the regional and national coordinators who were handling the issue, and as a result of their willingness to give ground in order to package an agreement.

The agreement was presented to the Plenary at 11:00 PM Tuesday. The discussion consumed an hour and ten minutes of precious meeting time and included expressions of great unhappiness from the Arab Group and Iran, who continued to advocate no change. Still, the conference chairman was able to guide the Plenary to a very tentative and fragile agreement, subject to the completion of a couple of details.

The coordinators worked hard on Wednesday morning to complete the details and a document was available to the delegates that evening. Finally, on Thursday morning it was presented to the Plenary and, with a few on-line edits and the addition of some country names to footnotes, it was approved. Even the Arab Group and Iran accepted the final package, which included footnotes giving them some flexibility with regard to their fixed services.

And so, at 10:27 AM Geneva time Thursday, 3 July, the compromise package was given final approval.

Perhaps the magnitude of what has been accomplished for radio amateurs can best be explained this way: Never before in the history of radiocommunication has an HF broadcasting band been shifted to accommodate the needs of another service. Of course, this is not simply an accomplishment of the IARU. It would not have been possible without the cooperation of a number of broadcasters and many, many others. The people who worked with us who are not radio amateurs -- including some who were strongly opposed at the start but who acceded to the compromise -- deserve much of the credit. For example, Australia came to the conference with a strong "no change" position and had to shift its position dramatically in order to embrace the compromise. The Russian Federation announced it was for no change at the beginning of the conference, but in the end fully accepted the formula for change. The Republic of Korea and Japan supported 100 kHz for amateurs in Regions 1 and 3, but on a shared basis with fixed and mobile and with an implementation date of 2015; accepting a much earlier date and with just a footnote for fixed and mobile represented major concessions for them.

Of course, it was our friends who had to compromise the most and it wasn't easy for them to do so, either. CITEL had opposed broadcasting expansion in Region 2 but in the end accepted 50 kHz more for broadcasting to reach agreement with CEPT. The proposal of the United States, which contained elements of the CEPT proposal, was a useful bridge that helped bring CITEL and CEPT together. One part of the U.S. proposal that the IARU did not particularly care for, sharing of 7200-7300 kHz between amateur, fixed, and mobile in Region 2, became moot when that band segment was not realigned.

Attached is what is believed to be an accurate, but unofficial, Table (with all footnotes that were changed or added) as adopted. The reason it is unofficial is because there were some edits of the footnotes made during the course of presentation of the document and are not yet reflected in the official conference documentation.

This result falls short of our goal of a 300-kHz worldwide, exclusive band for amateurs at 7 MHz. We knew that it would. ITU decisions are made by consensus. Building consensus requires give and take. The conference could easily have concluded that the cost to other services of even a partial realignment outweighed the benefits to amateurs. Yet when the dust settled, we had gained a significant improvement in the 7-MHz amateur allocation – and on a reasonable schedule. The incompatibility between amateur and broadcasting use of the 7-MHz band will be cut in half; the spectrum available to amateurs in Regions 1 and 3 will double; and the useful spectrum for Region 2 amateurs at night will double. Amateurs in the three regions will be able to harmonize their operating patterns to a greater extent than has been possible in the past, leading to greater efficiency in our use of the band.

Several members of the IARU team have been working on the 7-MHz issue since the 1970s. Twice, in 1979 and 1992, we were unable to get a Conference result that improved the lot of the radio amateur. Given how precious spectrum access has become, even a partial solution is a major achievement for Amateur Radio and the IARU.

While it would be impossible to name everyone who helped, we would be remiss if we did not credit the extraordinary efforts of the CEPT Coordinator for Agenda Item 1.23, Jan Verduijn of the Radiocommunications Agency, The Netherlands. Jan was totally committed to finding a solution, not only for radio amateurs but for broadcasters and the fixed and mobile services as well. The CITEL Coordinator for the agenda item, Barry Isherwood of Industry Canada, was equally dedicated and just as effective in protecting the interests of his “constituents.” Neither Jan nor Barry is a radio amateur, but they certainly deserve all the honorary status we can offer.

Agenda item 1.7.1 (Article 25): A package of revisions to the international Radio Regulations that are specific to the amateur and amateur-satellite services has been adopted. The revised Article 25 takes effect on Saturday, 5 July 2003. The complete Article 25 is attached, along with an explanation authored by Michael Owen, VK3KI, who has guided the work of the IARU on this issue since 1996.

Agenda item 1.7.2 (Article 19): The previously reported changes sailed through Plenary on second reading and are approved.

Agenda item 1.38 (70 cm SARs): The 432-438 MHz secondary allocation for satellite-borne synthetic aperture radars was approved in Plenary.

Agenda item 1.1 (footnotes): “Footnote fever” seized some administrations in the closing hours of the conference as they clamored to get their country names into footnotes that had previously cleared the committees in which the footnotes had been considered. This is a recurring problem at WRCs; not only do such footnotes dilute the consistency of the Table of Frequency Allocations, they also cause the conference to bog down in minutiae at precisely the point at which it should be completing its work. Fortunately, the amateur service escaped serious damage from “footnote fever” at this conference, although it may be a problem in the future if countries want to climb into the footnote for fixed and mobile at 7100-7200 kHz.

Future agenda items: There are two items of great significance to the amateur service on the WRC-07 agenda that is being recommended by the Conference to the ITU Council.

The first calls for a review of “the allocations to all services in the HF bands between 4 MHz and 10 MHz” with a number of exclusions, including the band 7000-7200 kHz that was just reviewed at WRC-03. The spectrum requirements for HF broadcasting are among the factors to be taken into account. This could present a threat to 7200-7300 kHz, or it could provide an opportunity for further realignment; for both reasons it merits our close attention. Unfortunately, the agenda item does not include a clear “pointer” toward the desirability of trying to complete the realignment.

The second is “to consider a secondary allocation to the amateur service in the frequency band 135.7-137.8 kHz.” Note that this is kHz, not MHz or GHz. Such a low-frequency allocation is in the common table of frequency allocations used by European administrations, and Canada has been pressing for such an allocation in the international Table.

It's Over! Well, the work is over; the ceremonial closing of the Conference will occur on Friday afternoon, 4 July. Then we will all be heading home, except for those who are staying for a two-day meeting to plan the preparatory work for WRC-07. Yes, it's all beginning again....

73,

David Sumner, K1ZZ
Secretary, IARU
For the IARU WRC-03 Team

Attached to this issue of HQIL is the paper "New Regulations for the Amateur Service" by Michael Owen VK3KI this paper compares the old and new provisions of Article 25 of the Radio Regulations. Also attached is an unofficial paper by Fred Johnson ZL2AMJ "Article 25 Final Plenary" Fred says that there will be editorial work done on this document in the fullness of time, and that the date that it will become effective in the NZ Radio Regulations is not known - but it will take some time. – Ed

Branch Spot: Titahi Bay Branch 42 NZART

Titahi Bay Amateur Radio Club is Branch 42 NZART and the local Branch for the NZART Young Amateur of the Year for 2002 Patrick Herd ZL2UPH. Patrick, who turned 18 in May this year, commenced his involvement with the Branch at age 13.

Ever eager to enhance club activities, Patrick has taken part in all but one of the Branch Field Day contest teams since he joined. He has been the editor of Scatter, the branch's monthly newsletter for two years and also been secretary of the branch. He also played a major role in the branch's biggest project for many years - the refurbishment of their repeater. Patrick is also a member of the branch AREC group that meets with the local council every two months, and has been one of the prime enthusiasts behind it.

Patrick was presented with the NZART Young Amateur of the Year Award at the Branch 42 meeting on the 3rd of June by fellow Branch member Peter Lake ZL2AZ. Peter accepted the award at Conference in Masterton on Patrick's behalf. At the end of his conference report to Branch 42 three nights later, Peter presented the delighted Patrick with his certificate, ARRL Handbook from NZART and a VX1R Dual Band Handheld from Com-Centre to great acclamation. Patrick is now studying at Victoria University, but still finds time for amateur radio and club activities.

More details of the Titahi Bay Amateur Radio Club Branch 42 NZART can be found on their web page at <http://homepages.paradise.net.nz/zl2tpx/zl2afv>

FMTAG Notes:

INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

None this month.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

(Published as an Interim Recommendation in May/June 2003 Break-In. No comments have been received, so they can proceed to a Final Recommendation.)

70cm Voice-Over-Internet FM Simplex

We have received a request to co-ordinate a frequency for fixed-location FM simplex Voice-Over-Internet-equipped “node” or “gateway” in the 70 cm band. Following consultation with various interested parties, a frequency of 432.700 MHz appears to be the most suitable. A similar frequency is proposed for each of the higher bands: 621.700 MHz, 925.700 MHz, 1296.700 MHz, 2424.700 MHz, 3399.700 MHz, 5760.700 MHz, 10368.700 MHz, 24192.700 MHz, and so on.

Mount Grey 2-metre FM voice repeater

We have received an application for a 2-metre FM voice repeater to be located at Mount Grey, at NZ260 grid reference M34 733872. We have selected 675, being a repeater output frequency of 146.750 MHz, and repeater input of 146.150 MHz, as being the most suitable.

COMMENTS

As always, we value your comments and suggestions on the above matters and recommendations, and on any other FMTAG matters. Please send your comments by mail to FMTAG, NZART Headquarters, PO Box 40-525, Upper Hutt, or by e-mail to fmtag@nzart.org.nz.

APPLICATIONS

Applications for repeaters, beacons, digipeaters, point-to-point links, and so on, should be made on the latest version of FMTAG Form 10, which may be obtained from the above address, in paper or electronic versions. Completed forms should be sent to NZART Headquarters or by e-mail to fmtag@nzart.org.nz

Can you Help:

Chas ZL3CED has the following problem can you assist him? Just recently an unfortunate mistake happened at the ZL3 sub-buro where my QSL cards and ones destined for ZL6FF (for which I am the QSL Manager) ended up going to another ZL3 prefix. I hope that whoever receives them and who by some chance may be reading this will be kind enough to contact me and I shall send them a SASE envelope.

My contacts details are: email: dawsonnz@paradise.net.nz phone: 03 312 7224 (evenings) or 03 3747781 during business hours.

Stolen Equipment Register as at 3 July 2003

Make: Yaesu, **Model:** FT470, **Serial Number:** 9M 191035, **Type:** Dual band handheld, **Accessories:** Antenna, battery pack, **Marks:** Case etched with callsign ZL1AJP, **Stolen From:** Went missing in the post from Auckland to Whangarei, posted in Avondale - never arrived in Whangarei. **Date:** 15/4/03. **Owner:** Bob Somerville-Ryan ZL1VJ, **Contact Details:** 13 Carr St, Kamo, Whangarei, **Phone:** 09-435-4154, **Fax:** 09-435-4154, **Mobile:** 025-693-4202.
E-mail: r-bsomer@ihug.co.nz

Make: Yaesu, **Model:** VX-1R, **Serial Number:** 7N091730, **Type:** Handheld, **Stolen From:** Christchurch, **Date:** 18/6/03, **Owner:** Rob Gilchrist (non-ham), **Contact Details:** his contact number is 0272436 375, **Police:** Christchurch central police station ph (03)379-3999, Chch Central. Event Number is 1985152.
Rob is offering a reward for the items and or for info leading to prosecution etc.

Or Contact Roy Symon, ZL2KH, **Manager NZART Stolen Equipment Register**
Mail: P.O.Box 6082, Moturoa, New Plymouth. **Phone:** 06 758 2156, **Fax:** 06 758 2154, **Mobile:** 027 245 1406 **E-Mail:** z2kh@nzart.org.nz

Dates To Remember:

- **Closing Date for next Break-In Thursday 10th July**
- **Next HQ-Info-Line e-mailed on Sunday 20th July**
- **Next NZART Official Broadcast 8pm & 9pm on Sunday 27th July**

73

Jim Meachen ZL2BHF

Editor

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING Minutes

Saturday 31st May 2003 Masterton

1. WELCOME

Colin Coutts ZL2FC, Chairman of the Masterton Conference Organising Committee welcomed us all.

Mr Roddy McKenzie Deputy Mayor of Masterton, officially opened Conference at 0900hrs, followed by an enlightening insight into the world of Cryptography presented by Dr Warren Tucker, Colonel Commandant of the Royal NZ Signal Corps.

After morning tea – all Conference registrants gathered for an official photo. Official business for the 2003 AGM commenced at 11am

2. APOLOGIES

Apologies were sustained for the following people:

ZL3CC, ZL2WAU, ZL2HD, ZL1AMN, ZL1AJL, ZL2ADK, ZL1BFP, ZL1UZ, ZL3TNT, ZL3AI, ZL3GX, ZL2AVL, ZL1AIF, ZL2RR, ZL3IB, ZL1KK, ZL1KN, ZL3BCF, ZL2NN, ZL2SZ, ZL1KL, Br 13 Hastings, Br 34 Timaru, Br 69 Kapiti, Br 55 Waitomo, Br 64 Nth Otago, Br 80 Hibiscus Coast, Br 25 Napier,

Moved and Seconded

3. SILENT KEYS

A minute's silence was accorded in recognition and respect for those who had become silent keys.

Peter paid special tribute to Don Mackay ZL3RW long serving commander of AREC a past President and an honorary life member, and Marion Lister ZL1BKL, the first woman Councillor for NZART. Both of whom past away earlier in the year.

Peter also advised a sympathy card for Marion was at the top table for those who wished to sign it and would be forwarded to Marion's son after Conference.

4. CONFIRMATION OF QUORUM

After a tally of branch's Bruce ZL2WP, confirmed 1774 members were represented; with the quorum required being 1159.

Substitute delegates were called forward for the following Branches:

ZL1AAR	Auckland 02	ZL2UCX	Napier 25
ZL2UCX	Hasting/Have Nth 13	ZL1DTE	Waitomo 55
ZL2ACT	Kapiti 69	ZL2ACT	Nth Otago 64
ZL2LX	Tauranga 39	ZL1BRY	Hibiscus Coast 80
ZL1MO	Horowhenua 16	ZL1DK	Western Suburbs 03
ZL2BHF	Masterton 46	ZL4RW	Southland 37

Bill Luscombe ZL2AVL, which Bruce ZL2WP submitted when required, had cast one independent vote.

5. VOTING PROCEDURE

The President explained the voting procedure which is open to delegates only in accordance with 21(d) of the NZART Constitution. Voting strengths were then distributed to each Branch delegate.

Voting is firstly on voices, if the result is unable to be determined, then a show of hands is taken, if still unable to be determined, then a full count of numbers from delegates is made.

6. REPORT ON COUNCIL BUSINESS

Council commenced their meeting in “The Lodge at Copthorne Estate, Solway Park” at 0915hours yesterday Friday 30th May.

Incoming Council

The first item on the agenda was to welcome incoming Councillors, John Hirtzel ZL3ADF, Don Dalrymple ZL3SZ, Tony Case ZL1UD Roy Symon ZL2KH and John Lochhead ZL4QS, and gave them full speaking and voting rights to the meeting.

Election of Vice President

Peter ZL2SJ had the important task of calling for nominations to the position of Vice President. Bruce ZL2WP was the only nomination. It was unanimously agreed that Bruce Douglas ZL2WP be appointed to the position for a further two years. Bruce graciously accepted his appointment, even though earlier in the morning he had been advised of his Mother’s untimely passing .

Special thanks was accorded to Bruce, who not only stayed to fulfil his duties as Councillor, but also for accepting this appointment.

Finances

Evan Sayer (the Association Treasurer) advised that due to the generosity of members the Association is in a better financial position than had been budgeted for. This was due mainly to members donating their rebate from 2003 subscriptions to the WRC-03 fund and also the Leitch Estate, from which additional funds had been allocated for this much needed representation to the WRC-03 in Geneva commencing next week.

Subscriptions 2004

At the recommendation of the Business Management Committee, Council resolved no increase in subscriptions would be made in 2004.

Subscriptions for 2004 are:

Transmitting/Non-Transmitting Membership	\$90
Family Membership (additional)	\$30
Total family membership no more than	\$120
Student Membership	\$35
Overseas (Surface)	\$90
Overseas (Airmail)	\$104

The rebate of \$10 is applicable if paid prior to 30th November 2003.

Officer Re-appointments

All Officers have accepted re-appointment to their various positions. With the exception of Council’s ‘on air’ Minute Secretary, Monitoring Service Coordinator and most importantly Administration Liaison Officer. This role has by default been passed back to Fred Johnson ZL2AMJ, who has worked tirelessly for the past 21+ years. A replacement is URGENTLY required for this vital position.

If members had any suggestions at the time of this meeting were asked to approach Council and advise accordingly.

The position of HQ Info Line editor has also been officially acknowledged as an Officer of the Association. Jim Meachen ZL2BHF has undertaken this position for the past 2 years and he is doing a tremendous job.

MED Amateur Radio Licensing, in the Future

It is anticipated that a firm decision will be made available from the MED by the 1st July 2003 in regard to amateur radio licenses in the future. It is hope that the Association has encouraged the MED to understand that Branches can ill afford to pay for Repeaters and Beacons. Although some may consider that the original intent of a 'free Life time License' has been compromised, Council believe the long-term effect is to our advantage.

Call Book 2004

Council resolved, after analysing the recent survey results that a full call book will be produced in 2004 including for those requesting the same a CD-Rom, and will be distributed to such members without their incurring any additional cost. Council considers this a reward for continuous loyalty to the Association.

NZART Constitution Review.

A two-year constitutional review is almost complete. The expectation is that a final draft in .pdf format will be available for members to comment on within the next 8 to 10 weeks. Further details will be made available shortly. It is hoped that at next year's AGM a Council remit will be submitted to accept the reviewed Constitution

Council's 'on air' meeting.

Following a suggestion from Taupo Branch, Council resolved to avail themselves after each Council net held on the 1st Tuesday each month on 80metres, to all amateurs wishing to raise questions or offer suggestions in assisting Council to plan the Associations future.

Although this limits accessibility to only general grade licensees, Council are also considering a Topic Night on the National system more details of which will be advised at a later date.

7. MINUTES 2002 AGM

The full text of the Annual General Meeting was tabled.

Moved ZL1MO Seconded ZL1AVR

8. ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The financial year 2002 continued on the consolidation of previous years, due, in no small measure, to some good management, the passing of Mr Leitch and the suggestion from the Rodney Branch that members forgo the early payment rebate for their 2003 subscription.

The financial accounts are published in Break In and are self-explanatory although Evan advised he is always happy to answer any questions anytime.

HQ did receive a fax with a series of questions about the accounts as published and Evan informed the meeting of the questions and answers conveyed to the writer as he felt they were important pertinent queries.

1. Bank Charges. Why are they so high at \$1875.00? This is because HQ accepts credit card payments for Subscriptions.
2. Computer Software Support. \$2265.00. The upgrade undertaken was a new version of the HQ accounting software, linking that to the membership system. An electronically numbered receipting system was implemented to keep the auditor happy. Which also required a link to the accounting system. A further enhancement was to provide automatic bank deposit forms to save the Business Manager time and costs. Last but not least the database needed an upgrade to prepare for use for the election which didn't eventuate.
3. Interest. An Association imprest account went into an overdrawn situation for a short period of time before a term deposit was due for redemption.
4. HQ Rent. The eviction of sub leasing tenants saw an increase in the rentals shown for HQ.
5. Photocopying, Postage and Couriers & Printing & Stationery totalling \$7212.40. Preparing and sending out of reminders is costly particularly where we send three or four reminders. Added to this was the membership promotional letters sent out to some 2000 amateurs who do not belong to the Association.
6. Leitch Estate. There were no conditions attached to this bequest as was asked.
7. Break In Costs. The increase in costs was due in the main to the production of a full call book as against the mini call book produced in the previous year.
8. Current Liabilities includes GST, an accrual for the annual Audit Fee, Treasurers Salary, PAYE & accounts for Break In
9. Leitch Estate. The allocation of monies from estate. The money was received from the estate in two tranches.

9. APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR FOR THE ASSOCIATION

Council recommends to the meeting the appointment of Parsons Roddick and Co as Auditors.

Moved Evan Sayer, Association Treasurer/ Seconded ZL1DTE

10 OFFICERS' REPORTS AS PUBLISHED IN BREAK-IN ISSUES

➤ President Peter Norden ZL2SJ

Peter's report saw no comment from the floor, however he did mention that volunteer Officers played an integral part in the lifeblood of the Association.

➤ Debby Morgan, Business Manager

Debby Morgan ZL2TDM then spoke to her report, giving us all the message – loud and clear, that members throughout the country cannot afford to rest on their laurels. Amateurs have seen hard times in the past and overcome them due mainly to the passion for the hobby and interest in technology. She urged us all to get back to our respective Branches and be positive and active in recruiting more people both to the Association and to Amateur Radio.

➤ Treasurer's annual report – Evan Sayer

Evan was not required to speak to his report, however he did present Rodney Branch 71 with a Certificate of Merit in appreciation for the excellent suggestion regarding the donation of rebates to assist in funding a representative to WRC-03.

Special thanks were accorded to the FMTAG officers David Andrews ZL2SX and Doug Ingham ZL2TAR, for their untiring efforts and also Fred Johnson ZL2AMJ the Administration Liaison Officer.

Peter Lake ZL2AZ IARU Liaison Officer also advised that due to the outbreak of SARS in Asian countries, the triennial IARU Region 3 Conference had been postponed. Further details of when this is to be held will be advised when it comes to hand.

Terry Carrell ZL3QL advised that donations made to the Radioscience Education Trust would be greatly appreciated, they are also Tax deductible if over the value of \$5.

Mike Newman ZL1BNB, Local Government Liaison Officer urged all branches to be aware of their local Council considerations. While he had immense success with the Palmerston North City Council, the Resource Management Act is a very powerful document. He happened on proposed changes purely by chance, therefore advised members to keep a very vigilant eye out for any Council notices in local papers.

Once again special acknowledgment was made to Jim ZL2BHF for his continuous commitment to the Association, in the position of Official Broadcast Editor and the newly accorded Officer appointment of HQ Info – line Editor. These two forms of media are very powerful tools in ensuring continued channels of communication to all amateurs in NZ and overseas.

All reports as printed in Break In March/April issue were adopted.

8 Amateur of the Year Award

Mr Ken Holdom ZL4HU was the recipient of this award for 2002. Ken has been deeply involved in the DX field of Amateur Radio, not to mention the leader of many DXpeditions and has been recognised by many overseas DX Associations.

He organised the ZL7C DXpedition to the Chatham Islands and banded together a international operator team of 12, who achieved the largest QSO total from any DXpedition to the Chatham Island at any time. He continues to liaise with hosting Japanese Amateur Radio operators arriving in NZ and his tireless efforts on behalf of Amateurs worldwide.

9 REMITS

Remit 1

That the HF Bandplan for New Zealand, (as published in the 2002/2003 Callbook), be amended to restrict operation on frequencies between 1800 kHz and 1840 kHz in the 160 m band, to CW or modes occupying less than 1 kHz bandwidth.

Peter ZL2AZ, wearing his IARU hat suggested there is not really much activity on 160meters, therefore the argument to realign is a little weak. However opinions from IARU are recommendatory, rather than obligatory.

This remit was CARRIED on voices

Remit 2

That NZART lobby the NZ Government to introduce restrictions on imported electronic commercial goods, such that they have to meet the EMC susceptibility requirements of IEC standards EN 61000-4-3 and EN 61000-4-6.

A query was raised from the floor regarding how this remit could affect, the free trade agreement and harmonising of standards with Australia, that New Zealand has worked for so long. However no answers were forthcoming.

This remit was CARRIED on voices

Remit 3:

That NZART commences negotiation immediately with the Ministry of Economic Development, to institute a Foundation Licence scheme modelled on that of the United Kingdom.

Many members commented on this remit and advised the reasons for their votes. Suggestions included waiting for approximately 1 year to see how many of the 4000 new license holders in the UK under this scheme, will renew their license fees.

Fred ZL2AMJ advised the meeting that a novice grade license had been introduced in 1977 after much discussion with the Ministry. However after two years was deemed to be ineffective given that examinations held twice a year encouraged as little as 8 candidates at a time. The Post Office who were responsible for maintaining exams at this time, advised they were not prepared to continue to offer this license. This was when the one exam, two pass levels were introduced.

Novice numbers have never been a success. In The Radio Regulations of 2001, the Ministry abolished the Novice grade license.

It would appear to be a backward step to reintroduce another grade of license when the rest of the world is trying to simplify theirs. In Australia there are 5 grades of license while we here in New Zealand enjoy only 2.

The remit was LOST on Voices

Remit 4

That NZART enter into negotiations with the Ministry of Economic Development to attain allocations in the 5MHz band for propagation experimentation and emergency service communications.

This Remit was CARRIED on voices

10 FIXING OF VENUE FOR 2004 CONFERENCE

Blenheim Branch President Stuart Watchman ZL2TW, offered Marlborough Branch as hosts the Conference in 2004. This was received with applause.

11 Rothschild Cup

Peter ZL2SJ thought this an appropriate time and presented the Rothschild Cup, to the Branch who had achieved the highest examination passes in the preceding 12 months. This was awarded to Marlborough Branch for 9 successful passes.

12 Retiring Councillors

Certificates of Council Service were awarded to the 5 outgoing Councillors: Murray Woodfield ZL1CN, Steve Davis ZL2UCX, Bob McQuarrie ZL3TY, Bill Bailey ZL4RW and Fred Johnson ZL2AMJ.

Peter thanked them all for the tremendous support and achievements they had contributed to in their respective terms as Councillors. He paid special tribute to Fred ZL2AMJ for the many years of service to the Association both as Councillor and President. This was received with thunderous applause and a standing ovation.

13 New Councillors

The five new Councillors were then asked to come forward to receive their official white Council badges. They were:

Tony Case ZL1UD (Hamilton), Roy Symon ZL2KH (New Plymouth), Don Dalrymple ZL3SZ (Christchurch), John Hirtzel ZL3ADF (Christchurch) and John Lochhead ZL4QS (Kaitangata)

14 General Business

1) Amateur Radio Initiatives

Brian Winger ZL1BSW addressed the meeting advising that failed remits are not necessarily wasted, as happened with the Foundation License remit. Some very good ideas and suggestions had been discussed.

Most importantly he suggested some incentives to encourage membership within the Association. Membership could include discounts at leading retailers, for things such as Tyres, Fuel etc.

Another suggestion to encourage volunteers for various Officer appointments within the Association was to remunerate them outside the normal costs of their appointment. This could be achieved by a dramatic increase in subscription fees.

Jumbo ZL1HV suggested, that if each member of the Association was to rustle around and sign up 4 new amateurs this would increase the amateur radio fraternity considerably.

Paul Paton ZL2ALP, also suggested that new comers could be encouraged to sit exams if they can relax beforehand.

Peter ZL2AZ recommends that coaching continues after a candidate has passed their exam, so they become comfortable with operating and speaking on air.

2) NZ Wide standard legislation

Noel ZL3GR asked could NZART get legislation for New Zealand wide standards, that City Council's cannot override. Fred ZL2AMJ, suggests this could be possible only if our Prime Minister were to become an amateur radio operator.

3) Irving ZL1MO asked the meeting be mindful of the older NZART members who have been forced to live in retirement homes. Erection of aerials and operating

on many frequencies is limited to these amateurs, as their living arrangements cannot cater for this. One suggestion was to invent a transceiver that does not require an antenna. Other possibilities were to introduce IRLP or Echolink to these members.

15 Stirrers Award

Debby Morgan ZL2TDM was the recipient of the award this year, for stirring up members with her straight talking speech. Also while the Chairman of the meeting was trying to assist her, she advised the meeting that” it’s very hard to get good help”!!

There being no further business the President, Peter ZL2SJ declared the meeting closed at 1445 hours.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE AMATEUR SERVICES

Michael Owen, VK3KI

Introduction

On 4th July 2003 the World Radiocommunication Conference, Geneva, 2003 ended and on the following day, the 5th July 2003 the new international regulations governing the amateur and amateur satellite services, Article 25 of the Radio Regulations, that had been adopted by the Conference came into effect.

The language of many provisions in Article 25 as it was before 5th July 2003 was the language of many years ago, reflecting the priorities, structures and attitudes of a time long gone. Provisions such as requiring amateur stations to use “plain language”, that communications be limited to messages “relating to experiments”, and remarks “for which by reason of their lack of importance, the use of the telegraph service could not enter into consideration”, the prohibition of “international communications emanating from third parties”, though that provision “may be modified by special arrangements between the interested countries”, the requirement for Morse Code, and a number of other provisions are to be found in Article 8 of the General Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Madrid, 1932.

The IARU policy was to seek the simplification of the Regulations affecting the amateur services by removal of regulations that were no longer necessary, the removal of provisions that were redundant because the subject matter was covered elsewhere in the Radio Regulations, the updating of provisions to reflect today’s attitudes and activities, the identification of some standards for the qualification of amateurs and the addition of provisions that encouraged amateurs to be given the ability to provide emergency communications and to encourage the international recognition of amateur licences.

The Radio Regulations, the international regulations, define the fundamentals of the amateur services, and regulate international communications between stations in the amateur and amateur-satellite services. Administrations may and do make additional regulations, and regulate in detail the amateur services in their country.

This article compares the previous regulations with the new regulations and attempts to identify what is new and what is different. It does not attempt to explain why the particular provision was adopted in a particular form, which is another story told elsewhere. The numbers used to identify provisions are the temporary numbers used by the ITU in the course of the WRC.

Banned countries list

The first provision of Article 25, the so called “banned countries” list is a provision that is to be found in the 1932 Regulations, and is almost the same as the previous regulation except that it is now expressed positively rather negatively. The provision reads:

- 25.1** Radiocommunications between amateur stations of different countries shall be permitted unless the administration of one of the countries concerned has notified that it objects to such radiocommunications.

That is a provision that has only a limited effect on most amateurs.

The balance of Article 25 is more directly relevant to the day to day activities of radio amateurs.

What may be transmitted by Amateur Stations

The old international regulation relating to what an amateur station may transmit was as follows:

“When transmissions between amateur stations of different countries are permitted, they shall be made in plain language and shall be limited to messages of a technical nature relating to tests and to remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not justified.”

This dealt with two distinct matters, the content of messages and the encryption of messages.

The phrase “messages of a technical nature relating to tests and to remarks of a personal character” could be construed unnecessarily narrowly, and did not reflect today’s world, and the qualifying phrase “which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not justified” was both vague and uncertain, and certainly reflected a time when in most countries the common carrier was a government monopoly.

So, the old provision was replaced by a new provision as follows:

- 25.2** Transmissions between amateur stations of different countries shall be limited to communications incidental to the purposes of the amateur service, as defined in No. **1.56** and to remarks of a personal character.

The term “incidental to” is wide, certainly not requiring a narrow connection with the “purposes of the amateurs service” and as the “purposes” of the amateur service set out in the definition are “self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations”, the subject matter goes much beyond “tests”. The new provision

much more accurately reflects what in fact is the subject matter of amateur transmissions today.

Coded Messages

It is assumed that the phrase in the old provision requiring transmissions to be in “plain language” meant something transmitted by either voice or Morse that anyone could hear and understand. But today amateurs use many codes, and so what is meant by the phrase “plain language” could become a question in some countries. The language is no longer really appropriate. And, in any event a total prohibition is not appropriate as encryption is required for the control of satellites by command stations.

The requirement is not for “plain language” but a prohibition of messages encoded for the purposes of obscuring their meaning.

So, the simple phrase in the old regulation was replaced by a new provision, as follows:

25.2A Transmissions between amateur stations of different countries shall not be encoded for the purpose of obscuring their meaning, except for control signals exchanged between earth command stations and the space station in the amateur satellite service.

The IARU had suggested that it would be desirable for the exception to be expressed more widely than limited to satellite control signals, but a number of countries resisted this for security reasons. Of course the provision applies only to international communications. Therefore, repeater control signals, which are almost invariably transmitted within a single country and so are subject to national rather than international, regulation, may be encoded unless prohibited by national regulation.

“Third party” messages

One of the most difficult areas was the old provisions dealing with so called “third party messages.” The provisions were as follows:

It is absolutely forbidden for amateur stations to be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties.

The preceding provisions may be modified by special arrangements between the administrations of the countries concerned.

That prohibition of international communication on behalf of third parties is very wide. What is a communication on behalf of a third party? School children speaking to an astronaut is a communication on behalf of a third party, as is participation in the Jamboree on the Air. The provision inhibited preparation for disaster communication, and indeed, international disaster relief communications unless a special arrangements were in place between the two countries concerned.

The requirement that the prohibition could be modified by “special arrangements between the administrations of the countries concerned” was slow and clumsy, in many countries involving the ministry responsible for foreign relations.

The IARU suggested the suppression of both provisions, taking the view that each administration was fully empowered to regulate its amateurs, and in particular to define what communication could and could not be carried by an amateur station both nationally and internationally.

Of course, the fundamental requirement that the amateur service is non commercial is to be found in the definition of the amateur service and Article 25.2 set out above.

The new provision reads as follows:

25.3 Amateur stations may be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties only in the case of an emergency or disaster relief. .
An administration may determine the applicability of this provision to amateur stations under its jurisdiction.

The exception to the blanket prohibition for cases of emergency and disaster relief is important, and when read with the new provision intended to encourage emergency communication by amateur stations will hopefully lead administrations to adopt new regulations to facilitate such activities.

This second sentence of this provision enables each administration to define what is a communication on behalf of a third party, and with whom the stations under its jurisdiction may exchange such communications. If the other station’s administration permits the same communication, then the communication may be exchanged internationally.

The removal of the requirement for bilateral agreements between countries is significant as the new regulation certainly provides the means by which each administration can permit many activities, such as disaster relief, practice for emergency communication, and educational communications to take place internationally.

Morse Code

The old regulation that Morse was a requirement for the operators of amateur stations below 30 MHz was found in a provision that read as follows:

Any person seeking a licence to operate the apparatus of an amateur station shall prove that he is able to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear texts in Morse code signals. The administrations concerned may, however, waive this requirement in the case of stations making use exclusively of frequencies above 30 MHz.

That was replaced with a provision giving each administration the right to decide whether or not Morse is a required qualification as follows:

25.5 Administrations shall determine whether or not a person seeking a licence to operate an amateur station shall demonstrate the ability to send and receive texts in Morse code signals.

The alternative of simply deleting the old provision was rejected because a number of administrations thought that the matter was so important that a positive decision not to require Morse as a qualification was appropriate. The effect is actually the same: Morse code is no longer an internationally required qualification for an amateur licence, though an administration may still require it.

The Qualification of Amateurs

Apart from the Morse code as a qualification, the previous regulation provided:

Administrations shall take such measures as they judge necessary to verify the operational and technical qualifications of any person wishing to operate the apparatus of an amateur station.

This was replaced by a new provision as follows:

25.6 Administrations shall verify the operational and technical qualifications of any person wishing to operate an amateur station. Guidance for standards of competence may be found in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.1544.

The reference to the Recommendation is a non-mandatory reference. That is, an administration is not bound to follow it, but it is expected that all administrations will take the Recommendation into account when setting the qualification for an amateur licensee.

The Recommendation is very general, for example providing that any person seeking a license to operate an amateur station should demonstrate a “theoretical knowledge of: Radio regulations, international, domestic”, and under the heading “Radio system theory”, “transmitters, receivers, antennas and propagation and measurements.” Consistently with the decisions of the Conference, the Recommendation does not suggest any requirement for a Morse skill.

That accords with the IARU position that the Radio Regulations should give some guidance as to the qualification appropriate for an amateur licence, but should not attempt to set a syllabus, as the diversity of environments for which a standard must be set is very great.

The identification of a standard, the topics on which knowledge is required, reflects one of the essential elements of the amateur service, namely that an amateur is a person who has demonstrated an operational and technical qualification, distinguishing that amateur from many other users of the spectrum.

Power

The next provision in the new Regulations is:

25.7 The maximum power of amateur stations shall be fixed by the administrations concerned.

That is almost the same as the old regulation, but with the words after those words in the old provision being omitted, so the words “having regard to the technical qualifications of the operators and to the conditions under which these stations are to operate” are no longer part of the provision.

The application of other provisions of the Radio Regulations

Again, Article 25.8 is a shortened version of the previous article, and reads as follows:

25.8 All pertinent Articles and Provisions of the Constitution, the Convention and of these Regulations shall apply to amateur stations.

That changes the reference to “general rules” to “pertinent” provisions of the current ITU documents and omits the sentence “In particular, the emitted frequency shall be as stable and as free from spurious emissions as the state of technical development for such stations permits.” which is unnecessary as the requirements apply to amateur stations in any event.

In reality, there is no change arising from the different wording. Probably the provision is unnecessary in any event, but it offered some assurance to administrations that amateurs will abide by all pertinent rules.

Call signs

Finally, a provision that is the same as the previous provision:

25.9 During the course of their transmissions, amateur stations shall transmit their call sign at short intervals.

Emergency Communications

Then, a completely new provision is included in Article 25, a provision that really needs no explanation.

25.9A Administrations are encouraged to take the necessary steps to allow amateur stations to prepare for and meet communication needs in support of disaster relief.

That provision should be read in conjunction with Article 25.3, and it is hoped that administrations will make regulations that facilitate amateurs preparing for emergency situations and providing communications in emergencies and for disaster relief. This was an important IARU objective.

The international recognition of the licences of visiting amateurs

A further completely new provision is added to Article 25:

25.9B Administrations may determine whether or not to permit a person who has been granted a licence to operate an amateur station by another administration, to operate an amateur station while that person is temporarily in its territory, subject to such conditions or restrictions it may impose.

This provision has been interpreted by some to mean that an administration may, if it wishes, permit a licensee from another country to operate in its territory without issuing a licence, as would otherwise be required by Article 18 of the Radio Regulations. There is some substance in interpretation, as the provision deals with “permissions” and applies only to a person temporarily in the territory of the other administration.

The interpretation of the provision is, of course, a matter for administrations, but hopefully it is a provision that will encourage administrations to allow amateurs to enjoy their hobby while travelling by recognising the foreign licence. A global recognition would fill in the gaps left by the CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 and the International Amateur Radio Permit of the OAS.

The Amateur-satellite service

The final two provisions deal with amateur-satellite service, the first being unchanged and reading as follows:

25.10 The provisions of Section I of this Article shall apply equally, as appropriate, to the amateur-satellite service.

The next provision is the only operative provision in Article 25 dealing with the amateur-satellite service. The previous provision read as follows:

Space stations in the amateur-satellite service operating in bands shared with other services shall be fitted with appropriate devices for controlling emissions in the event that harmful interference is reported in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22. Administrations authorizing such space stations shall inform the IFRB and shall ensure that sufficient earth command stations are established before launch to guarantee that any harmful interference which might be reported can be terminated by the authorizing administration (see No. 2612).

The provision was unnecessarily complex, repeating obligations that are found elsewhere in the Radio Regulations, particularly Article 22.

In the end, the following simplified provision was adopted:

25.11 Administrations authorizing space stations in the amateur-satellite service shall ensure that sufficient earth command stations are established before launch to ensure that any harmful interference caused by emissions from a station in the amateur-satellite service can be terminated immediately (see No. 22.1).

The new provision avoids the repetition in different words of regulations that already apply to the stations, and simply requires that sufficient earth command stations are established before launch.

The definition of the Amateur Service

When, in 1996, the IARU commenced its examination of the issues raised by placing Article 25 of the Radio Regulations on the agenda of a future World Radiocommunication Conference, it very quickly saw that the definition remained as relevant and appropriate as it had been over the many years that it been a part of the Radio regulations.

It is worth setting out that definition for the sake of completeness:

1.56 *Amateur service: A radiocommunication service for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorised persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.*

Similarly, the definition of the amateur-satellite service remains unchanged:

1.57 *Amateur-satellite service: A radiocommunication service using space stations on earth satellites for the same purposes as those of the amateur service.*

The Conference decided that no change was required to those definitions in Article 1.

Conclusion

The Radio Regulations are the written result of the welding together of the different views of different people with different languages and from different cultures. It is no doubt easy to say that some of the provisions could be expressed more elegantly, and that some of the provisions are not necessary.

Of course, it is true that the narrower provisions of the old international regulations have not really inhibited the amateur service in many countries, with administrations preferring a liberal interpretation. But in the long run, the amateur service cannot afford to have countries ignore the international regulations. It is fundamental that the amateurs have appropriate “operational and technical qualifications.” A speed limit that is unrealistic and not enforced is going to be ignored. What was appropriate in 1932 may not be appropriate in 2003.

In the end it is suggested that the meaning of Article 25 is clear, even if expressed in language different from the language suggested by the IARU. What is important is the substance, not the form, and it is suggested that the changes and additions made to Article 25 by WRC 2003 will meet the needs for the future of the amateur service identified by the IARU.

MOD (B22/390/1)

6 765-8 100 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
6 765-7 000	FIXED Land mobile MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.138 <u>ADD 5.AC01</u> <u>MOD</u> 5.139	
7 000-7 100	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE 5.140 5.141 <u>ADD 5.AC02</u>	
<u>7 100-7 200</u>	<u>AMATEUR</u> <u>ADD 5.AC02</u> <u>ADD 5.AC02bis</u> <u>ADD 5.AC03</u> <u>MOD</u> 5.142	
7 100 <u>200</u> -7 300 BROADCASTING	7 100 <u>200</u> -7 300 AMATEUR <u>MOD</u> 5.142	7 100 <u>200</u> -7 300 BROADCASTING
7 300-7 350 <u>400</u>	BROADCASTING 5.134 5.143 <u>ADD 5.AC05</u> <u>ADD 5.AC05bis</u> <u>ADD 5.AC05ter</u> <u>ADD 5.AC06</u>	
<u>7 400-7 450</u> BROADCASTING <u>ADD 5.AC05bis</u> <u>ADD 5.AC05ter</u>	<u>7 400-7 450</u> FIXED <u>MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)</u>	<u>7 400-7 450</u> BROADCASTING <u>ADD 5.AC05</u>
7 3450 <u>400</u> -8 100	FIXED Land mobile MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.144 <u>ADD 5.AC07</u>	

ADD (B22/390/2)

5.AC01 Until 29 March 2009, the band 6 765-7 000 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the land mobile service on a secondary basis. After this date, this band is allocated to the fixed and the mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) services on a primary basis. (WRC-03)

MOD (B22/390/3)

5.139 *Different category of service:* until 29 March 2009, in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 6 765-7 000 kHz to the land mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. **5.33**). (WRC-03)

ADD (B22/390/4)

5.AC02 *Additional allocation:* in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the bands 7 000-7 100 kHz and 7 100-7 200 kHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-03)

ADD (B22/390/5)

5.AC02bis *Additional allocation:* after 29 March 2009, in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Bahrain, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Korea (Rep. of), Diego Garcia, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, New Zealand, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Singapore, Tunisia, Viet Nam, and Yemen, the band 7 100-7 200 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and the mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) services on a primary basis. (WRC-03)

ADD (B22/390/6)

5.AC03 In Regions 1 and 3, the band 7 100-7 200 kHz is allocated to the broadcasting service until 29 March 2009 on a primary basis. (WRC-03)

MOD (B22/390/7)

5.142 Until 29 March 2009, the use of the band 7 100-7 300 kHz in Region 2 by the amateur service shall not impose constraints on the broadcasting service intended for use within Region 1 and Region 3. After 29 March 2009 the use of the band 7 200-7 300 kHz in Region 2 by the amateur service shall not impose constraints on the broadcasting service intended for use within Region 1 and Region 3. (WRC-03)

ADD (B22/390/8)

5.AC05 In Region 3, the band 7 350-7 450 kHz is allocated, until 29 March 2009, to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the land mobile service on a secondary basis. After 29 March 2009, frequencies in this band may be used by stations in the above-mentioned services, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-03)

ADD (B22/390/9)

5.AC05bis In Region 1, the band 7 350-7 450 kHz is allocated, until 29 March 2009, to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the land mobile service on a secondary basis. After 29 March 2009, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service, frequencies in the band 7 350-7 450 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed and land mobile services communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, each station using a total radiated power of each station shall not exceed 24 dBW. (WRC-03)

ADD (B22/390/10)

5.AC05ter *Additional allocation:* after 29 March 2009 in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, and Yemen, the bands 7 350-7 400 kHz and 7 400-7 450 kHz are also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-03)

ADD (B22/390/11)

5.AC06 In Region 2, the band 7 350-7 400 kHz is allocated, until 29 March 2009, to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the land mobile service on a secondary basis. After 29 March 2009, frequencies in this band may be used by stations in the above-mentioned services, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-03)

ADD (B22/390/12)

5.AC07 Until 29 March 2009, the band 7 450-8 100 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the land mobile service on a secondary basis. (WRC-03)

ARTICLE 25

Amateur services

Section I – Amateur service

SUP

- 25.1** Radiocommunications between amateur stations of different countries shall be permitted unless the administration of one of the countries concerned has notified that it objects to such radiocommunications.
- 25.4** Transmissions between amateur stations of different countries shall be limited to communications incidental to the purposes of the amateur service, as defined in No. **1.56** and to remarks of a personal character.
- 25.2A** Transmissions between amateur stations of different countries shall not be encoded for the purpose of obscuring their meaning, except for control signals exchanged between earth command stations and the space station in the amateur satellite service.
- 25.5** Amateur stations may be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties only in the case of an emergency or disaster relief. .
An administration may determine the applicability of this provision to amateur stations under its jurisdiction.
- 25.5** Administrations shall determine whether or not a person seeking a licence to operate an amateur station shall demonstrate the ability to send and receive texts in Morse code signals.
- 25.6** Administrations shall verify the operational and technical qualifications of any person wishing to operate an amateur station. Guidance for standards of competence may be found in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.1544.
- 25.7** The maximum power of amateur stations shall be fixed by the administrations concerned.
- 25.8** All pertinent Articles and Provisions of the Constitution, the Convention and of these Regulations shall apply to amateur stations.
- 25.9** During the course of their transmissions, amateur stations shall transmit their call sign at short intervals.

25.9A Administrations are encouraged to take the necessary steps to allow amateur stations to prepare for and meet communication needs in support of disaster relief.

25.9B Administrations may determine whether or not to permit a person who has been granted a licence to operate an amateur station by another administration, to operate an amateur station while that person is temporarily in its territory, subject to such conditions or restrictions it may impose.

Section II – Amateur-satellite service

25.10 The provisions of Section I of this Article shall apply equally, as appropriate, to the amateur-satellite service.

25.11 Administrations authorizing space stations in the amateur-satellite service shall ensure that sufficient earth command stations are established before launch to ensure that any harmful interference caused by emissions from a station in the amateur-satellite service can be terminated immediately (see No. 22.1).

ARTICLE 1

1.56 *Amateur Service: A radiocommunication service for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorised persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.*

1.57 *Amateur-Satellite Service: A radiocommunication service using space stations on earth satellites for the same purposes as those of the amateur service.*

Note: The provision numbers in this document are the temporary numbers used by the ITU in the course of WRC2003.