

Preface

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Introduction

This is the sixth edition of the HF Managers Handbook and contains a number of changes to standardise the layouts of both the HF and VHF Handbooks. This time the handbook is available only in PDF format as the free Adobe Reader software is readily available. The relevant decisions taken at Davos have been included and a number of obsolete chapters have been removed. The chapters where information is added can be recognised in the foot text where the date has been adapted.

The HF Managers Handbook is primarily intended as a guide for HF Managers, and should also be of help to any societies wishing to set up their own HF Committee. Therefore some historical items are contained in this book for the benefit of new HF Committee representatives, who may not always know about matters that have gone in the past. A number of chapters have also been transferred across to the main Region 1 website at www.iau-r1.org

The accuracy of this book to a great extent depends on YOU - the user of the book. If you find anything that is wrong, or if you find that something should be added or changed, please tell us. Any ideas for expansions or corrections will be appreciated.

Sincere thanks go to my predecessor Carine Ramon ON7LX and Pierre Cornelis, ON7PC for providing a basis on which to start the revision of this handbook.

Colin J. Thomas, G3PSM
HF Committee Chairman

April 2006

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CONSTITUTION AND BYE-LAWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION REGION 1

(ADOPTED IN 1987 and AMENDED IN 1992 [Constitution], 1995 [Bye-Laws], 2004 [Bye-Laws and Constitution] AND 2006 [Bye-Laws and Constitution])

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A. CONSTITUTION

Article A.1 - Name, Objectives, Definitions and Structure

A.1.1. The name of the organisation shall be the International Amateur Radio Union, Region 1, also referred to as IARU Region 1.

A.1.2 IARU Region 1 shall operate autonomously under this Constitution and its Bye-Laws but in accordance with the IARU Constitution.

A.1.3 The objectives of IARU Region 1 shall be the protection, promotion, and advancement of the Amateur Service and Amateur - Satellite Service, especially within the framework of regulations established by the International Telecommunication Union, and to provide support to Member Societies in the pursuit of these objectives at the national level, with specific reference to the following:

A.1.3.1. - representation of the interests of amateur radio at and between conferences and at and between meetings of international telecommunication organisation as well as other organisations.

A.1.3.2.- encouragement of agreements between national amateur radio societies on matters of common interests;

A.1.3.3 - enhancement of amateur radio as a means of technical self-training, particularly for young people;

A.1.3.4 - promotion of technical and scientific investigations and innovations in the field of radiocommunication;

A.1.3.5 - promotion of amateur radio as a means of providing relief in the event of natural disasters;

A.1.3.6 - encouragement of international goodwill and friendship regardless of political, ethnic or religious considerations;

A.1.3.7 - support of Member Societies in developing amateur radio as a valuable national resource, particularly in developing countries;

A.1.3.8 - development of Amateur services in those countries not represented by Member Societies.

A.1.3.9 - encouragement of national and international efforts to result in an amateur radio licence which is recognised internationally;

A.1.3.10 - encouragement of amateur radio sport activities.

A.1.4 Within this Constitution, the following terms shall have the meanings defined below:

A.1.4.1. - **AMATEUR SERVICE**

A radio communication 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.

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A.1.4.2. - AMATEUR-SATELLITE SERVICE

A radio communication service using space stations on earth satellites for the same purpose as those of the amateur service.

A.1.4.3. - BYE-LAWS

The rules of the IARU Region 1, adopted under the provisions of the Constitution for the governance of its affairs.

A.1.4.4. - GENERAL CONFERENCE

The IARU, Region 1 General, normally held every three years.

A.1.4.5. - MEMBER SOCIETIES

A national amateur radio society within Region 1 that has been accepted for membership in the IARU.

A.1.4.6. - REGION 1

A geographical area, the boundaries of which are defined in number 14 of the IARU Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise specified in those Bye-Laws, the Region 1 shall correspond to the boundaries into which, for frequency allocation purposes the world has been divided by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

A.1.4.7. - SPECIALISED BODIES

Committees, Working Groups and Co-ordinators, set up and/or appointed by the General Conference.

A.1.4.8 - In this Constitution and in its Bye-Laws, words importing only the masculine gender include the feminine gender. Marginal notes, and numbering of Articles, Sections and Paragraphs are inserted for ease of reference only and do not form part of this Constitution, nor shall they affect its interpretation.

A.1.5 The IARU Region 1 consists of the following:

A.1.5.1- The Member Societies

A.1.5.2- The Executive Committee

A.1.5.3- The Specialised Bodies

A.1.6 The official language of the IARU, Region 1 is English.

A.1.7. The ultimate authority of the IARU, Region 1 is vested in the Member Societies.

A.1.8 The structure and operation of the IARU Region 1 shall be as stated in this Constitution and its Bye-Laws.

Article A.2 - Member Societies

A.2.1 Membership of IARU Region 1 is only open to national amateur radio societies representing the countries or separate territories within Region 1.

A.2.2 There shall be only one Member Society representing a country or separate territory.

A.2.3 The Member Societies shall have the rights and obligations stated in the IARU Constitution and in the IARU Bye-Laws.

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A.2.4 The Member Societies shall pay their annual contribution in accordance with Article A.6 of this Constitution and the financial section of the Bye-Laws.

A.2.5 The Member Societies are entitled to appoint delegates, proxies and observers to attend IARU Region 1 Conferences and meetings of specialised bodies. Each such Member Society has one vote.

Article A.3 - The General Conference

A.3.1 The IARU Region 1 General Conference shall be convened by the Executive Committee in accordance with Article A.3 of this Constitution and shall be held in the country of the Member Society of Region 1. Its venue shall be decided by the preceding General Conference. However, if circumstances make it necessary, the Executive Committee may change the venue of the General Conference.

A.3.2 The participants of the General Conference are:

A.3.2.1- Delegates, Proxies and Observers duly appointed by the Member Societies;

A.3.2.2- Members of the Executive Committee;

A.3.2.3- Chairmen or Co-ordinators of Specialised Bodies;

A.3.2.4- Observers invited by the Executive Committee;

A.3.2.5- Guest observers from non-radio amateur bodies invited by the host society after approval of the Executive Committee;

A.3.2.6- Guests of honour invited by the Executive Committee;

A.3.2.7- Guests of honour invited by the host society after informing the Executive Committee.

A.3.3 Decisions taken at General Conference may be by votes as defined in this Constitution and its Bye-Laws.

A.3.4 The highest authority of the General Conference is the Plenary Meeting.

A.3.5 Convening, holding and reporting on General Conferences are subject to procedures described in the Bye-Laws.

Article A.4 - The Executive Committee

A.4.1 The Executive Committee is the general executive and managing body and it shall have full executive powers between General Conferences. These powers may not be delegated, and members of the Executive Committee individually and severally carry the collective responsibility for the proper management of the affairs of IARU Region 1 as defined below (A.4.3)

A.4.2 The Executive Committee consists of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and five Ordinary Members.

A.4.3 The Executive Committee shall:

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A.4.3.1- be responsible for examining all recommendations and resolutions adopted at General Conferences and meetings of specialised bodies and deciding upon the best method of implementing them;

A.4.3.2- meet together as required between General Conferences to examine the overall amateur radio situation in IARU Region 1 and worldwide and to take such action, in accordance with the Constitution and Bye-Laws, as may be considered necessary and desirable;

A.4.3.3- appoint to the IARU Administrative Council the two members of the Executive Committee as well as their deputies;

A.4.3.4- maintain liaison with the Member Societies, the specialised bodies, the IARU Administrative Council, the IARU International Secretariat and the other IARU Regions in order to achieve efficient co-ordination;

A.4.3.5- maintain liaison with the International Telecommunications Union and other international organisations dealing with radio communication or related matters;

A.4.3.6- where appropriate and possible, arrange amateur radio events and issue relevant publications in support of the Amateur Service and Amateur-Satellite Service.

A.4.4 The President of the Executive Committee shall have supervision over the policy and business of IARU, Region 1. He shall preside at meetings of the Executive Committee. At General Conferences he acts as the Chairman of the Conference and presides at the Plenary Meetings.

A.4.5 The Vice-President shall preside at the Executive Committee meetings in the absence of the President. At a General Conference he acts as Conference Vice-Chairman.

A.4.6 The Secretary shall be responsible for conducting all the routine business of IARU, Region 1 as well as for the supervision of the IARU, Region 1 Office. He shall maintain a record of all actions taken and keep proper Minutes of Meetings of the Executive Committee. He shall act as Conference Secretary at a General Conference and shall act as Secretary at meetings of permanent Committees held in between General Conferences. The Secretary is entitled to delegate the actual minute taking to the Office Manager and/or other assistants when this is deemed necessary by the Executive Committee. He shall maintain close relationship with Member Societies, Specialised Bodies, the IARU Administrative Council, the IARU International Secretariat, the other IARU Regions and the ITU.

A.4.7 The Treasurer shall be responsible for all funds belonging to IARU, Region 1. He shall maintain proper accounts and shall submit to each Executive Committee meeting and to each General Conference, a comprehensive financial statement covering the preceding period and his recommendations regarding the future financial policy. He is responsible for collecting the financial contributions from the Member Societies.

A.4.8 At the Final Plenary Meeting of each General Conference the Member Societies shall elect the Executive Committee.

A.4.8.1- Its members shall be licensed radio amateurs and from different Member Societies.

A.4.8.2- The election procedure is described in the Bye-Laws.

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A.4.9 The Executive Committee shall have power to fill a casual vacancy provided it occurs more than one year before the date fixed for the next General Conference. This person must be a licensed radio amateur belonging to a different Member Society from those already represented on the Executive Committee.

A.4.10 If the President is absent from a General Conference the Vice-President will take his place as Conference Chairman.

A.4.10.1 - If both the President and Vice-President are absent, the first Plenary Meeting shall elect a Conference Chairman for the duration of the General Conference.

A.4.11 The Executive Committee shall have the power to invite the attendance of any person with special knowledge of a particular subject to attend a meeting of the Committee.

A.4.12 The presence of five members of the Executive Committee including the President or the Vice-President at a properly convened meeting shall constitute a quorum.

A.4.13 The period of office of the Executive Committee shall be from the last day of the calendar month following the end of the General Conference at which it is appointed until the penultimate day of the calendar month following the next Conference.

A.4.14 Each Executive Committee member shall normally serve no more than three consecutive terms of office. One term of office is the period of office as defined in A.4.13. Exceptionally (for example when a particular EC member has unique skills which need to be retained for the time being on the EC) the outgoing Executive Committee may recommend to the General Conference that that member of the EC should be allowed to stand for election for a further term of office in excess of the three consecutive terms. The justification for such exceptional circumstances shall be explained to the General Conference by way of a paper from the Executive Committee and the decision of Conference on the matter shall be by a simple majority of those voting.

Article A.5 - Specialised Bodies

A.5.1 The General Conference may set up specialised bodies to work either for the duration of the General Conference or to work between General Conferences on specialised subjects. They may be established as Committees, Working Groups and Co-ordinators for short-term or long-term according to needs.

A.5.2 The period of office of specialised bodies shall be the same or less than that of the Executive Committee.

A.5.3 The terms of reference, structure and work of the specialised bodies are defined in the Bye-Laws.

Article A.6 – Finances

A.6.1 The annual contribution to be paid by each Member Society is based on an equal amount for each licensed radio amateur who is a member of that Society.

A.6.2 The amount of the annual contribution shall be decided upon at the General Conference.

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A.6.3 The funds so obtained can be used only for the objectives of IARU, Region 1.

A.6.4 Special funds may also be created from contributions and/or donations. Such funds can only be used for the purposes for which they have been established.

A.6.5 Financial matters are subject to the procedures stated in the Bye-Laws.

Article A.7 - Amendments

A.7.1 This Constitution shall only be amended by a decision of a least a two-thirds majority of the total number of the IARU, Region 1 Member Societies, by voting procedures as stated in the Bye-Laws.

A.7.2. The Bye-Laws shall only be amended by a decision of a simple majority of the total number of the IARU Region 1 Member Societies, by voting procedures as stated in the Bye-Laws.

A.7.3 Eligibility to vote is defined in the Bye-Laws (Section 6.7)

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B. BYE-LAWS

Section B.1 - IARU Region 1 General Conference

B.1.1 An advance announcement about the General Conference, including a call for papers must be distributed by the Executive Committee at least 18 months before the scheduled date of the General Conference.

B.1.2. The Secretariat must be notified by the Member Societies about the number of participants not later than 9 months before the scheduled date of the General Conference.

B.1.2.1- Six months before the scheduled date of the General Conference the Secretariat shall distribute the final attendance forms which shall be returned by the Member Societies, duly filled-in and signed by a Member Society official, to the Secretariat not later than four months before the scheduled date of the General Conference.

B.1.3 Delegates, Proxies and Observers are accredited provisionally until their credentials have been examined by the Credentials and Finance Committee and are approved by the Plenary Meeting.

B.1.4 Documents for the work of the General Conference may be submitted by the Member Societies, the Executive Committee, the Specialised Bodies, the Administrative Council, the International Secretariat and the other IARU Regions.

B.1.4.1- Such documents should reach the Secretariat not later than 9 months prior to the scheduled date of the General Conference.

B.1.5 Only official papers and proposals for the work of the General Conference shall be considered as conference documents and will be so numbered and included into the Agenda of the General Conference. They must be written in English and bear the official signature of the Member Society or official IARU body sending in the document and they may be signed by the author. The paper should show its origin, subject and suggested processing route (eg which Committee).

B.1.6 Papers of a general informative nature which do not contain proposals may be distributed by their originators directly to the General Conference participants, after informing the Conference Secretariat. They are not numbered and they do not appear on the official list of conference documents nor on the conference agenda. Originators of such papers must themselves supply sufficient copies for distribution.

B.1.7 In case of dispute on the status of any paper presented to the General Conference, the decision of the Plenary Meeting shall be final.

B.1.8 The Secretariat shall distribute at least 5 months before the scheduled date of the General Conference at least one set of conference documents to all Member Societies, the Executive Committee and Chairmen or Co-ordinators of Specialised Bodies.

B.1.9 The Secretariat shall distribute an additional set of conference documents at least 3 months before the scheduled date of the General Conference for delegates and observers whose participation has been finally confirmed by the Member Societies and other bodies.

B.1.10 No proposals generated after the 7 months deadline may be accepted for the conference work, except in cases where the delay was caused by evident external circumstances and provided this proposal is of significant importance for the Amateur Service

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or the Amateur-Satellite Service. The decision whether such papers will be accepted will be taken by the Executive Committee.

B.1.11 No new document containing proposals can be made once the General Conference has been opened and the agenda has been approved. However, originators may at any time amend or withdraw their own proposals and other participants may issue documents providing for amendments to the already presented official conference documents at any stage. Such documents must be written in English and delivered to the Conference Secretary as early as possible.

B.1.11.1 - If the amendment to an existing document differs from such an extent to the original topic that it falls under another working body, it may be rejected, unless the Conference decides otherwise.

B.1.12 Plenary meetings are chaired by the Conference Chairman and at least three Plenary Meetings are mandatory.

B.1.12.1 - on the first day to open the General Conference and approve the agenda, to establish Conference Committees and other Specialised Bodies and to elect their Chairmen and/or Secretaries;

B.1.12.2 - on the second day of the General Conference to receive and consider the report of the Credentials and Finance Committee on credentials;

B.1.12.3 - on the last day of the General Conference to receive and to consider the reports, recommendations and/or resolutions from the conference committees, to elect the Executive Committee and Chairmen, Co-ordinators of Specialised Bodies working in between General Conferences and at the following General Conference; to decide upon the venue for the next General Conference and to close the present one.

B.1.12.4 - Other Plenary Meetings may be convened by the Conference Chairman, if required.

TABLE 1. - TIMETABLE FOR CONVENING A GENERAL CONFERENCE

MONTHS PRIOR TO SCHEDULED DATE	PROCEDURE	ACTION BY
12	Advance notice of the convening of a General Conference	Secretariat
12	Call for working papers	Secretariat
9	Notification of Number(s) of participants from each Member Society	Member Societies
7	All documents qualified for inclusion in the agenda of the General Conference must have been received by the Secretariat	Rule B.1.4.1 of the Bye-Laws
5	Distribution of a minimum of 1 set of Conference documents to each Member Society and to E.C. and Chairman or Co-ordinators of Specialised Bodies	Secretariat

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4	Final attendance forms duly completed and returned to the Secretariat	Member Societies
3	Distribution of a set of Conference documents to each Delegate & Observer confirmed by the Member Societies	Secretariat

B.1.13 The General Conference comprises the following committees:

B.1.13.1 - the Steering Committee (IC.1)

B.1.13.2 - the Credentials and Finance Committee (C.2)

B.1.13.3 - the General Administrative and Organisational Committee (C.3)

B.1.13.4 - the permanent HF Committee (C.4)

B.1.13.5 - the permanent VHF/UHF/MICROWAVE Committee (C.5)

B.1.13.6 - the Election and Ballot Committee (C.6)

B.1.13.7 - other committees or working groups, set up for the duration of the General Conference only.

B.1.14 The Steering Committee consists of the Executive Committee and (in an advisory capacity) Chairmen of the Conference Committees. It co-ordinates the work of all conference bodies. The committee is chaired by the Conference Chairman and meets as often as necessary.

B.1.15 The Credentials and Finance Committee shall be elected at the first Plenary Meeting. It shall consist of an elected Chairman and not more than one delegate from each of six different Member Societies. The President, Treasurer and Secretary of the Executive Committee shall be ex-officio members of this committee to provide information.

B.1.15.1 Delegates elected to this Committee shall not be replaced. Other heads of delegations shall be entitled to participate as observers as far as the examination of the IARU Region 1 financial situation is concerned. Other Conference participants are not entitled to attend the meetings of this Committee.

B.1.15.2 The purpose of this Committee is:

(a) to examine and to verify credentials to the General Conference, to establish the rights to vote and to give a report to the Plenary Meeting on the second day of the General Conference.

(b) to examine the financial situation of IARU Region 1 and give a report on the last day of the General Conference.

B.1.15.3 This Committee shall act only for the duration of the General Conference.

B.1.16 The General Administrative and Organisational Committee Meetings may be attended by any conference participants; participants' rights shall depend upon their status at the General Conference.

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B.1.16.1 This Committee is chaired by a Chairman elected at the first Plenary Meeting.

B.1.16.2 This Committee shall discuss matters and proposals related to;

(a) Administration and Organisation;

(b) Conferences and Meetings;

(c) Co-operation with other organisations;

(d) All other matters, except those that belong to the Terms of Reference of other committees.

B.1.16.3 This Committee reports to the Final Plenary Meeting and shall only act for the duration of the General Conference.

B.1.17 The permanent HF Committee meetings may be attended by each conference participant; participants' rights shall depend upon their status at the General Conference.

B.1.17.1 This Committee is chaired by its Chairman elected at the Final Plenary of the previous General Conference. His term of office shall be the same as for the Members of the Executive Committee.

B.1.17.2 The purpose of this Committee is to examine matters and proposals related to the use of the part of the radio frequency spectrum below 30 MHz.

B.1.17.3 This Committee reports to the Final Plenary Meeting of the General Conference and to the Executive Committee between General Conferences.

B.1.18 The permanent VHF/UHF/MICROWAVES Committee. The purposes and functions of this Committee are similar to those mentioned in Section B.1.17 for the permanent HF Committee, except that this Committee deals with matters and proposals related to the radio frequency spectrum above 30 Mhz.

B.1.19 The Election and Ballot Committee shall be elected at the first Plenary Meeting and shall consist of a Chairman and two members which shall be duly accredited delegates from different Member Societies. None of them shall be a member of the Executive Committee, Chairmen of Specialised Bodies or a candidate for election.

B.1.19.1. The purpose of this Committee is to arrange the Elections as per Section B.5 and all other secret ballots throughout the course of the work of the General Conference. This Committee reports to the Final Plenary Meeting and shall only act for the duration of the General Conference.

B.1.20 The General Conference may set up further committees and/or ad-hoc working groups, in accordance with the IARU Region 1 Constitution and its Bye-Laws, if the work of the General Conference so requires.

B.1.20.1 The General Conference Committees C.3 and C.4 shall not be convened at the same time.

B.1.21 A Member Society which for financial reasons is unable to send a delegate to the General Conference may apply for financial assistance from IARU, Region 1 funds. The application for such assistance must reach the Executive Committee at least 7 months before IARU Region 1

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the scheduled date of the General Conference. Later applications shall only be considered in a case of emergency at the discretion of the Executive Committee. The financial assistance given out of IARU, Region 1 funds shall be limited in each case to one single delegate from a Member Society and only if otherwise such a Member Society would be unable to have one single delegate participate in the General Conference. The amount shall depend on available financial resources and the total number of applications received and shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

B.1.22 Minutes of the Final Plenary Meeting shall be distributed to the participants of the General Conference within 30 days after the date of closing the General Conference. Comments and/or corrections on the Minutes shall reach the Conference Secretary not later than 60 days after the General Conference.

B.1.22.1 A Report of the General Conference, including all decisions, resolutions, recommendations, and other information essential to reflect the course of the General Conference, should be distributed to all Member Societies and Conference participants within 120 days after the closing date of the General Conference.

B.1.23 At the request of at least two-thirds of the total number of the IARU Region 1 Member Societies or of the Executive Committee, an Extraordinary General Conference may be convened. Such a Conference shall have a limited range of interests and be for a special purpose only. This Extraordinary General Conference has its power limited to its purpose and is not entitled to change or suspend any part of the IARU Region 1 Constitution and its Bye-Laws.

Section B.2 - The Executive Committee

B.2.1 All Members of the Committee shall assume specific tasks and responsibilities. Each Member shall be prepared to report on the particular subject delegated to him, to propose relevant actions and to take part in implementing them. In connection with his responsibilities the Member of the Executive Committee shall be kept informed by the IARU Region 1 Office on all events and actions. He shall be consulted before any action on the relevant subject is taken.

B.2.2. Meetings of the Executive Committee are convened by the President. Their dates should be published well in advance to give IARU bodies and officers the opportunity to present their papers to be considered by the Meeting.

B.2.3 The President is entitled to convene a special Meeting at short notice, but in any case not less than three weeks, if extraordinary circumstances so require.

B.2.4 Decisions at Executive Committee Meetings shall be on the basis of general consensus. However, if at least two Members wish a vote to be taken, open or secret, decisions will be by simple majority of votes. In the case of a tie the proposal or amendment is considered rejected.

B.2.5 Between Meetings decisions preferably will be taken by electronic means, i.e. telephone, telefax or electronic mail.

B.2.6 Expenses incurred in connection with activities of the Executive Committee, as described in the IARU, Region 1 Constitution and its Bye-Laws and the expenses for maintaining the IARU Region 1 Office, are charged to IARU Region 1 funds, according to Article 6 of the Constitution.

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B.2.7 Members of the Executive Committee and those persons from IARU Region 1 who are invited for official reasons to attend meetings of the Executive Committee, shall be entitled to claim all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including the cost of economy air fare.

B.2.8 Reimbursement of expenses, of persons, non members of the Executive Committee, who for official reasons and at the request of either the IARU or IARU Region 1 are attending meetings, conferences or study groups of international conferences, will be on the same basis as those mentioned in B.2.7, unless specific provisions have been agreed upon.

B.2.9 The Executive Committee may adopt procedures governing its internal activities in addition to those specified herein.

Section B.3 - Specialised Bodies

B.3.1 The IARU Region 1 may set up specialised bodies to act in an advisory capacity, with the aims of:

- B.3.1.1 - exchange experience related to their subjects;
- B.3.1.2 - processing specialised materials and answering questions received from other IARU bodies;
- B.3.1.3 - providing specialised consultation
- B.3.1.4 - submitting specialised opinions, proposals and recommendations;
- B.3.1.5 - participating in the organisation of IARU specialised events;
- B.3.1.6 - undertaking specialised actions on behalf of Region 1.

B.3.2 The specialised bodies may make proposals and recommendations which have to be approved by a General Conference or by the Executive Committee in between General Conferences. Depending on the subject these Proposals or Recommendations may have to be ratified subsequently by the General Conference.

B.3.3 These specialised bodies are formed as:

- B.3.3.1 - committees and their respective sub-committees;
- B.3.3.2 - working groups and their respective sub-groups;
- B.3.3.3 - one-man specialised co-ordinators, who for most purposes are considered to be equal to working groups.
- B.3.4 - These specialised bodies can be:
 - B.3.4.1 - short-term (eg conference committees, ad-hoc working groups etc) or
 - B.3.4.2 - long-term (permanent).

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B.3.5 The short-term bodies are those which act entirely within the duration of the event for which they have been formed, eg conference committees and ad-hoc groups, or those whose term is determined for a period of time expiring before the next conference.

B.3.6 The short-term committees may be formed only by the General Conference. Their tasks are determined by, and they report to the Plenary Meeting of the General Conference. They may, if necessary, set up their own sub-committees and ad-hoc working groups, the existence of which cannot exceed the duration of their principal body.

B.3.7 The work of the short-term committees is direct by Chairmen, who are elected by the General Conference.

B.3.8 The ad-hoc working groups may be called upon either by General Conference, or by any other body holding a meeting, aiming to consider a specific problem. Their tasks are determined by the body which calls upon them. The ad-hoc group reports to the body by which it has been appointed.

B.3.9 The work of the small ad-hoc groups is conducted by Chairmen appointed by the principal body.

B.3.10 The long-term specialised bodies are those whose term is not determined and which are intended to act between the General Conferences. These bodies are termed "permanent".

B.3.11 The permanent bodies can be set up only by the General Conference on a proposal made by a Member Society or by the Executive Committee. Such a proposal shall be accompanied by the opinion of the Executive Committee and, if necessary, and applicable, also by opinions of other already existing specialised bodies, interested in the subject.

B.3.12 Terms of Reference of the permanent specialised bodies are determined by the General Conference. In exceptional cases the Executive Committee may temporarily extend or restrict terms of reference of these bodies.

B.3.13.1 There are two permanent committees, which are acting in an advisory capacity with the aim of considering policies and co-ordinating activities in the relevant parts of the radio frequency spectrum. The permanent HF Committee deals with matters relating to frequencies below 30 MHz and the permanent VHF/UHF/MICROWAVE Committee deals with matters relating to frequencies above 30 MHz. They may set up sub-committees, if necessary. The Chairman or Convenor of such a sub-committee, elected out of the participants on the main committee, reports to the Chairman of his main Committee and is entitled to claim reasonable out-of-pocket expenses only as per paragraph B.3.28

The permanent HF Committee (C4) deals with matters relating to frequencies below 30 MHz;

The permanent VHF/UHF/Microwaves Committee (C5) deals with matters relating to frequencies above 30 MHz

B.3.12.2 There is a permanent External Relations Committee (ERC) consisting of members of the Executive Committee (EC) and Region 1 experts selected by the EC.

The ERC deals with the coordination of the Region 1 relations with non-amateur entities (international organisations e.g. ITU, CEPT) on matters of importance to the interests of the

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Amateur Services (e.g. spectrum organisation, licensing) and with the delegation of Region 1 experts to meetings/conferences of these entities.

B.3.14 All IARU Region 1 Member Societies are entitled to participate in the work of the permanent committees.

B.3.15 The permanent working groups are formed according to needs. They are acting in an advisory capacity with the aim of co-ordinating particular activities of the Amateur Service and Amateur Satellite Service.

B.3.16 The permanent working groups consist of persons appointed by the Member Societies interested in the relevant activity.

B.3.17 The permanent committees and working groups service in their relevant capacity at the General Conferences.

B.3.18 The work of the permanent specialised working bodies is directed by their Chairmen.

B.3.19 Chairmen of the permanent bodies are appointed by the General Conference, on proposals coming from the respective and already existing bodies and/or from the Member Societies.

B.3.20 The term of office of the Chairmen of the permanent bodies is the same as that of the members of the Executive Committee.

B.3.21 A permanent working body should process questions and matters in the shortest possible time and inform interested parties about its opinion.

B.3.22 The Chairman of a permanent body shall report to the General Conferences and annually to the Executive Committee. The report should contain the future plan for at least one year.

B.3.23 Permanent specialised bodies may hold their working meetings not more often than once a year; in the year when the General Conference is held the meetings are to be held within the framework of the General Conference.

B.3.23.1 Decisions taken at such meetings held between Conferences, which obtain a two-thirds majority of the Member Societies at such meetings represented, will become interim IARU Region 1 policy only after approval by the Executive Committee. They must be presented to the subsequent Conference for ratification.

B.3.24 The Chairman must obtain agreement of the majority of the Member Societies of the permanent body represented at the meeting as to the venue and time of a planned meeting and the approval of the Executive Committee.

B.3.25 The Chairman of the permanent specialised body must present to the Executive Committee for approval a budget related to the planned meeting. IARU Region 1 meets expenses of these meetings only in relation to renting of the meeting rooms and travel, plus food and accommodation for the Chairman of the permanent body. Expenses of the members of the permanent body are met by their own Member Societies.

B.3.26 For some meetings of the permanent specialised bodies the Executive Committee may provide recording and/or secretarial assistance.

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B.3.27 For some meetings of the permanent bodies the Executive Committee may send its member or members for the purpose of liaison and advice.

B.3.28 The Executive Committee budgets for the yearly limit of expenses of the Chairman of the permanent body or Co-ordinators'. Verified expenses are reimbursed by the Treasurer each year. This provision applies only to expenses directly related to postage, stationery, telecommunications, etc.

B.3.29 If the Chairman of a permanent working body or a Co-ordinator is participating in the General Conference in his capacity at the expense of the IARU Region 1, he cannot simultaneously act as a delegate of his Member Society.

Section B.4 - Voting Procedures

B.4.1 For a valid vote to be taken at any IARU Region 1 General Conference or a meeting of a Specialised Body, more than half of the delegations accredited to the particular General Conference or Meeting must be present, constituting the quorum, unless other provisions of these Bye-Laws state otherwise.

B.4.2 Each Member Society has one vote at General Conference and Specialised Bodies meetings. The voting shall be done only by duly authorised delegates, present in person.

B.4.2.1 If a delegate cannot attend a meeting of committees and working groups being held simultaneously, his Member Society may replace him by another delegate from the same delegation, or may upgrade the status of its official observers.

B.4.3 Delegations, which cannot attend a meeting of committees and working groups being held simultaneously, may authorise delegations of other Member Societies to speak and vote on their behalf at such meetings. The appropriate authorisation shall be established in writing and duly signed by the head of the issuing delegation and handed over to the chairman of the meeting before its beginning.

B.4.4 Member Societies may appoint another Member Society, to vote by proxy on their behalf at General Conferences only.

B.4.5 No Member Society may hold more than one proxy vote.

B.4.6 Member Societies who wish to appoint another Member Society to vote by proxy on their behalf, must notify the Secretary at least 30 days before the opening of the General Conference, which Member Society has been appointed as proxy holder.

B.4.7 Member Societies intending to send a delegation to the General Conference and having submitted the name(s) of their delegate(s), but due to circumstances beyond their control, are after all unable to send a delegation, may request another Member Society to accept their proxy.

B.4.7.1 The proxy as indicated in B.4.7. must be made known to the Conference Secretariat before the First Plenary meeting.

B.4.8 Member Societies leaving the General Conference before the beginning of the Final Plenary session may appoint another Member Society to vote on their behalf. This procedure shall not apply to the proxy they may hold. The appropriate authorisation shall be established in writing and duly signed by the head of the issuing delegation and handed over to the chairman of the Plenary before its beginning.

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B.4.8.1 However they may give to the Secretary their completed voting paper for the election of the IARU Region 1 Executive Committee to be delivered to the Chairman of the EBC at the appropriate time. This procedure applies also to the proxy they may hold.

B.4.8.2 As far as the election of the IARU Region 1 Executive Committee is concerned, Member Societies leaving the General Conference before the beginning of the Final Plenary session cannot appoint another Member Society to vote on their behalf or use the proxy they may hold.

B.4.9 The delegation of a Member Society acting as proxy must hold a "Letter of Appointment" signed by an officer of the Member Society concerned.

B.4.10 For the purpose of voting:

B.4.10.1 - a simple majority shall consist of more than half of the Member Societies voting. Member Societies abstaining shall not be taken into account;

B.4.10.2 - a qualified majority shall consist of more than two-thirds of the voting Member Societies;

B.4.10.3 - in case of a tie, a proposal of amendment shall be considered as lost;

B.4.10.4 - when the number of abstentions exceeds half of the number of votes cast (for and against plus abstentions), the matter under discussion shall be put on the table for further consideration at a future meeting at which time abstentions shall not be taken into account, if the meeting so wishes the proposal or amendment may be withdrawn by the author for rewording.

B.4.11 Decisions taken at General Conferences shall be by a simple majority of votes except that decisions regarding financial matters shall require a two-thirds majority, and voting for Executive Committee appointments shall be on the basis of the number of votes cast for each candidate.

B.4.12 According to Article A.2.3 voting shall be compulsory whenever so stated, or at General Conferences and Meetings of permanent specialised bodies when at least two Member Societies request a vote to be taken.

B.4.13 Voting shall take place in one of the following ways:

B.4.13.1 - in between General Conferences or Meetings of Specialised Bodies: by postal vote (or email or letter or telefax);

B.4.13.2 - at General Conferences or Meetings of specialised bodies:

(a) by show of hands, as a usual way (ordinary open ballot), unless stated otherwise in these Bye-Laws or requested to be done otherwise by one Member Society and seconded by another Member Society.

(b) by roll-call in alphabetical order of the English names of Member Societies is so requested by at least two Member Societies

(c) by secret ballot as per Section of these Bye-Laws, and if so requested by at least ten Member Societies.

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B.4.13.3 Requests for any form of ballot other than (a) must be made before the ballot starts. If there is sufficient support for another form of ballot, requests for a secret ballot take priority over requests for a roll-call, and those in turn over an ordinary open ballot.

B.4.13.4 Postal voting shall be acceptable only when the General Conference or the Executive Committee considers it necessary to settle a specific matter.

B.4.14 Voting over an amendment takes priority over voting over the proposal itself.

B.4.14.1 If there are two or more proposals on the same matter they shall be put to the vote in the order in which they were presented unless the meeting decides otherwise. After each vote, the meeting shall decide whether or not the remaining proposals shall be voted on.

B.14.2 Once a valid vote has been taken on any matter at a meeting of any IARU Region 1 body, the proposal or amendment cannot be put to a vote again at the same meeting, irrespective of the voting procedure chosen.

Section B.5 - Rules for the Election of the Executive Committee

Candidates for election to the EC should normally be notified to Conference delegates by way of a Conference paper, distributed three months prior to the Conference, and including a CV of the candidate and the name of the proposing Society.

In the case of candidates for the post of Treasurer, it is a requirement for candidates to be nominated by way of a Conference paper distributed three months in advance, as above. The recommending Society or group of Societies must certify that the candidate has the required qualifications for the post.

Notwithstanding that details of candidates shall generally be nominated in advance by Member Societies, in extremis, it is acceptable for candidates for appointment to the EC to be nominated during the Conference. In all cases the following timetable shall be followed for formal nomination (or, in the case of candidates pre-notified to delegates, confirmation of nomination) of candidates for election, if not modified by the Conference Steering Committee (C1). If any such modification is performed it should be presented and approved by the Conference Second Plenary.

DAY AND TIME	PROCEDURE	ACTION BY
2nd Conference Day	Distribution of nomination forms	Secretariat
3rd Conference day before 18.00 hours	Curriculum Vitae of candidates to be delivered to the Secretariat	Candidate(s)
4th Conference day	Publication of list of candidates, including those previously nominated by way of a Conference paper, and also those nominated during the Conference together with CV's.	Election + Ballot Committee(EBC) and Conference Secretariat
4 th Conference day	Preparation of voting papers	EBC and Secretariat
4th Conference day between 18.00 and 19.00 hours	Collection of voting forms from Conference Secretariat	Heads of Delegations
Final Conference day Final Plenary	Collection of voting forms from the Heads of Delegations by roll-call ; counting of votes ; announcement of results	Election + Ballot Committee

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Note - The 1st Conference day is, as per B.1.12.1, the day on which the first Plenary (Opening) Meeting is held.

B.5.1 The Executive Committee is elected at the Final Plenary Meeting of the General Conference. The procedures of election are conducted by the Election and Ballot Committee, hereinafter called the "EBC".

B.5.1.1 - The members of the Executive Committee shall be licensed radio amateurs and from different Member Societies. **)

Note: see Constitution Art.A..4.8.1.

B.5.2 On the second day of the General Conference the Secretariat shall send to each head of delegation the single standard form on which nominations for the Executive Committee are to be made.

B.5.3 The Nomination Form will include:

B.5.3.1 - the nominee's name, callsign and the name of the nominating Member Society;

B.5.3.2 - the nominee's signature, indicating his willingness to stand;

B.5.3.3 - the office he is being nominated for; if this is for any of the four officer appointments (President, Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer), the form shall indicate whether the candidate is willing to be a candidate for office as an ordinary EC member should he/she not be successful in being elected to the relevant officer post ;

B.5.3.4 - the signature and callsign of the Proposer, who must be a head of delegation; the Proposer must not be the nominee;

B.5.3.5 - the signature and callsign of the Seconder, who must be a head of delegation; the Seconder must not be the nominee;

B.5.3.6 - the signature and callsign of the nominee's head of delegation, or a written statement from the nominee's Member Society or Societies that the candidate has the necessary qualifications for the post

B.5.4 No later than 1800 hours of the third day of the Conference each candidate who agrees to accept nomination shall fill in and deliver to the Secretariat the form containing: full name, amateur radio callsign, permanent address, and "curriculum vitae" restricted only to particulars of his amateur radio activities. This "curriculum vitae" must not exceed 200 words in length and if longer it will be stopped at the 200th word (it will not be abridged). Notwithstanding this, the CV for candidates for the post of Treasurer shall include details of both the candidate's amateur radio and professional activities up to a total maximum of 400 words.

B.5.5 On the fourth day of the General Conference the EBC shall publish the final list of candidates together with their form containing their curriculum vitae. The EBC shall prepare voting papers in a number equal to the number of Member Societies participating in the General Conference plus the approved proxies. The voting papers shall contain names and callsigns of candidates who accepted nominations for any particular capacity.

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If, under 5.3.3 above, any candidate has indicated his/her willingness to stand for ordinary EC vacancies, the following procedure shall be followed: The EBC shall prepare two voting papers for each voting Society (including proxies). The first voting paper shall contain all candidates for the four officer appointments (President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer). The second paper shall contain all the candidates for the other EC vacancies, as well as those from the first list that have given notice that they are candidates for office as ordinary members of the EC. Two envelopes shall be distributed to each Society and for each approved proxy.

If no person is a candidate for more than one EC office, only one voting form shall be prepared.

These uniform voting forms in identical envelopes are to be collected from the Conference Secretariat by each Head of Delegation in accordance with the Timetable in Table 2

B 5.6 At the Final Plenary, first the voting for the four EC officer appointments (President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer) shall take place. The first voting paper shall then be collected as set out in paragraph B 5.9. After the result of this election for these four offices has been announced, the second voting paper shall be filled in. Before this vote, the names of any candidates successful in the first ballot shall be deleted from the second voting paper. The completed voting papers shall be collected as set out in B 5.9

B.5.7 The voting is done by placing the "X" mark against the name of the chosen candidate.

B.5 8 The voting paper is taken as invalid if:

B.5.8.1 - there are more candidates chosen for election than there are seats available.

B.5.8.2 - it is signed or marked so that its source can be identified;

B.5.8.3 - it contains names of persons not officially standing as candidates.

B.5.9 During the Final Plenary meeting the EBC shall first collect all voting papers for the four officer vacancies. After the result from the first vote is announced, the EBC shall collect the second voting paper. On each occasion, the votes are collected from each delegation and for each proxy, in envelopes from the Heads of Delegations invited by roll-call as well as those delivered to the Secretary (as to B.4.8.1).

B.5.9.1 After each of the two collections of voting papers, the EBC will count the votes in a separate room and shall announce the results immediately after.

B.5.10 If an equal number of votes is cast for two or more candidates, and this equality results in an inability to determine who should comprise the elected candidates, then there shall be a fresh ballot for these candidates.

B.5.11 Any serious objections regarding the ballot procedure should be immediately presented at the same Final Plenary Meeting as a motion of order, which must be supported by suitable evidence and seconded. If the meeting considers it justified, it elects two additional persons to the EBC and the ballot has to be repeated.

B.5.12 Once the ballot is finished and considered valid, the nomination and voting papers shall be destroyed by the EBC and this fact reported to the Meeting.

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Section B.6 - Financial Rules

B.6.1 The IARU Region 1 financial year shall be from the first of January until the 31st of December of every year.

B.6.2 IARU Region 1 accounts shall be maintained in one common convertible currency of good long-term stability. They shall be kept in a bank of good international reputation.

B.6.3 The long-term IARU Region 1 general budget shall be proposed by the Executive Committee and approved by the General Conference. The Executive Committee is entitled to specify and modify various items of budget according to needs.

B.6.4 The newly elected Executive Committee shall, within three months of its election, adopt its internal interim financial rules:

B.6.4.1 - how to account and to approve the money spent on travelling by the members of the Executive Committee, delegates to the Administrative Council and other IARU Region 1 officials, representatives and delegates;

B.6.4.2 - how to account and how to approve the money spent to carry on operations of the IARU Region 1 Secretariat and offices, including the office expenses of EC members and Chairmen of the permanent bodies.

B.6.4.3 - how to decide on and to handle bank operations.

B.6.4.4 These internal rules are valid only for the term of office of this Executive Committee and they shall not at any point contravene the IARU Region 1 Constitution and its Bye-Laws.

B.6.5 All expenses from the IARU Region 1 funds shall be in accordance with the IARU Region 1 Constitution and its Bye-Laws.

B.6.6 The annual membership financial contributions shall be established by the General Conference, which may delegate part of this authority to the Executive Committee.

B.6.7 Membership financial contributions for the current year are invoiced by the Treasurer well in advance and shall be paid by each Member Society before the 30th June of each calendar year.

B.6.7.1 A Member Society that has failed to fulfil all its financial obligations before the start of the first meeting of the Credentials and Finance Committee (C.2) at a General Conference, shall not be granted the right to vote or the right to appoint and hold proxies at that General Conference.

B.6.8 Any Member Society not paying its financial contribution shall be reminded by the Treasurer. If the reminder is not successful and the Member Society has failed to pay its membership contributions for the total time amounting to two years or more, the Executive Committee will report that fact to the IARU Administrative Council for appropriate action.

B.6.9 On a duly justified application presented by a Member Society, payment of its financial contributions may be postponed by the Executive Committee for a period not exceeding two years.

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B.6.10 IARU Region 1 accounts must be audited yearly by a qualified Auditor whose report shall be made available to all IARU Region 1 Member Societies.

Section B.7 - Miscellaneous Rules

B.7.1 Member Societies shall appoint a member responsible for the IARU Region 1 matters, to be called "IARU REGION 1 Liaison Officer".

B.7.2 A regular IARU REGION 1 NEWS bulletin shall be issued under the responsibility to all IARU Region 1 Member Societies.

Member Societies of IARU Region 1

As of August 2006

AFVL	Amateurfunk Verein Liechtenstein
AGRA	Association Gabonaise des Radio-Amateurs
ARA	Amateurs Radio Algeriens
ARAB	Amateur Radio Association Bahrain
ARABiH	Asocijacija Radoamatera Bosne i Hercegovine
ARAC	Association des Radio Amateurs du Congo
ARAD	Association des Radio Amateurs de Djibouti
ARAI	Association des Radio Amateurs Ivoiriens
ARAS	Association des Radio-Amateurs du Senegal
ARBF	Association des Radioamateurs du Burkina Faso
ARGUI	Association des Radioamateurs de Guinée
ARI	Associazione Radioamatori Italiani
ARM	Association des Radio-Amateurs de Monaco
ARM	Asociatia Radioamatorilor din Republica Moldova
ARRAM	Association Royale des Radio-Amateurs du Maroc
ARRSM	Associazione Radioamatori della Repubblica di San Marino
ARSK	Amateur Radio Society of Kenya
ARTJ	Association des Radio Amateurs du Cameroun
BARS	Botswana Amateur Radio Society
BFRA	Bulgarian Federation of Radio Amateurs
BFRR	Belarussian Federation of Radioamateurs and Radiosportsmen
CARS	Cyprus Amateur Radio Society
CAST	Club Central d'Amateur Radio Scouts Tunisie
CRAM	Club des Radioamateurs et Affiliés du Mali
CRC	Czech Radio Club
DARC	Deutscher Amateur Radio Club
EARA	Egypt Amateurs Radio Assembly
EARS	Ethiopian Amateur Radio Society
EDR	Experimenterende Danske Radioamatører
ERAU	Eesti Raadioamatooride Uhing
FRA	Foroyskir Radioamatorar
FRR	Federatia Romana de Radioamatorism
FRRA	Federation of Radiosport of the Republic of Armenia
GARS	Ghana Amateur Radio Society
GARS	Gibraltar Amateur Radio Society
HRS	Hrvatski Radio-amaterski Savez
IARC	Israel Amateur Radio Club
IARS	Iraqi Amateur Radio Society
IRA	Islenzkir Radioamatorar
IRTS	Irish Radio Transmitters Society
KARS	Kuwait Amateur Radio Society
LARS	Lesotho Amateur Radio Society
LRAA	Liberia Radio Amateur Association
LRAL	Latvias Radioamatieru Liga
LREM	Liga dos Radio Emissores de Mozambique
LRMD	Lietuvos Radijo Megeju Draugija

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LRT	Liga Radiolyubiteley Turkmenistana
<u>MARL</u>	Malta Amateur Radio League
<u>MARS</u>	Mauritius Amateur Radio Society
<u>MRASZ</u>	Magyar Radioamator Szovetseg
MRSF	Mongolian Radio Sports Federation
NARG	National Association Radioamateurs of Georgia
NARL	Namibian Amateur Radio League
NARS	Nigeria Amateur Radio Society
<u>NRRL</u>	Norsk Radio Relae Liga
<u>OEVSFV</u>	Osterreichischer Versuchssenderverband
<u>PZK</u>	Polski Zwiazek Krotkofalowcow
<u>QARS</u>	Qatar Amateur Radio Society
<u>RAAG</u>	Radio Amateur Association of Greece
<u>RAL</u>	Association des Radio Amateurs Libanais
<u>REF-Union</u>	Union Francaise des Radioamateurs
<u>REP</u>	Rede dos Emissores Portugueses
RJRAS	Royal Jordanian Radio Amateur Society
<u>RL</u>	Reseau Luxembourgeois des Amateurs d'Ondes Courtes
ROARS	Royal Omani Amateur Radio Society
<u>RSGB</u>	Radio Society of Great Britain
<u>RSM</u>	Radioamaterski Sojuz na Makedonija
RSS	Radio Society of Swaziland
RSTG	Radio Society of The Gambia
RSZ	Radio Society of Zambia
<u>SARA</u>	Slovak Amateur Radio Association
<u>SARL</u>	South African Radio League
SLARS	Sierra Leone Amateur Radio Society
<u>SRAL</u>	Suomen Radioamatooriilitto
SRR	Soyuz Radiolyubitelei Rossii
SRS	Savez Radio-Amatera Srbije
<u>SSA</u>	Foreningen Sveriges Sändareamatörer
TARC	Tanzania Amateur Radio Club
<u>TARL</u>	Tajik Amateur Radio League
<u>TIR</u>	Technical Institute of Radio
<u>TRAC</u>	Telsiz Radyo Amatorleri Cemiyeti
<u>UARL</u>	Ukrainian Amateur Radio League
UARS	Uganda Amateur Radio Society
<u>UBA</u>	Union Royale Belge des Amateurs-Emetteurs/Koninklijke Unie van de Belgische Zendamateurs/Königliche Union der Belgischen Funkamateure
<u>URA</u>	Unio de Radioaficionats Andorrans
<u>URE</u>	Union de Radioaficionados Espanoles
<u>USKA</u>	Union Schweizerischer Kurzwellen-Amateure
<u>VERON</u>	Vereniging vor Experimenteel Radio Onderzoek in Nederland
ZARS	Zimbabwe Amateur Radio Society
<u>ZRS</u>	Zveza Radioamaterjev Slovenije

ADDRESSES OF IARU REGION 1 **MEMBER SOCIETIES**

Up to date details can be found at

http://www.iaru-r1.org/Member_Societies.htm

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Chapter 1.4

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Chapter 2.1

IARU REGION 1 HF COMMITTEE

At the IARU Region 1 Conference in Noordwijkerhout (1989) a completely re-written IARU Region 1 Constitution and Bye-Laws was adopted. As a consequence the HF Working Group was transformed into a so-called Specialized Permanent Body, the IARU, Region 1 HF Committee.

Constitution of the IARU Region 1 HF Committee

The following articles in the IARU Region 1 Constitution and Bye-Laws relate to the permanent HF Committee:

In the Constitution:

A.1.4.7 Definition of specialized bodies

A.5 Nomination, period of office etc of specialized bodies.

N.B. Article A.4.11 allows the IARU Region 1 Executive Committee to invite the chairman of the permanent HF and VHF/UHF/SHF Committees to their meetings, as has been the custom since 1975.

In the Bye-Laws:

B.1.14 Steering Committee at General Conferences: Membership Chairman
Permanent Committees.

B.1.17/

B.1.17.3 Function of Permanent HF Committee

B.3.10-29 Procedures for set-up and work of Permanent
Specialized Bodies

Delegates to the IARU Region 1 HF Committee should be national HF Managers and/or members of their national HF Committee or equivalent body.

Chapter 2.2

Terms of Reference for the permanent HF Committee

The permanent HF Committee (C4) deals with matters relating to frequencies below 30 MHz

Objectives

1. To co-ordinate the activities of amateurs in Region 1 with respect to frequency allocations below 30 MHz
2. To ensure that adequate use is made of existing allocations and to consider possible new allocations
3. To co-ordinate and promote scientific investigations by member societies of IARU Region 1 on all frequencies below 30 MHz
4. To recommend IARU Region 1 bandplans aimed at promoting greater effectiveness for communications
5. To encourage special projects on the frequency allocations below 30 MHz aimed at advancing amateur radio communication techniques
6. To assist in the protection of the amateur allocations below 30 MHz from possible loss by stimulating activity and demonstrating the effective use by amateurs
7. To plan and conduct IARU Region 1 HF contests on these bands
8. To advise on interference problems relating to frequencies below 30 MHz
9. To maintain communication with Member Societies through:
 - an Internet reflector discussion group
 - the Region 1 Website

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To send a email please replace _X with @

Chapter 3.0

HF CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Foreword.

In this Chapter you will find all valid Conference Recommendations concerning HF operations. Some of these Recommendations may also be repeated in other relevant Chapters.

It is recommended that you also read the "Extract of Standing Recommendations" (Administrative and Organisational (C.3) Recommendations) that are published in a separate booklet by IARU Region 1. You will find this booklet at your Society HQ or with your IARU Liaison Officer.

Further you should make yourself acquainted with the IARU Administrative Council (AC) Resolutions which you will find attached to IARU Calendar once a year or so.

Contact your IARU liaison Officer if you do not have them available.

Chapter 3.1

IARU REGION 1 HF BAND PLAN – Effective 1st January 2006

FREQUENCY (kHz)	MAX BANDWIDTH (Hz)	PREFERRED MODE AND USAGE
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No rigid bandplan is proposed for 135 -137 kHz

137 kHz Band:	135.7 - 136.0	200	CW, station tests, QRSS
	136.0 - 137.4	200	CW
	137.4 - 137.6	200	Digimodes, except CW
	137.6 - 137.8	200	CW, QRSS Centre of Activity 137.7 kHz
1.8 MHz Band:	1810 - 1838	200	CW, QRP Centre of Activity 1836 kHz
	1838 - 1840	500	Narrow band modes
	1840 - 1843	2700	All modes – digimodes, (*)
	1843 - 2000	2700	All modes, (*)
3.5 MHz Band:	3500 - 3510	200	CW, priority for intercontinental operation
	3510 - 3560	200	CW, contest preferred, QRS Centre of Activity 3555 kHz
	3560 - 3580	200	CW, QRP Centre of Activity 3560 kHz
	3580 - 3590	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes
	3590 - 3600	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	3600 - 3620	2700	All modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data station (unattended), (*)
	3600 - 3650	2700	All modes, SSB contest preferred, (*)
	3650 - 3700	2700	All modes, SSB QRP Centre of Activity 3690 kHz
	3700 - 3800	2700	All modes, SSB contest preferred, Image Centre of Activity 3735 kHz, Region 1 Emergency Centre of Activity 3760 kHz
	3775 - 3800	2700	All modes, priority for intercontinental operation
7 MHz Band:	7000 - 7035	200	CW, QRP Centre of Activity 7030 kHz
	7035 - 7038	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes
	7038 - 7040	500	Narrow band modes – digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	7040 - 7043	2700	All modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended),
	7043 - 7100	2700	All modes, Image Centre of Activity 7043 kHz, Region 1 Emergency Centre of Activity 7060 kHz, SSB QRP Centre of Activity 7090 kHz, (*)
	7100 - 7200	2700	All modes (2009: 200 Hz and 500 Hz segments below 7100 kHz will be extended)
10 MHz:	10100 - 10140	200	CW, QRP Centre of Activity 10116 kHz
	10140 - 10150	500	Narrow band modes – digimodes

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14 MHz Band:			
	14000 - 14060	200	CW, contest preferred, QRS Centre of Activity 14055 kHz
	14060 - 14070	200	CW, QRP Centre of Activity 14060 kHz
	14070 - 14089	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes
	14089 - 14099	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	14099 - 14101		IBP, exclusively for beacons
	14101 - 14112	2700	All modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	14112 - 14125	2700	All modes
	14125 - 14300	2700	All modes, SSB contest preferred, Priority for Dxpeditons 14195 kHz $\pm$ 5 kHz, Image Centre of Activity 14230 kHz, SSB QRP Centre of Activity 14285 kHz
	14300 - 14350	2700	All modes, Global Emergency centre of activity 14300 kHz.

18 MHz Band:	18068 - 18095	200	CW, CW QRP Centre of Activity 18086 kHz
	18095 - 18105	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes
	18105 - 18109	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	18109 - 18111		IBP, exclusively for beacons
	18111 - 18120	2700	All modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	18120 - 18168	2700	All modes, Global Emergency centre of activity 18160 kHz

21 MHz Band:	21000 - 21070	200	CW, QRS Centre of Activity 21055 kHz, CW QRP Centre of Activity 21060 kHz
	21070 - 21090	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes
	21090 - 21110	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	21110 - 21120	2700	All modes (excluding SSB) - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	21120 - 21149	500	Narrow band modes
	21149 - 21151		IBP, exclusively for beacons
	21151 - 21450	2700	All modes, SSB QRP Centre of Activity, 21285 kHz, Image Centre of Activity 21340 kHz, Global Emergency Centre of Activity 21360 kHz,

24 MHz Band:	24890 - 24915	200	CW, CW QRP centre of activity 24906 kHz
	24915 - 24925	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes
	24925 - 24929	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	24929 - 24931		IBP, exclusively for beacons
	24931 - 24940	2700	All modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	24940 - 24990	2700	All modes

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28 MHz Band:	28000 - 28070	200	CW, QRS Centre of Activity 28055 kHz, CW QRP Centre of Activity 28060 kHz
	28070 - 28120	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes
	28120 - 28150	500	Narrow band modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	28150 - 28190	500	Narrow band modes
	28190 - 28199		IBP, regional time shared beacons
	28199 - 28201		IBP, worldwide time shared beacons
	28201 - 28225		IBP, continuous duty beacons
	28225 - 28300	2700	All modes - beacons
	28300 - 28320	2700	All modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	28320 - 29200	2700	All modes, SSB QRP Centre of Activity 28360 kHz, Image Centre of Activity 28680 kHz
	29200 - 29300	6000	All modes - digimodes, automatically controlled data stations (unattended)
	29300 - 29510	6000	Satellite-downlink
	29510 - 29520		Guard channel
	29520 - 29550	6000	All modes - FM simplex – 10 kHz channels
	29560 - 29590	6000	All modes - FM repeater input (RH1 – RH4)
	29600	6000	All modes - FM calling channel
	29610 - 29650	6000	All modes - FM simplex – 10 kHz channels
	29660 - 29700	6000	All modes - FM repeater outputs (RH1 – RH4)

Preferred mode and usage Notes

All modes	CW, SSB and those modes listed as Centres of Activity, plus AM (Consideration should be given to adjacent channel users).
Image modes	Any analogue or digital image modes within the appropriate bandwidth, for example SSTV and FAX.
Narrow band modes	All modes using up to 500 Hz bandwidth, including CW, RTTY, PSK etc.
Digimodes	Any digital mode used within the appropriate bandwidth, for example RTTY, PSK, MT63 etc.
Sideband Usage	Below 10MHz use lower sideband (LSB), above 10 MHz use upper sideband (USB)
(*)	Lowest dial setting for LSB Voice mode: 1843, 3603 and 7043 kHz

Chapter 3.1

Notes

Amplitude modulation (AM) may be used in the telephony sub-bands providing consideration is given to adjacent channel users. (NRRL Davos 05).

CW QSOs are accepted across all bands, except within beacon segments. (Recommendation DV05_C4_Rec_13)

Contest activity shall not take place on the 10, 18 and 24 MHz bands.

Non-contesting radio amateurs are recommended to use the contest-free HF bands (30, 17 and 12m) during the largest international contests. (DV05_C4_Rev_07)

The term “automatically controlled data stations” includes Store and Forward stations.

Transmitting frequencies:

The announced frequencies in the bandplan are understood as “transmitted frequencies” (not those of the suppressed carrier!)

Unmanned transmitting stations:

IARU member societies are requested to limit this activity on the HF bands. It is recommended that any unmanned transmitting stations on HF shall only be activated under operator control except for beacons agreed with the IARU Region 1 beacon coordinator, or specially licensed experimental stations.

1.8 MHz band:

Radio Amateurs in countries that have a SSB allocation ONLY below 1840 kHz, may continue to use it, but the National Societies in those countries are requested to take all necessary steps with their licence administrations to adjust the phone allocations in accordance with the Region 1 Bandplan. (UBA - Davos 2005)

3.5 MHz band:

Intercontinental operations should be given priority in the segments 3500-3510 kHz and 3775-3800 kHz.

Where no DX traffic is involved, the contest segments should not include 3500-3510 kHz or 3775-3800 kHz. Member societies will be permitted to set other (lower) limits for national contests (within these limits).

3510-3600 kHz may be used for unmanned ARDF beacons (CW A1A) (Recommendation DV05_C4_Rec_12)

Member societies should approach their national telecommunication authorities and ask them not to allocate frequencies to other than amateur stations in the band segment that IARU has assigned to intercontinental long distance traffic.

7 MHz band:

The band segment 7035-7045 kHz may be used for automatically controlled data stations (unattended) traffic in the area of Africa south from the equator during local daylight hours.

10 MHz band:

SSB may be used during emergencies involving the immediate safety of life and property and only by stations actually involved in the handling of emergency traffic.

The band segment 10120 kHz to 10140 kHz may be used for SSB transmissions in the area of Africa south of the equator during local daylight hours.

News bulletins on any mode should not be transmitted on the 10 MHz band.

28 MHz band:

Member societies should advise operators not to transmit on frequencies between 29.3 and 29.51 MHz to avoid interference to amateur satellite downlinks.

Experimentation with NBFM Packet Radio on 29 MHz band:

Preferred operating frequencies on each 10 kHz from 29.210 to 29.290 MHz included should be used. A deviation of ± 2.5 kHz being used with 2.5 kHz as maximum modulation frequency.

Chapter 3.2

Standing Conference Recommendations Concerning HF Operations

SPECIALIZED BODIES

The terms of reference of the Permanent HF Committee are approved. (Chapter 3.1)
(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.5.2.4)

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.5.13.1) - Superseded by recommendations
DV05_C4_Rec_05 and 06

It is recommended that:

the HF CONTEST SUB-GROUP is abolished
(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_05)

It is recommended that:

the HF Committee decides to discontinue its HF Contest Committee
(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_06)

USE OF AMATEUR BANDS

It is recommended:

1. that it is essential that Member Societies actively promote the IARU band plans within their country in order to encourage all amateurs to honour them.
2. that all Member Societies draw their member's attention to these band plans at least once a year, in their publications.
3. that the Amateur Service makes full use of the spectrum allocated to the source.

(Tel Aviv 1996 - REC/96/TVI/C3....)

(REC/02/SM/C4.3) – Superseded by recommendation DV05_C4_Rec_14

It is recommended that:

the following proposed principles for new IARU Region 1 HF bandplans be accepted, and that the principles be included in the IARU Region 1 HF Manager's Handbook.

- CW operation is accepted across all bands, except within beacon segments.
- Telephony (including AM) is limited to certain telephone segments.
- Digital data modes are limited to certain digital segments.
- Digitised speech is considered a digital data mode regarding bandplanning matters.
- The current IARU Region 1 bandplan is well known and receives a high degree of respect within Region 1; hence major changes to the bandplan are not necessary for the time being.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_13)

It is recommended that:

the bandplan created by the Bandplan Working Group be approved
(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_14)

Chapter 3.2

It is recommended that:

The new HF bandplan (as discussed and passed in the HF Committee) is approved and recommended for use from 1st January 2006.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_17)

It is recommended that:

until a majority of countries within Region 1 gain access to the extended band, the frequency segment 7,100-7,200 kHz should be used for CW/SSB only (2700 Hz maximum bandwidth).

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_15).

It is recommended:

by the IARU Region 1 ARDF Working Group to include in the 3.5 MHz bandplan the new line “3,510-3,600 kHz – unmanned ARDF beacons”.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_12)

It is recommended that:

in view of the fact that non-amateur stations tend to use apparently empty spaces in the shared bands, all Societies are urged to encourage their members fully to occupy these bands.

(Stresa 1956 - 1.8.3.1)

It is recommended that:

1. Member Societies in Region 1 ask their national telecommunications administration for an access to the LF range in the form of a segment preferably in the vicinity of 136 kHz on a secondary, non-interference basis.
(RR 342 - 4.4)
2. However, this should not prevent Member Societies from asking for other frequencies if considered realistic and it should not prevent IARU Region 1 from working in favour of the agreed worldwide frequency allocation in the area 160-190 kHz.

(Tel Aviv 1996 - REC/96/TVI/C3....)

It is recommended that:

all members Societies will send the necessary information to their national Administration so that the latter may take steps to end the illegal use of the 28 MHz band by CB stations thus ending the violation of the Radio Regulations.

(Brighton 1981 - 1.8.4.3)

It is recommended that:

publicity should be given to the 10 MHz band by way of activity days, DX-weekends, articles etc.

(Torremolinos 1990 - C4.3)

It is recommended that:

publicity should be given to the 18 and 24 MHz bands by way of activity days, DXweekend, articles etc.

(Torremolinos 1990 - C4.4)

Chapter 3.2

It was unanimously recommended:

- To endorse and approve Resolution 641 (Rev.HFBC-87);
- To ask IARU Region 1 Executive Committee and IARU Administrative Council to present and support adequately implementation of this resolution at ITU forum;
- To request member Societies to bring Resolution 641 (Rev.HFBC-87) to the attention of their respective Telecommunication Administrations, asking them to take action to conform;
- To request the IARU Monitoring Service to follow the situation in the 7000-7100 kHz band and to inform the relevant bodies.

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.8.4.4)

It is recommended that:

1. footnotes to Region 1 HF Band Plans should be avoided.
2. any controversies in connection with the Region 1 HF Band Plans should be regulated by remarks to the band plan and should be agreed by the majority.

(Tel Aviv 1996 - REC/96/TVI/C4.5)

Code of Practice for the 136 kHz band :

No sub-divisions of the band 135.7-137.8 kHz are made for local or DX contacts or specific modes. Taking the above into consideration, and that there are LORAN C spurs present, that the 6.6 Hz segment centred on 136.45485 kHz is used for narrow band transmission.

- Narrow band transmissions are also preferred above 137.6 kHz.
- Stations should make use of a stable VFO or synthesiser to encourage the acceptance of common frequency working.
- Transmitter testing should be carried out below 136 kHz.
- Weekend mornings should be avoided for long duration transmitter testing.
- Where possible, a telephone number should be incorporated in beacon messages.

(Lillehammer 1999 - REC/99/LH/C4.6)

136 kHz Band Plan

Guidelines: No rigid band plan is proposed, but amateurs are asked to work within the following conventions, giving long distance communication and experimentation priority:

135.7 – 136.0 Station tests & transatlantic reception window

- 135.9 – 135.98 kHz preferred transatlantic window for Europe to North American transmissions of very slow CW (QRSS)

136.0 – 137.1 CW

- 135.980 – 136.050 kHz preferred transatlantic window for Europe/North American contacts

137.1 – 137.6 non-CW modes (Hell, Wolf, PSK, etc.)

137.6 – 137.8 Very slow CW (QRSS) centred on 137.7

- 137.700 – 137.800 kHz preferred transatlantic window for Europe to North American transmissions

Extension and Harmonisation: Region 1 members seek to broaden the allocation, gain primary status and influence other IARU Regions to adopt the CEPT recommendation.

(San Marino 2002 - REC/02/SM/C4.12)

Chapter 3.2

It is recommended that :

IARU Region 1 urges its Member Societies to motivate their members to adhere to Amateur Radio ethics, and to take action against stations practising deliberate and malicious interference on the Amateur Radio Bands.

(Lillehammer 1999 - REC/99/LH/C4.7)

It is recommended that:

the frequencies 3.555, 14.055, 21.055 and 28.055 should be defined as CW QRS centres of activity, where radio amateurs who want to develop their CW could meet one another. This should be stated as a guideline in the HF Managers' Handbook. In the same spirit the frequencies 3.560, 7.030, 14.060, 18.096, 21.060, 24.906 and 28.060 should be defined as QRP centres of activity, where amateurs who want to perform low power contacts could meet one another. This should be stated as a guideline in the HF Managers' Handbook.

(San Marino 2002 - REC/02/SM/C4.9)

It is recommended:

a working group be formed to investigate the possibility of a frequency allocation of approximately 10 kHz between 470 – 490 kHz to investigate propagation and the use of new communication technologies. A Progress report should be circulated to the Secretaries of Region 2 and Region 3 for information.

(San Marino 2002 - REC/02/SM/C4.11)

It is recommended:

That the IARU Region 1 Permanent HF Committee (C4) takes note of the progress made by the LF Working Group and of the individual approaches made by some Member Societies to their regulator for amateur access around 500 kHz.

The Working Group requests continued support for its activities, which are sharing current issues concerning amateur access at 500 kHz and coordination of individual approaches to the regulators.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_01)

It is recommended that:

IARU Region 1 decides to request IARU, based on IARU Monitoring System data from all regions, to apply increased pressure on the nations and military powers and alliances operating HF Over-The-Horizon (OTH) radars, in order to encourage them to program their OTH radars in such a way that infringements of the exclusive amateur radio bands are avoided as much as possible.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_04)

It is recommended that:

A narrow allocation, even on a shared basis, is sought in the vicinity of 5 MHz, with the ultimate goal to have an allocation of 100 kHz in the 5 MHz band.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C3_Rec_20)

BEACONS

It is recommended that:

The IBP frequencies as preferred operating frequencies shall be 18.109-18.111, 24.929-24.931 and 28.199-28.201 MHz.

(De Haan 1993 - C4.6)

It is recommended that:

the document DOC/96/TVI/C4.6 "IARU Region 1 HF Beacons - a Guide to Good

Chapter 3.2

Practice" (See Chapter 11.2.3) be used as guidelines for operations of HF beacons.
(Tel Aviv 1996 - REC/96/TVI/C4.10)

It is recommended that:

HF Beacons may be established on the 1.8, 3.5 and 7 MHz band in the regions of Africa south of Equator.

(Lillehammer 1999 - REC/99/LH/C4.1)

It is recommended that:

IARU Region 1 General Conference 1999 approves the recommendations of the AC ad hoc Beacon Committee as outlined in DOC/99/LH/C4.14

(Lillehammer 1999 - REC/99/LH/C4.3)

It is recommended:

- to start developing a Region 1 Frequency Sharing Beacon Network on one or more of the assigned frequencies,
- that this network should be constructed such as to also be able to work on 40,86 and the 50 MHz and 70 MHz band
- that smaller Societies who want to take part in the development and who do not have the financial abilities needed, should be sponsored by « bigger » Societies with better financial abilities.

(Lillehammer 1999 - REC/99/LH/C4.5)

It is recommended that:

Conference should discourage operation of unmanned beacon stations on 7 and 10 MHz.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_08)

EXPERIMENTATION

It is recommended that:

all members Societies should continue to promote more experimentation and scientific involvement as well as research.

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.8.16.1)

It is recommended that:

Member Societies of Region 1 should encourage the experimentation and organise contest sessions devoted to meteor scatter on stipulated frequencies of the 28 MHz band.

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.8.16.3)

It is recommended that:

transmission modes which are inefficient in their use of spectrum or which have potential to cause serious interference problems to normal HF operations should be strongly discouraged on bands below 30 MHz.

Experimental transmissions (i.e. those not associated with normal HF transmission modes) should be notified to other national societies. The mechanism for notification by Region 1 Member Societies being a notice in the Region 1 News from the HF Manager/Secretary of the Member Society concerned.

(De Haan 1993 - C4.3)

Chapter 3.2

It is recommended that:

IARU Member Societies should encourage the development of improved openly specified modulation techniques, including corresponding modem hardware, which can be combined and integrated into channel-sharing digital sharing protocols.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_11)

EMERGENCY WORK

It is recommended that:

emergency networks should be formed in those countries where they do not exist and by those who wish to do so.

(Brighton 1981 - 1.9.1.3)

(Brighton 1981 -1.9.1.4) – Suppressed by deletion of Resolution 640 at WRC-97.

It is recommended that:

a common form of operator training for message handling is required.

(Brighton 1981 - 1.9.1.5)

(Brighton 1981 - 1.9.1.6) – Suppressed by recommendation DV05_C4_Rec_02.

The proposed Emergency Operating Manual was approved as suitable guidance for use in international emergency traffic handling and should be published as the HF INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATING MANUAL.

(Cefalu 1984 - 1.9.1.7)

It is recommended that:

the following frequencies be used as centres of activity for emergency traffic:

Global Centre of Activity per band:

15m 21,360 kHz

17m 18,160 kHz

20m 14,300 kHz

Region 1 Centre of Activity per band:

40m 7,070 kHz

80m 3,760 kHz

and further recommends that the HF Committee accept that these frequencies simply be termed “Emergency Centre-of-Activity”

(Davos 2005 –DV05_C4_Rec_03)

CONTEST RULES AND REGULATIONS

It is recommended:

- that the "Guidelines for HF Contest Work" be adopted by all contest organisers,
- that all HF Contest activities be based on these Guidelines,
- that Member Societies should have these Guidelines copied and distributed to relevant bodies (Contest Managers, Contest Committees, Contest Clubs, Handbooks etc.),
- that these Guidelines are distributed to Regions 2 and 3 for information and possible adoption. (See Chapter 7.1)

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.12.10.3)

Chapter 3.2

It is recommended that:

the band change stipulation for the single operator categories in IARU Region 1 HF contests should be eliminated, which should be mentioned in the HF Managers' Handbook.

(San Marino 2002 - REC/02/SM/C4.6)

(REC/96/TVI/C4.13) - Superseded by recommendations DV05_C4_Rec_05 and 06

(REC/99/LH/C4.8) – Superseded by recommendations DV05_C4_Rec_05 and 06

It is recommended that:

all Member Societies shall include information about contest free segments in their contest rules.

(Tel Aviv 1996 - REC/96/TVI/C4.14)

It is recommended that:

an addition be made to Chapter 7.1 item 2.4.2 in the HF Managers Handbook.

After the present text the following should be added:

“Once operation is started on one band, the station must remain on that band for at least ten minutes.

Exception: NEW multipliers may be worked on other bands.”

(Lillehammer 1999 - REC/99/LH/C4.9)

(REC/99/LH/C4.10) - Superseded by recommendations DV05_C4_Rec_05 and 06

FIELD DAYS and SPECIAL ACTIVITY DAYS

It is recommended that :

the HF Phone Field Day in September should no longer be an IARU Region 1 event, though individual Societies may organise national events on the first weekend in September if they wish, using the "Guidelines for HF Field Day Organisers" as a basis.

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.13.1.9)

It is recommended that:

the Phone Field Day shall take place from 1300 UTC on the first Saturday in September to the following Sunday at 1300 UTC.

(Tel Aviv 1996 - REC/96/TVI/C4.15)

It is recommended that:

the international listing for the HF CW Field Day be discontinued for the time being.

(Tel Aviv 1996 - REC/96/TVI/C4.7)

It is recommended that:

IARU Region1 Member Societies exchange the electronic log data. The rules should contain a statement saying that Field Day participants agree automatically to the log exchange upon log submission.

(San Marino 2002 - REC/02/SM/C4.8)

Chapter 3.2

It is recommended that:

17 June will be proclaimed as a yearly HF QRP Day. Region 1 will take steps needed to get this day proclaimed as a yearly international QRP Day, with the goal that all amateurs world wide use low power on that day every year.

(Cefalu 1984 - 1.13.2.1)

AWARDS, CERTIFICATES, CUPS AND MEDALS

It is agreed :

that credit for awards and diplomas will be accepted for contacts made on the 10 MHz band.

(Brighton 1981 - 1.14.4.2)

It is recommended that:

within Region 1 the official Award Manager of the Member Societies should be entitled to check QSL cards on behalf of the organising member Society, as long as the organising Society agrees. Where written proof of contact is not required when award application is being made, a simple list of claimed contacts, showing full log details, should be accepted. In case of doubt or dispute, more positive evidence of contact having taken place, may be required by the sponsor from the applicant.

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.14.4.3)

OPERATING STANDARDS & PROCEDURES

General approval was expressed for the phonetic alphabet appearing in Appendix 16 of the Geneva Regulations 1959.

(Malmø 1963 - 1.16.3.1)

A booklet on the precise use of the Amateur Code will be prepared for as wide a distribution as possible. The RSGB, assisted by MRASZ, agreed to produce such a booklet.

(Brighton 1984 - 1.16.3.2 (1.12.10.1))

It is recommended that:

the Locator System as described in BM/112 shall be adopted as the official IARU Region 1 Locator System as from 1 January 1985. (see Chapter 11.3)

(Cefalu 1984 - 1.16.3.3 (2.8.1.1))

It is recommended that:

the document related to "Net operation and Amateur Ethics" shall be adopted. (see Chapter 7.4)

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.16.3.4 (1.12.10.2))

It is recommended that:

there should be no change to the existing RST reporting system.

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.16.3.5 (2.5.5.1))

It is recommended that:

RSQ reporting be used for digital modes below 30 MHz

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_10)

Chapter 3.2

It is recommended that:

The MOS reporting scale be used as a supplement to the RST reporting scale for digitised speech on frequencies below 30 MHz and should be included in the HF Managers Handbook.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_18)

It is recommended for:

stations working “split frequency” to keep the window as narrow as necessary and to announce the window together with their call sign.

(San Marino 2002 - REC/02/SM/C4.5)

It is recommended that:

each Member Society should publish a translation of the below mentioned documents in their national amateur radio magazine at least once every second year:

- Torremolinos Document C3.24, A Campaign for Better Behaviour
- Torremolinos Document C3.50, Packet Radio Relaying Messages of Improprate Content
- Cefalu Document SI/72, Lists and Nets - a code of Practice
- Cefalu Document SI/73, Guidelines for Calling DX
- The Radio Amateurs Code
- And/or other relevant material.

Each member society should take steps in order to assure that there are given enough sufficient education in the theme "Operating Ethics" at all courses leading to an amateur radio license by using the above mentioned documents and/or other relevant material.

(De Haan 1993 - C4.4)

(De Haan 1993 - C4.5) – Suppressed by Article 25 at WRC-03

It is recommended that:

when the ITU Zones are used for Amateur Radio purposes, the definition of the border-lines shall be as in the appendix (and included in the HF Managers Handbook see Chapter 12.13).

(Lillehammer 1999 - REC/99/LH/C4.2)

REPEATERS

It is recommended that:

the guidelines for co-ordination of 29 MHz repeaters outlined in DOC/96/TVI/C4.12 (see Chapter 4.5) should be adopted where applicable.

(REC/96/TVI/C4.8)

IARU Region 1 General Conference 1999 recommends that the activity of the 29 MHz Repeater Co-ordinator be terminated.

(REC/99/LH/C4.4)

It is recommended that:

Member Societies should encourage the operators of 10 metre FM repeaters to add the requirement for users to transmit a sub-tone (CTCSS) on the input frequency and for operators to transmit such a sub-tone also on the output frequency. The required tone shall be announced by the repeater itself so users may switch to the appropriate sub-tone.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_09)

Chapter 3.2

RTTY, AMTOR and PACKET RADIO

It is recommended that:

A speed of 45.45 bauds be retained, however that speeds of 50, 75 and 100 bauds should be encouraged.

(Cefalu 1984 - 2.3.1.8)

It is recommended that:

each Society, where such requirements still exist, should press their respective licensing Authorities to remove the requirement for "Dual Identifying" when using the International Standard CCIT No 2 Code.

(Cefalu 1984 - 2.3.1.9)

It is recommended that:

when making use of ASCII, the minimum specification for the signalling format should be 1 start bit, 7 data bits, 1 parity bit, 1 stop bit. The parity should be as follows; if generated - even parity if NOT generated - parity bit set to space.

(Cefalu 1984 - 2.3.1.10)

It is recommended that:

all IARU Member Societies shall adopt CCIR 476-1 in both modes A and B and Region 1 is asked to liaise with Regions 2 and 3 so that AMTOR may become a truly international standard.

(Cefalu 1984 - 2.3.2.2)

It is recommended that:

the maximum speed for packet radio should be not more than 300 baud on HF. The recommended frequency shift is 200 Hz.

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 2.3.3.1)

It is recommended that:

the protocol used for packet radio on HF should be AX.25

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 2.3.3.2)

The AC Resolution 91-2 containing Guidelines for Packet Radio Operators and Guidelines for Packet Radio BBS Operators was ratified.

(De Haan 1993 C3)

It is recommended that:

1. all Member Societies shall take steps in order to stop all illegal traffic carried by amateur radio packet network (BBS), as well as on other modes.
2. all Member Societies shall instruct all packet radio system operators (sysops) about their responsibilities and their duty to remove all illegal messages from the net.
3. if Member Societies are unable to stop such traffic by themselves, they should seek necessary help from their telecommunications authorities in order to stop such traffic.
4. all Member Societies encourage their members to investigate the possibility of implementing a safe system of authentication in order to deny access for illegal stations or stations with false or "borrowed" call sign.

(REC/96/TVI/C3....)

Chapter 3.2

It is recommended that:

1. radio amateurs may access digital networks by any means, including dial-up modems on gateways, the Internet or other electronic means. However, amateur radio sysops of digital gateways shall ensure that nonamateurs cannot under any circumstances gain access to amateur radio networks either deliberately or accidentally.
 2. Sysops shall take all and any necessary steps to ensure that the material conforms with the rules for amateur radio traffic set out in the Radio Regulations and in the national regulations in the country concerned.
 3. if material is transferred from a public telephone based network, or a public data network (e.g. the Internet), the person bringing the material into the amateur network shall do so under her/his call sign as sender. It should also be mentioned that the material originates from e.g. the Internet.
 4. References are made to IARU AC Resolution 91-2 (Rev. 95). (See Chapter 10.6)
- (REC/96/TVI/C3....)

METHODS OF MEASUREMENTS

The information contained in document BM/134 be used as standard for manufacturers of amateur radio equipment and for those building their own equipment. (see Chapter 13.1.3)
(Brighton 1981 - 2.7.1.2)

Chapter 3.3

Standing Conference Recommendations Concerning FINANCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS (Committees C2 and C3)

The Conference Recommendations adopted by committees C2 and C3, are printed in a booklet called "Extract of Standing Recommendations".

If such information is needed, please contact your Society Headquarters or your IARU Liaison Officer.

HF OPERATIONS & EXPERIMENTS

VALID CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that:

all members Societies should continue to promote more experimentation and scientific involvement as well as research.

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.8.16.1)

It is recommended that:

Societies of Region 1 should encourage the experimentation and organise contest sessions devoted to meteor scatter on stipulated frequency of the 28 MHz band.

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.8.16.3)

It is recommended that:

Transmission modes which are inefficient in their use of spectrum or which have potential to cause serious interference problems to normal HF operations should be strongly discouraged on bands below 30 MHz.

Experimental transmission (i.e. those not associated with normal HF transmission modes) should be notified to other national societies. The mechanism for notification by Region 1 Member Societies being a notice in the Region 1 News from the HF Manager/Secretary of the Member Society concerned.

(De Haan 1993 - C4.3)

It is recommended that:

IARU Member Societies should encourage the development of improved openly specified modulation techniques, including corresponding modem hardware, which can be combined and integrated into channel-sharing digital sharing protocols.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_11)

SATELLITE OPERATIONS

AC RESOLUTION 89-3

concerning amateur satellite usage.

The IARU Administrative Council

recognising the important contributions made by amateur radio societies in the following areas:

- * demonstration to the professional community that radio amateurs contribute to the development of state-of-the-art technology and techniques,
- * provisions of new challenging operational opportunities and training ground for radio amateurs to acquire new skills,
- * providing opportunities for training in an exciting technological field by direct participation, in schools, universities and professional organisations, and
- * stimulating the interest of young people in a worthwhile activity, and encouraging the pursuit of a technological career to provide the next generation of industrial and research engineers.

Wishing to stimulate the growth of the Amateur Satellite Service in an orderly manner; and

strongly supporting the following goals:

- * the encouragement of a wide dynamic range of activities stimulating training through increasing intellectual challenge,
- * the stimulation of young people in schools and universities to develop an interest in amateur radio through participation in amateur satellite activities,
- * where allowed, the provision of emergency services, especially to parts of the world that are less technologically developed, and
- * the adoption of a 'code of practice' that ensures the use of amateur frequency allocations by satellites in accordance with the spirit and ethics of amateur radio.

RESOLVES

1. Member Societies shall make Administrations more aware of the value and achievements of the Amateur Satellite Service.

Chapter 4.1.1

2. Satellite operating within amateur frequency allocations shall carry payloads and experiments that are relevant to, of interest to, and freely available for participation by radio amateurs world-wide.
3. Operational frequencies of amateur satellites shall be in accordance with all applicable IARU band plans.
4. The use of higher frequency bands by amateur satellites shall be encouraged.

ITU RADIO REGULATIONS

RESOLUTION No. 642

**Relating to the Bringing into Use of Earth Stations
in the Amateur-Satellite Service**

The World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979

recognising

that the procedures of Articles 11 and 13 are applicable to the amateur-satellite service;

recognising further

- a) that the characteristics of earth stations in the amateur- satellite service vary widely;
- b) that space stations in the amateur-satellite service are intended for multiple access by amateur earth stations in all countries;
- c) that co-ordination among stations in the amateur and amateur-satellite services is accomplished without the need for formal procedures;
- d) that the burden of terminating any harmful interference is placed upon the administration authorising a space station in the amateur-satellite service pursuant to the provisions of No. 2741 of the Radio Regulations;

notes

that certain information specified in Appendices 3 and 4 cannot reasonably be provided for earth stations in the amateur-satellite service;

resolves

1. that when an administration (or one acting on behalf of a group of named administrations) intends to establish a satellite system in the amateur-satellite service and wishes to publish information with respect to earth stations in that system it may:
 - 1.1 communicate to the IFRB all or part of the information listed in Appendix 3; the IFRB shall publish such information in a special section of its weekly circular requesting comments to be communicated within a period of four months after the date of publication;
 - 1.2 notify under Nos. 1488 to 1491 all or part of the information listed in Appendix 3; the IFRB shall record it in a special list;
2. that this information shall include at least the characteristics of a typical amateur earth station in the amateur-satellite service having the facility to transmit signals to the space station to initiate, modify, or terminate the functions of the space station.

Chapter 4.2

29 MHz FM OPERATIONS

The 1987 IARU Region 1 Conference accepted a frequency plan for use in connection with 29 MHz FM Operations, as an information paper to be included in the HF Managers Handbook.

Following the 1995 reduction in the Satellite Down-Link Segment, the HF Committee agreed to enlarge this frequency segment as indicated below:

<u>Freq. (kHz)</u>	<u>Use</u>
29510	Segment edge - not to be used. Secure a safe buffer zone.
29520 - 29550	FM Operations
29560 - 29590	Repeater input
29600	Calling frequency
29610 - 29650	FM Operations
29660 - 29690	Repeater output
29700	Band Edge - Not for use.

Note: From 29.510 MHz to 29.300 MHz incl.:

Satellite Down Link Segment.

DO NOT INTERFERE!

29 MHz NBFM PACKET RADIO EXPERIMENTATIONS

1. In the IARU Region 1 HF Band Plan, the segment 29.200 to 29.300 MHz is assigned to those who are experimenting with Narrow Band Frequency Modulated (NBFM) packet radio transmissions.
2. In order to make it easier "to find" each other, the following working frequencies should be chosen:

Each 10 kHz from 29.210 to 29.290 MHz

3. A deviation of +/- 2.5 kHz is recommended with maximum modulation frequency 2.5 kHz.

Chapter 4.4

METEOR SCATTER AND MODE PACKET ON 28 MHz BAND

by Marino Miceli, I4SN

A document on this topic was introduced at the 1987 Region 1 Conference and the Recommendation 9/HF encouraged the members to go ahead on the experimentation's.

Another document on this matter was discussed at Torremolinos and Committee C4 endorsed its contents, recommending that a description of the system in use by the Italian amateurs should be published in the Region 1 News.

Theory of the system.

Ionisation densities insufficient for 144 MHz reflections are very good when frequencies are lowered several times.

In the case of the 28 MHz band, meteors having a diameter as small as 0.5 mm produce an ionised trail having the capability to sustain a communication for several hundreds of milliseconds and a 96 byte packet may be integrally reflected.

The average of meteorites burning in the upper atmosphere is calculated to be 50,000 per second, but the majority have a small size. The ones whose diameter exceeds 0.1 mm, produce ionised cylinders of very low density and on 144 MHz these produce a very short echo called a "ping".

Such very short ping, after the peak sometimes useful for VHF, exhibits a "trail" whose ionisation decreases slowly. The density is not sufficient for 144 MHz but results in a useful echo on 28 MHz.

In the worst case at the speed of 1200 bit/sec, a string of 48 byte has a good probability to be received at a distance of 2000 km (or less). So a ping nearly useless on 144 MHz may support a sufficient quantity of information; in fact a packet of 48 bit contains: Preamble, flags, 27 characters and closing check-sum.

With 27 characters you may send enough intelligence as for example:

CQ MS DE I2KFX JN 45 PO MONZA

A group of Italian experimenters headed by I2KFX states that on 28 MHz, 11 useful bursts and 25 pings averaging in 30 minutes. So the "waiting time" i.e. the time during which there is no possibility to forward a message, does not exceed two minutes.

The sum of the short periods when connection is possible, permits - in 30 minutes - the transmission of 36 packets.

In fact, as stated before, the 28 MHz packet traffic does not need to be supported by spectacular major showers; each corpuscle having the size of a grain of sand creates a trail which expands to over 60 cm diameter, whose length is 15 km at least.

Chapter 4.4

Ionisation density is in this case low, but sufficient for 28 MHz refraction.

In the case of bursts you may have instead, 20 seconds of loud signal, with a few more seconds of weak one.

Though the occurrence of bursts and pings is casual, the period of possible connection is nearly continuous.

The protocol recommended.

In Italy a timing of 15 seconds proved to be satisfactory; a station sends the same packet during the period: 1st - 15th seconds and 31st - 45th seconds while the other listens, but transmits from 16th - 30th and 46th - 60th.

The first couple of windows are named "odd" and others are "even". The protocol is simplified like the "converse mode" so; only frames UI: un-numbered information is sent, and the message is included in this "UI frame".

During the 15 seconds period, this frame repeats at the speed of 1200 bit/sec and a 48 byte packet has at least one probability over 46 to meet a "useful trail".

The software ad hoc for "meteor scatter packet" has been developed by I2KFX. When the diskette containing this programme is inserted in the station computer, the system is ready for operation.

System operation.

The video screen appears divided into three fields:

1. The upper part is the "reception window". Every digital signal entering the RCVR during the 15-second of reception opening, is written there.
2. In the centre field you see the message you edited - which is ready for transmission.

I2KFX program provides all necessary sequences; it co-operate with TNC to prepare the packet and when the 15-seconds assigned to the reception are expired, activates the XMTR.

In the 15-seconds emission, the frame is repeated integrally; if it consists of 96 byte, repetitions are 23.

3. The lowest part of the screen is devoted to control functions. The key "F2" selects the transmission window (odd or even). The key "F3" determines the 15 or 30 seconds timing: Usually on 28 MHz band the shorter time; on 144 MHz the longer.

All operations are performed by the "I2KFX program" when your station is arranged as in Figure 1, which is the block diagram of a simple packet radio amateur station.

**IARU Region 1 General Conference 1999 recommends that the activity of the 29 MHz Repeater Co-ordinator be terminated.
(REC/99/LH/C4.4)**

COORDINATION OF 29 MHz FM REPEATERS

DOC/96/TVI/C4.12 Rev. 1

INTRODUCTION

Since the number of active 29 MHz repeaters in Region 1 is increasing and applications for new ones are continuously dropping in, it seems necessary to co-ordinate them on Region 1 level.

~~The main policy for the co-ordinator is, that he shall do his best to make it possible for all radio amateurs interested in 29 MHz FM repeaters to get an allocation where they do not cause interference to other repeaters or modes.~~

~~It is important for the co-ordinator to keep an updated list of repeaters. The Region 1 Member Societies should therefore provide information about changes of the 29 MHz FM repeater situation in their countries for the co-ordinator.~~

FREQUENCY COORDINATION

~~The written determination of the regional and national frequency co-ordination body shall prevail and be considered good amateur operating practice.~~

~~The regional frequency co-ordination body of IARU Region 1 is the 29 MHz FM Repeater Co-ordinator, nominated by and member of the HF Committee.
Name, callsign and address are published in each number of "Region 1 News".~~

~~The national frequency co-ordination is carried out in deliberation with the Region 1 Co-ordinator by a body nominated by the national Member Society.~~

GUIDELINES FOR COORDINATION

The distance between two repeaters using the same frequency pair should be at least 250 km.

If the distance of a repeater-location to the boarder of a neighbouring country is less than 250 km, the HF Committee or the neighbouring national society must be consulted for co-ordination.

Chapter 4.5

Access to the repeaters shall always be possible with a 1750 Hz tone. Other access methods (DTMF tones) may be allowed in parallel with the standard 1750 Hz.

If radio link is used between the repeater's Rx and Tx, it is advisable to use a subtone system (CTCSS).

The holder of a 29 MHz repeater license is free to switch off the repeater when it is misused or if the repeater in normal conditions causes interference with another one.

GENERAL RULES FOR REPEATER OPERATION

Repeaters are primarily intended to facilitate mobile operation. Mobile traffic shall always have priority.

If you can hear each other on the in-frequency, QSY to a simplex frequency. Never occupy a repeater if simplex traffic is possible because that prevents others from using it.

Use the minimum amount of power necessary to maintain contact.

Monitor the repeater in order to become familiar with any peculiarities in its operation.

There is no need for long calls. Just simply indicate that you are on the repeater.

Identify legally. You must identify at least every 10 minutes during a contact and at the end of it.

Pause between transmissions to allow hams to break in and gain access to the repeater too.

Be thoughtful and keep the transmissions as short as possible. Be aware that your transmissions are monitored by many listeners. Don't give the amateur radio hobby a bad reputation!

THE 29 MHz FM SEGMENT

FREQUENCY (MHz)	APPLICATION
29.510	Band Edge, don't use
29.520-29.550	FM Simplex
29.560-29.590	Repeater Input (10kHz spacing)
29.600	Calling Frequency
29.610-29.650	FM Simplex
29.660-29.690	Repeater Output (10kHz spacing)
29.700	Band Edge

Chapter 4.5

FREQUENCIES FOR FM REPEATERS

DESIGNATION	REPEATER INPUT	REPEATER OUTPUT
RH1	29.560 MHz	29.660 MHz
RH2	29.570 MHz	29.670 MHz
RH3	29.580 MHz	29.680 MHz
RH4	29.590 MHz	29.690 MHz

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Revised Davos 2005

VALID CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that emergency networks should be formed in those countries where they do not exist and by those who wish to do so.

(Brighton 1981 - 1.9.1.3)

It is recommended that IARU Region 1 Societies should request their authorities for permission to use amateur frequencies in the case of internal emergencies and international emergencies, in accordance with Resolution BN/640 and that a common procedure be used.

(Brighton 1981 -1.9.1.4)

A common form of operator training for message handling is required.

(Brighton 1981 - 1.9.1.5)

The proposed Emergency Operating Manual was approved as suitable guidance for use in international emergency traffic handling and should be published as the HF INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATING MANUAL.

(Cefalu 1984 - 1.9.1.7)

It is proposed that the following frequencies be used as centres of activity for emergency traffic –

Global Centre of Activity per band:

15m	21,360 kHz
-----	------------

17m	18,160 kHz
-----	------------

20m	14,300 kHz
-----	------------

Region 1 Centre of Activity per band:

40m	7,060 kHz
-----	-----------

80m	3,760 kHz
-----	-----------

and further recommend that these frequencies be simply termed “Emergency Centres of Activity”.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_03)

AWARDS & CERTIFICATES

VALID CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS:

Subscribing Member Societies shall restrict the number of certificates issued or sponsored by their organisation. Only these certificates may be called "Official Certificates".

(Opatija 1966 - Rec. 1.14.3.3)

It is agreed that the decision taken by the Opatija Conference 1966 (1.14.3.3) shall be re-affirmed and brought to the notice of all Member Societies for suitable action.

(Brussels 1969 - Rec. 1.14.3.4)

It is agreed that credit for awards and diplomas will be accepted for contacts made on the 10 MHz band.

(Brighton 1981 - Rec. 1.14.4.2)

Within Region 1 the official Award Manager of the Member Societies should be entitled to check QSL cards on behalf of the organising Member Society, as long as the organising Society agrees.

Where written proof of contact is not required when award application is being made, a simple list of claimed contacts, showing full log details, should be accepted. In case of doubt or dispute, more positive evidence of contact having taken place, may be required by the sponsor from the applicant.

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - Rec. 1.14.4.3)

It was recommended that IARU Region 1 would establish an award for humanitarian purposes, as requested in Doc. TS/90/C3.18 and TS/90/C3.31. The criteria would be considered by the originators of these documents, who would also consider the current criteria for the "Roy Stevens Memorial Award". Acceptance of the terms of reference contained in the Revision of Doc. C3.18 and C3.31 is recommended to be adopted as an information document for future conferences.

(Torremolinos 1990 - Rec. 1.14.1.2)

It was agreed that IARU should recommend to its Member Societies that each organisation should use its official address (when applying) for national amateur radio diplomas.

(Torremolinos 1990 - Rec. 1.14.4.4)

IARU AWARDS

Worked All Continent Award (WAC):

This award is issued by IARU International Secretariat for confirmed two-way contacts with all six continents:

Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America.

Applicants must be a member of their national IARU Member Societies - if such organisation exists - and must send their application via their national Award Manager.

Your national Award Manager can give full updated details on rules and endorsements and/or other required information.

IARU Region 1 Award

This award is issued by Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) to radio amateurs and SWL's for confirmed two-way contacts with or reception of stations in countries whose national organisation is a member of the IARU Region 1.

There are three classes:

Class one: Contact with/heard all members (At the time of writing 89 members)

Class two: Contact with/heard 60 countries

Class three: Contact with/heard 40 countries

For updated rules and/or other details, please contact your national Award Manager.

IARU AWARDS

RULES FOR IARU REGION 1 HUMANITARIAN AWARD

1. The Award to be awarded to any IARU Region 1 Member Society for its distinguished service for the community during disasters, emergencies and humanitarian actions, either in the past (since the foundation of Region 1) or in the future.
2. The Award to be a plaque or shield with the appropriate engraving.
3. All nominations must be made through the National Member Society and must be received by the IARU Region 1 Secretary before the commencement of an Opening Plenary of a Region 1 Conference.
4. The winning Society to be decided by a panel of five, which will be drawn by ballot at the Opening Plenary of a Region 1 Conference.
The panel will receive the nominations and should a Society who is a member of the panel, be nominated, this member will withdraw from the panel and another society will be drawn.
5. All five members of the panel will have one vote and a simple majority only is necessary.
The panel shall appoint a Chairman who will announce the result at the Final Plenary of a Region 1 Conference.
6. If more than one nominee is proposed, the panel can name two Societies to receive the Award at any one Region 1 Conference, if they feel both Societies deserve to be awarded.
The panel may also reject the nominations, if it considers that the nominated Societies do not adequately qualify.
7. The Award to be presented to the winning Society at the Region 1 Conference, or, if circumstances so require, at any other IARU meeting, by an IARU officer.
8. Engraving and plaque or shield details as well as printing of an accompanying certificate to be undertaken by the Region 1 Secretariat.

OPERATIONAL ETHICS

VALID CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the document related to "Net operation and Amateur Ethic" shall be adopted. (see Chapter 7.4)
(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.16.3.4 (1.12.10.2))

It is recommended that the Document C3.25 (Code of Practice for QSL Managers - see Chapter 7.5) should be published in the HF Managers Handbook and in "Region 1 News".
(Torremolinos 1990 - Rec. 1.15.3.1)

Each Member Society should publish a translation of the below mentioned documents in their national amateur radio magazine at least once every second year:

- Torremolinos Document C3.24, A Campaign for Better Behaviour
- Torremolinos Document C3.50, Packet Radio Relaying Messages of inappropriate content
- Cefalu Document SI/72, Lists and Nets - a code of Practice
- Cefalu Document SI/73, Guidelines for Calling DX
- The Radio Amateurs Code
- And/or other relevant material.

Each member society should take steps in order to assure that there are given enough sufficient education in the theme "Operating Ethics" at all courses leading to an amateur radio license by using the above mentioned documents and/or other relevant material.
(De Haan 11993 - C4.4)

The AC Resolution 91-2 containing Guidelines for Packet Radio Operators and Guidelines for Packet Radio BBS Operators was ratified.
(De Haan 1993 - Rec. C3)

1. ***It is recommended that*** all Member Societies shall take steps in order to stop all illegal traffic carried by amateur radio packet network (BBS), as well as on all other modes.
2. ***It is recommended that*** all Member Societies shall instruct all packet radio system operators (sysops) about their responsibilities and their duty to remove all illegal messages from the net.
3. ***It is recommended that*** if Member Societies are unable to stop such traffic by themselves, they should seek necessary help from their telecommunications authorities in order to put a stop to such traffic.
4. ***It is recommended that*** all Member Societies encourage their members to investigate the possibility of implementing a safe system of authentication in order to deny access for for illegal stations or stations with false or "borrowed" call sign.

(REC/96/TVI/C3....)

Chapter 7

It is recommended that

1. Radio amateurs may access digital networks by any means, including dial-up modems on gateways, the Internet or other electronic means.
However, amateur radio sysops of digital gateways shall ensure that non-amateurs cannot under any circumstances gain access to amateur radio networks either deliberately or accidentally.
2. Sysop shall take all and any necessary steps to ensure that the material (messages) conform with the rules for amateur radio traffic set out in the Radio Regulations and in the national regulations in the country concerned.
3. If material is transferred from a public telephone based network, or a public data network (e.g. the Internet), the person bringing the material into the amateur network shall do so under her/his own call sign as sender. It should also be mentioned that the material originates from e.g. the Internet.
4. References are made to IARU AC Resolution 91-2 (Rev. 95).
(REC/96/TVI/C3...)

It is recommended that IARU Region 1 urges its Member Societies to motivate their members to adhere to Amateur Radio ethics, and to take action against stations practising deliberate and malicious interference on the Amateur Radio Bands.
(Lillehammer REC/99/LH/C4.7)

It is recommended for stations working "split frequency" to keep the window as narrow as necessary and to announce the window together with their call sign.
(REC/02/SM/C4.5)

THE RADIO AMATEUR'S CODE

The radio amateur is:

CONSIDERATE

never knowingly uses the air in a manner such as to lessen the enjoyment of others.

LOYAL

offers loyalty, encouragement and support to fellow amateurs, local club and national society through which amateur radio is represented to government, the International Amateur Radio Union and the International Telecommunication Union.

PROGRESSIVE

with knowledge abreast of science, a well built and efficient station and operation above reproach.

FRIENDLY

slow and patient sending when requested; friendly advice and counsel to the beginner; kindly assistance, co-operation and consideration for the interests of others. These are the hallmarks of the amateur spirit.

BALANCED

radio is a hobby never interfering with duties owed to home, job, school or community.

PATRIOTIC

station and skill always ready for service to community and country.

(Modified from the work of Paul M Segal reproduced in the ARRL Radio Amateur's Handbook)

DX CALLING PROCEDURE

It is recommended that the following guidelines be observed when calling DX:

1. Do not tune up on the DX station's frequency.
2. Listen carefully for the DX station's callsign, his listening frequency and operating technique before calling. The DX station may send his callsign infrequently to control the pile-up, so be patient and do not send "?" or "what is your call?"
3. Send your own callsign a few times only, and then do not transmit again until after the DX is heard. Repeated calling introduces large gaps between QSO's and may cause the DX operator to QSY or QRT.
4. If the DX is calling a specific station or area only make a call if you fall within the group he is listening for. Good DX operators do not answer those who call out of turn.
5. Use ITU phonetics on SSB. On CW send not faster than the speed of the DX station.
6. If the DX station is working split, call on the specified frequency to minimise QRM to other band users.
7. Once contact is established pass only as much information as is passed to you, and when it is known that other stations have called and are waiting for a contact do not request a QSY or for the DX station to listen for a friend or a list.

LISTS AND NETS - A CODE OF PRACTICE

The twin phenomena of lists and nets have risen spontaneously in response to a vastly increased world-wide ham population and an ever increasing interest in DX awards. In many cases they provide the only means of working a particular DX station, particularly on the HF bands. It should be noted that frequently lists are taken at the instigation of a DX station.

There is a feeling however in some quarters that QSO's made by this means are somehow less valid or fair than those made under more normal circumstances. It is true that sometimes there are abuses, but it is also true that lists and nets are here to stay. Attempts to discriminate against them in terms of awards, would prove fruitless, as "policing" would be unenforceable and administration impossible.

It is therefore highly desirable that general recognition is given to a set of operating standards, which would ensure the validity, and acceptability of QSO's made by these means.

The following suggestions would go some way to minimising current criticisms. It should be noted that these are NOT advisory notes on procedures, but suggestions in relation to operating standards and ethics.

1. The list operator (LO), when taking the list, should endeavour to ensure a fair and even representation from all those countries calling to participate.
2. It is not desirable to take a list for use at some future date. In the case of poor propagation however, a running list may be held over and continued when possible.
3. It is desirable to establish with the DX station beforehand how much time he has available, or how many stations can be worked in the time available.
4. A valid QSO requires some minimum of two-way exchange of information. As stations are usually addressed by call sign this information has already been imparted to the DX station, nevertheless the LO should seek to avoid passing the whole call sign if possible.
Convention has established that the exchange need only be a correctly received RS report by both parties. It is therefore the responsibility of the LO at all times to ensure that this is accomplished fairly, accurately and without assistance. Whilst repeats are in order, if necessary, verification of partly received reports is not. Should a relay or a guess be suspected by the LO, the transmitting station should be instructed to make a second attempt with a changed report. The LO should not flinch from giving "negative QSO", when not satisfied with the exchange.

Chapter 7.3

5. It is acceptable practice for the LO to nominate another station to monitor and assist with the procedure in difficult circumstances due to interference or linking for example.
6. If conditions fail the LO should terminate the operation rather than allow a "free for all" under the guise of the list.
7. It is very important that the LO gives information out at regular intervals, relating to new lists, QSL managers, length of current list etc. This will be of great assistance for waiting stations not on the list, and minimise breaking and interference.

NET OPERATION AND AMATEUR ETHICS

The HF WG view with some concern the lack of Amateur ethics prevalent in many of the present day net operations and therefore recommend that all Region 1 National Societies make clear to their members:

- (1) No net or single operator has the exclusive right to a specific frequency unless carrying emergency traffic, as defined in the "HF Emergency Operation Procedure".
- (2) In the event that a QSO is in progress on a so-called net frequency the net must either wait until the QSO is terminated or alternatively establish the net elsewhere.
- (3) The net controller is responsible for ensuring that the net is conducted in an orderly manner with courtesy and consideration and does not disturb other traffic.
- (4) On no account other than when carrying emergency traffic, as defined in the "HF Emergency Operating Procedure", may a net hold a frequency when there is no traffic to be passed.
- (5) All National Societies are again requested to direct their efforts to a return on the bands to the Amateur Radio Operator's Code.

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR QSL MANAGEMENT

1. Any DX station appointing a QSL Manager must ensure that satisfactory arrangements are in place for receiving and responding to incoming bureau as well as direct cards. Adequate publicity must be given to such arrangements.
2. QSL Managers must respond to incoming SWL cards.
3. Any DX station appointing a QSL Manager must accept responsibility for that Manager's performance.
4. QSL Managers must respond "direct" and within a reasonable period of time if sufficient funds/IRCs/stamps to cover the exact cost of return postage and a return envelope are enclosed with the request. Airmail must be used if sufficient funds/IRCs/stamps are enclosed.
5. QSL Managers must not insist on separate envelopes/applications for different QSOs or different stations. They must establish internal procedures to handle such multiple requests.
6. Recognising that mistakes of time and/or date are frequently made, QSL Managers must make a reasonably diligent search for QSOs that cannot immediately be found in the log.
7. In particular: It is unacceptable to demand a specific number of IRCs or "green stamps" (US\$ bills) if a smaller number would cover the costs mentioned in Point 4.

It is unacceptable to return cards via the bureau if they were received direct with sufficient funds/IRCs/stamps as defined in Point 4.

8. There should be no time limit for applying for QSL cards. Old logbooks should be passed to responsible DX clubs when the manager no longer wishes to retain them

It is Recommended that this paper be published in the HF Manual..

IARU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL RESOLUTION 92-1

GUIDELINES FOR PACKET RADIO OPERATORS

1. Amateur Radio takes pride in being self-regulated. Packet Radio Operators should continue this tradition.
2. Packet Radio Operators, like all Amateur Radio Operators, should observe published Band Plans.
3. A Packet Radio Operator should not send the following traffic either direct or via mailboxes:
 - A. All advertising for selling, buying or trading goods, including amateur equipment;
 - B. All statements or propaganda on political or religious subjects;
 - C. All inappropriate language, as, for instance, the use of swear words, obscenities, defamatory or libellous language etc;
 - D. All material which may infringe Copyright.
 - E. All material which infringes privacy, whether personal or corporate.
4. A Packet Radio Operator utilising a BBS should avoid transmitting unnecessary or redundant messages and documents in order to enhance network efficiency.
5. A Packet Radio Operator utilising a BBS should ensure that the callsign of the originating station, including the name of the person responsible in the case of a club station, is clearly shown on every message so that the sender can be identified.
6. A Packet Radio Operator should avoid messages that are too long for efficient relay through the network.
7. A Packet Radio Operator utilising a BBS should ensure that all messages transmitted are addressed to the appropriate group of recipients and not addressed to inappropriate areas in order to enhance network efficiency.

Chapter 7.6

GUIDELINES FOR PACKET RADIO BULLETIN BOARD OPERATORS

1. The Operator of a Packet Radio Bulletin Board is obliged to provide a reliable service, within a defined area for a defined purpose.
2. A Packet Radio Bulletin Board Operator is morally responsible for all messages forwarded by his system. He should make his best efforts to insure that the traffic forwarded is appropriate to the Amateur Radio Service and in accordance with the Guidelines for Packet Radio Operators.
3. HF Mailboxes should only be used where there is a genuine need that cannot be provided by VHF or other means.
4. A Packet Radio Bulletin Board Operator may take action to exclude a User who persistently contravenes the Guidelines for Packet Radio Operators. Excluding a User should only be done as a last resort after the User has been warned and where exclusion does not contravene local regulations.

PACKET RADIO OPERATIONS ON HF

(REC/96/TVI/C3....)

1. ***It is recommended that*** all Member Societies shall take steps in order to stop all illegal traffic carried by amateur radio packet radio network (BBS), as well as on all other modes.
2. ***It is recommended that*** all Member Societies shall instruct all packet radio system operators (sysops) about their responsibilities and their duty to remove all illegal messages from the net.
3. ***It is recommended that*** if Member Societies are unable to stop such traffic by themselves, they should seek necessary help from their telecommunications authorities in order to put a stop to such traffic.
4. ***It is recommended that*** all Member Societies encourage their members to investigate the possibility of implementing a safe system of authentication in order to deny access for illegal stations or stations with false or "borrowed" callsigns.

(REC/96/TVI/C3.....)

It is recommended that

1. radio amateurs may access digital networks by any means, including dial-up modems on gateways, the Internet or other electronic means.
However, amateur radio sysops of digital gateways shall ensure that non-amateurs cannot under any circumstances gain access to amateur radio networks either deliberately or accidentally.
2. SysOps shall take all and any necessary steps to ensure that the material (messages) conforms with the rules for amateur radio traffic set out in the Radio Regulations and in the national regulations in the country concerned.
3. if material (message) is transferred from a public telephone based network, or a public data network (e.g. the Internet), the person bringing the material (message) into the amateur network shall do so under her/his own callsign as sender. It should also be mentioned that the material (message) originates from e.g. the Internet.
4. References are made to IARU AC Resolution 91-2 (Rev. 95).

Guidelines for Centres of Activity

CW QRS centres of activity

The frequencies 3.555, 14.055, 21.055 and 28.055 should be defined as CW QRS centres of activity, where radio amateurs who want to develop their CW could meet one another.

QRP centres of activity

In the same spirit the frequencies 3.560, 7.030, 14.060, 18.096, 21.060, 24.906 and 28.060 should be defined as QRP centres of activity, where amateurs who want to perform low power contacts could meet one another.

Emergency Centres of Activity

It is proposed that the following frequencies be used as centres of activity for emergency traffic –

Global Centre of Activity per band:

15m	21,360 kHz
17m	18,160 kHz
20m	14,300 kHz

Region 1 Centre of Activity per band:

40m	7,060 kHz
80m	3,760 kHz

and further recommend that these frequencies be simply termed “Emergency Centres of Activity”.

(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_03)

Chapter 8.1

AMATEUR RADIO DIRECTION FINDING

VALID CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS:

IARU Region 1 Member Societies organising ARDF competitions are recommended to invite to such events at least one observer from any Society not acquainted yet with ARDF and willing to do so.

The invitations should be sent by the organising Society according to its choice.

Expenses for accommodation and board, but not the cost of the travel, of at least one observer should be borne by the inviting Society.
(Cefalu 1984 - Rec. 1.12.4.8)

It is recommended:

by the IARU Region 1 ARDF Working Group to include in the 3.5 MHz bandplan the new line “3,510-3,600 kHz – unmanned ARDF beacons”.
(Davos 2005 – DV05_C4_Rec_12)

The Permanent ARDF Working Group

The Terms of Reference

may be found at

http://www.ardf-r1.org/html/terms_of_reference.html

The Permanent ARDF Working Group

Rules for Championships in Amateur Radio Direction Finding

The Rules may be found at:

http://www.ardf-r1.org/html/ardf_rules.html

Chapter 8.2

International Beacon Project

Valid Conference Recommendations

It is recommended that:

The IBP frequencies as preferred operating frequencies shall be 18.109-18.111, 24.929-24.931 and 28.199-28.201 MHz.

(De Haan 1993 - Rec. C4.6)

It is recommended that:

the document "Beacon Policy at 28 and 50 MHz" (DOC/90/TS/C4.24) be renamed "BEACON OPERATION AT HF AND 50 MHz"

(REC/96/TVI/C4.9)

It is recommended that:

The document C4.6 "IARU Region 1 HF Beacons - a Guide to Good Practice", be used as guidelines for the beacon operations of HF Beacons.

(REC/96/TVI/C4.10)

It is recommended that:

HF Beacons may be established on the 1.8, 3.5 and 7 MHz band in the regions of Africa south of Equator.

(REC/99/LH/C4.1)

It is recommended that:

IARU Region 1 General Conference 1999 approves the recommendations of the AC ad hoc Beacon Committee as outlined in DOC/99/LH/C4.14

(REC/99/LH/C4.3)

It is recommended:

- to start developing a Region 1 Frequency Sharing Beacon Network on one or more of the assigned frequencies,
- that this network should be constructed such as to also be able to work on 40,86 and the 50 MHz and 70 MHz band
- that smaller Societies who want to take part in the development and who do not have the financial abilities needed, should be sponsored by « bigger » Societies with better financial abilities.

(REC/99/LH/C4.5)

It is recommended that:

Conference should discourage operation of unmanned beacon stations on 7 and 10 MHz.

(DV05_C4_Rec_08)

IARU Administrative Council Resolutions:

AC Resolution 86-1 (Revised 1990) concerning 28 MHz Beacons.
(see Chapter 8.2.2)

International Beacon Project

Terms of Reference for the IARU Region 1 I.B.P. (IARU Beacon Project) Co-ordinator

1. The IARU Beacon Project (IBP) is established to carry out the policy for HF beacon operations laid down by the IARU Administrative Council (AC).
2. The IARU Region 1 IBP Co-ordinator shall be appointed at each triennial General Conference and shall act according to the procedures described in the Region 1 Bye-Laws.
3. The Region 1 Co-ordinator will deal with all aspects, relevant to the Region 1 geographical area, of policy and planning statements issued by the IBP International Co-ordinator (IC), appointed by the AC. In this work he will take account of decisions and recommendations arrived at by a General Conference and the Executive Committee (EC).
4. The Region 1 Co-ordinator will issue detailed information to Region 1 Member Societies to guide and assist them to meet the requirements of the Beacon Project as issued by the IC in respect of geographical coverage, frequency management, timing of transmissions and technical specifications.
He will draw the attention of the IC to difficulties as they may arise and will inform the IC from time to time of general progress in the implementation of the regional plan.

He will submit an annual report to the EC and immediately prior to a General Conference he will also submit a report to the General Conference covering the preceding three year period for the general information of Member Societies.
5. The IARU Region 1 IBP Co-ordinator shall attend Region 1 General Conferences. If deemed necessary by the Chairman of the HF-Committee, and in consultation with the EC, he may attend meetings of the HF-Committee.
6. The IBP Co-ordinator's expenses will be reimbursed according to articles B.3.25 and B.3.28 of the Region 1 Bye-Laws.

INTERNATIONAL BEACON PROJECT

AC RESOLUTION 86-1 (Rev. 1990)

The IARU Administrative Council,

recognising the popularity of the IARU Beacon Project on 28 MHz, as well as the time and energy that has been dedicated to the endeavour,

recognising that it is desirable to improve, enhance and technically update the 28 MHz beacon system, especially in view of the success of the 14.1 MHz program sponsored by the Northern California DX Foundation,

recognising that the IARU band plans of frequency allocated to the Amateur Service should exemplify the most efficient use of the frequency spectrum,

resolves that the 28 MHz beacon system be revised according to the following guidelines:

1. The segment 28.190 to 28.200 MHz will be assigned as time sharing frequencies for the IARU Beacon Project, effective immediately.
2. A world-wide network similar to the 14.1 MHz program of the NCDXF will operate on 28.200 MHz.
3. Regional networks, each encompassing approximately a continent, should be established on integral kilohertz between 28.190 and 28.199 MHz.
4. IARU member-societies are encouraged to sponsor the operation of beacons in this network.
5. Existing beacons operated by an IARU society will have preference in this new scheme.
6. The IARU Beacon Project Co-ordinator will submit to the International Secretariat the technical parameters for the beacons as well as the specifications for the regional networks, information that will be sent to all member-societies. He will be responsible for frequency management, for time allocations and will strive for global coverage.
7. The Administrative Council will insure that this new scheme of 28 MHz beacons as well as any other beacon systems in other bands will be adequately publicised and that the data collected from the operation of the beacons will be distributed regularly to all member-societies.

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8. The segment 28.200-28.225 MHz will be reserved for use by continuous-duty beacons, to be approved by the IARU Beacon Project Co-ordinator on a case-by-case basis after a satisfactory showing of special need.
9. Beacons operating outside of the new system for time sharing of frequencies 28.190-28.200 MHz and continuous-duty beacons at 28.200-28.225 MHz will cease to be protected from interference by IARU band plans on 1 January 1993.

IARU REGION 1 HF BEACONS

A GUIDE TO GOOD PRACTICE

(DOC/96/TVII/C4.6)

Beacon transmissions have long been used as guides to the presence of HF openings and have contributed significantly to our knowledge of propagation. However, the number of HF beacons is steadily increasing and the amount of spectrum available is under pressure. It is more important than ever that beacon operators are aware of the technical parameters required, the reasons for them and the procedure to be followed to obtain an agreed frequency. This is particularly important in respect of bands with narrow beacon allocations.

It is not the intention of this document to prescribe the exact purpose of any beacon, its power level or the number of beacons in any country. It is also not intended to be applied rigorously to experimental or special-purpose beacons. It should, however, apply to the vast majority of HF beacons for propagation monitoring.

1. COORDINATION PROCEDURE

The beacon proposal should be agreed within the national society (with consultation with neighbouring societies where appropriate) and a provisional frequency chosen. The proposed frequency should be submitted to the IARU regional HF beacon coordinator to check for potential interference problems.

2. TRANSMISSION MODE

In the interests of spectrum economy, the preferred transmission mode at HF is A1a CW. If F1a is used, the shift should not exceed 250 Hz, with MARK on the nominal frequency and SPACE on the lower. Care must be taken to ensure that the transmission has the lowest possible levels of spurious signals, key clicks and phase noise.

3. FREQUENCY ACCURACY AND SPACING

All beacons should operate within the IARU-designated sub-bands. Additionally, solo beacons should avoid frequencies assigned by the IARU to frequency-sharing networks. Frequencies are currently assigned on an exact kHz (e.g. 28.205.0) or a half kHz (e.g. 28.205.5). (However, if beacon numbers continue to grow, 100 Hz spacing may be introduced). Beacons should normally be capable of operating within +/- 25 Hz of their nominal frequency.

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4. MESSAGE

As beacons are often heard at very low signal levels, often among spurious signals, it is important that their message be simple, unambiguous and repeated frequently. It is also

necessary to have a short period of carrier for frequency checking and strength measurement purposes, and to make it easy to distinguish the mark frequency where FSK is used.

The message should therefore consist of 5-10 seconds of carrier followed by the call sign and (if required) the grid locator at 10-12 words per minute. Nothing more. No gaps in transmission.

5. POWER

To avoid inefficient use of spectrum and presenting an unduly pessimistic impression of propagation conditions, a minimum power of 10 watts e.r.p. is recommended at HF. Other than this, there are no recommendations as to power or antennas other than suitability for purpose and the need to minimise interference.

6. OPERATION

Operation should be 24-hour continuous. (This does not preclude beacons that switch to different frequencies or beam headings on a regular basis.)

Beacon operators must try to ensure that the operational parameters of their beacons remains as stable as possible and that non-operational time is kept to a minimum.

7. STATUS

It is important that the operational parameters and status of all beacons be widely known. This information should be sent to the Region 1 HF Beacon Coordinator via the local beacon coordinator or spectrum manager at least once a year or whenever the operational parameters are changed.

Martin Harrison, G3USF
Region 1 HF Beacon Coordinator
February 1996

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY – EMC

VALID CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Terms of Reference of the IARU Region 1 EMC Working Group should be understood to include electromagnetic radiation hazards and safety limits and interference to amateur stations from domestic and ISM apparatus.
(Torremolinos 1990 - 1.5.5.16)

Societies are encouraged to approach their regulatory authorities with a view to obtaining a prohibition on the use of amateur frequency allocations within cable TV distribution networks. (Torremolinos 1990 - 1.5.5.17)

The EDR initiative in organising a series of EMC tutorials for their members should be followed by other IARU Societies.
(Torremolinos 1990 - 1.5.5.18)

Terms of Reference for the EMC Working Group

These can be found at –

<http://www.iaru-r1.org/EMCWG.htm>

IARU-Monitoring System

VALID CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS:

IARU Region 1 requests the Administrative Council of IARU to make use of the provisions of RR1876 in an attempt to have long standing non-amateur transmissions removed from the exclusive parts of the amateur bands.

(Torremolinos 1990 - 1.5.4.14)

It is recommended that Member Societies in Region 1 who are not participating in the work of the Monitoring System, should establish or reactivate their National Monitoring System and make some definite contribution to the defence of the amateur bands or appoint a Monitoring System Liaison Officer, who will support the actions of the Region 1 Monitoring System. (De Haan 1993 - Rec. C3.B)

It is recommended that the monthly MS Report be circulated to all member societies for information and so enable them to take such supporting action with their administration as may from time to time be required. (De Haan 1993 - Rec. C3.C.1)

It is recommended that all Member Societies should bring to the attention of their members the prevailing situation on the bands by publishing in their journals extracts from statistics and news items contained in the Monthly MS Report.

(De Haan 1993 - Rec. C3.C.2)

It is recommended to accept document 93/DHB/C3.43 from the EC and to endorse the decision of the EC as outlined in their document and minuted in paragraph 12.8 of the EC Meeting, Budapest, May 1992. (De Haan 1993 - Rec. C3.D)

It is recommended that the present organisation of the IARU-MS remains unchanged until such time that the objectives mentioned in the terms of reference have been achieved. (Tel Aviv 1996)

It is recommended that a modest increase of the IARU-MS Co-ordinator's budget is approved in order to facilitate Recommendation A (See chapter 11.4.1) (Tel Aviv 1996)

It is recommended that

a) the EC of IARU Region 1 and the AC continue investigating with the ITU, CEPT and other similar international organisations to achieve participation in the monitoring of harmful interference and

b) endorsement of this recommendation be sought from IARU Regions 2 and 3. (Tel Aviv 1996)

It is recommended that the Administrative Council of the IARU gives publicity to the magnitude of the problem of non-authorized transmissions in the amateur bands, at IARU stands at international or national telecommunication conferences. (Tel Aviv 1996)

IARU-Monitoring System

Terms of Reference for the IARU Region 1 IARU IARU Monitoring System Co-ordinator

1. The IARU Monitoring System (IARU-MS) is established to carry out the policy for monitoring laid down by the IARU Administrative Council (AC).
2. The IARU Region 1 Monitoring System shall act decisively, within the limits of the Executive Committee's guidelines, in defence of the amateur bands and use its best endeavour for the removal of those stations not authorised to operate in those bands.
3. The IARU Region 1 IARU-MS Co-ordinator shall be appointed at each triennial General Conference and shall act in accordance with the procedures described in the Region 1 Bye-Laws.
4. The IARU Region 1 IARU-MS Co-ordinator shall:
 - a. use his best endeavour in defence of the amateur bands against non-authorised users,
 - b. co-ordinate and support the efforts of the Region 1 Member Societies in protesting the use of amateur frequencies by non-amateur users,
 - c. compile regional data and progress reports and forward them to the IARU-MS International Co-ordinator,
 - d. distribute to Region 1 Member Societies information received from the International Co-ordinator,
 - e. assist National Co-ordinators in effectively carrying out their functions within the IARU-MS,
 - f. acknowledge all reports and inquiries received from National Co-ordinators and periodically summarise to a National Society the status of its reports,
 - g. keep National Co-ordinators adequately informed of current developments.
 - h. He may receive and process reports from individuals in those countries where there is no IARU Members Society.
5. The IARU Region 1 IARU-MS Co-ordinator will report annually to the EC and to a General Conference. He shall attend Region 1 General Conferences.
6. The IARU Region 1 IARU-MS Co-ordinator's expenses will be reimbursed according to articles B.3.25 and B.3.28 of the Region 1 Bye-Laws.

IARU-Monitoring System

IARU AC RESOLUTION 91-1

Concerning the improper use of the amateur bands.

The IARU Administrative Council

Considering

- a) the increasing number of reports received from the amateur community regarding improper use of the amateur bands,
- b) that in accordance with the IARU Constitution, it is the obligation of the IARU and its Member Societies to defend the interests of the Amateur Services,
- c) that the best way to deal with cases of improper use of the amateur bands is by an active involvement of Member Societies with their Administrations, and
- d) that the ITU, having no enforcement authority, is unable to address such matters directly,

Resolves:

- 1. that Member Societies shall aggressively pursue the processing by their own Administrations of documented complaints of improper use of the amateur bands;
- 2. that documented cases of improper use of the amateur bands that cannot be solved by the Member Societies with its Administration shall be forwarded by the Member Society to its regional organisation; and
- 3. that any cases of improper use of amateur bands processed through an IARU regional organisation shall be handled by the following procedure:
 - a) The cases shall be referred to the regional IARU MS co-ordinator in the region where the transmitting station is located.
 - b) As soon as possible after receiving a case, the regional IARU MS co-ordinator will verify the report and ensure that all pertinent information is included.
 - c) Upon verification, the IARU MS co-ordinator will ask the regional secretary to report the incident to the appropriate Member Society in the region.

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- d) The Member Society will promptly submit the report to its Administration
- e) The Member Society must advise the regional secretary within 30 days after receiving the report:
 - 1) the date the report was presented to its Administration;
 - 2) to whom it was presented; and
 - 3) any formal or informal response of its Administration.

And further resolves:

1. that the IARU MS regional co-ordinators are encouraged to keep a log by country in their region of cases of improper use of the amateur bands and to issue a summary report to the regional secretary once a year;
2. that regional conferences are encouraged to include in their conference agendas a review of cases of improper use of the amateur bands;
3. that Member Societies are encouraged to seek, in their countries, restrictions on sale of amateur radio transmitting equipment to persons who do not hold amateur licenses; and
4. that if a Member Society is unable or unwilling to present a report of improper use of the amateur bands to its own Administration, the Member Society may request that the regional organisation present the report directly to its Administration.

IARU-Monitoring System

The Objectives of the IARU-Monitoring System

Superseded

see

<http://www.iarums-r1.org/iarums/corner.pdf>

IARU-Monitoring System

The Formation of a National Monitoring System

Superseded

see

<http://www.iarums-r1.org/iarums/corner.pdf>

The Radio Regulations

Article 1 – Terminology

Section I – General terms

1.2 administration: Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and in the Administrative Regulations (CS 1002).

1.3 telecommunication: Any transmission, *emission* or reception of signs, signals, writings, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, *radio*, optical or other electromagnetic systems (CS).

1.4 radio: A general term applied to the use of *radio waves*.

1.5 radio waves or hertzian waves: Electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3 000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

1.6 radiocommunication: *Telecommunication* by means of *radio waves* (CS) (CV).

1.14 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC): Time scale, based on the second (SI), as defined in Recommendation ITU R TF.460-6. (WRC-03)

For most practical purposes associated with the Radio Regulations, UTC is equivalent to mean solar time at the prime meridian (0° longitude), formerly expressed in GMT.

Section III – Radio services

1.19 radiocommunication service: A service as defined in this Section involving the transmission, *emission* and/or reception of *radio waves* for specific *telecommunication* purposes.

In these Regulations, unless otherwise stated, any radiocommunication service relates to *terrestrial radiocommunication*.

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 authorized 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*.

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Section IV – Radio stations and systems

1.61 station: One or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment, necessary at one location for carrying on a *radiocommunication service*, or the *radio astronomy service*.

1.96 amateur station: A station in the amateur service.

1.109A adaptive system: A radiocommunication system which varies its radio characteristics according to channel quality.

Section V – Operational terms

1.121 frequency-shift telegraphy: *Telegraphy* by frequency modulation in which the telegraph signal shifts the frequency of the carrier between predetermined values

1.122 facsimile: A form of *telegraphy* for the transmission of fixed images, with or without half-tones, with a view to their reproduction in a permanent form.

1.123 telephony: A form of *telecommunication* primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech (CS 1017).

1.125 simplex operation: Operating method in which transmission is made possible alternately in each direction of a *telecommunication* channel, for example, by means of manual control².

1.126 duplex operation: Operating method in which transmission is possible simultaneously in both directions of a *telecommunication* channel²

1.127 semi-duplex operation: A method which is *simplex operation* at one end of the circuit and *duplex operation* at the other.²

²**1.125.1, 1.126.1 and 1.127.1** In general, *duplex operation* and *semi-duplex operation* require two frequencies in *radiocommunication*; *simplex operation* may use either one or two.

Section VI – Characteristics of emissions and radio equipment

1.137 radiation: The outward flow of energy from any source in the form of *radio waves*.

1.138 emission: *Radiation* produced, or the production of *radiation*, by a radio transmitting *station*.

For example, the energy radiated by the local oscillator of a radio receiver would not be an emission but a *radiation*.

1.139 class of emission: The set of characteristics of an *emission*, designated by standard symbols, e.g. type of modulation of the main carrier, modulating signal, type of information to be transmitted, and also, if appropriate, any additional signal characteristics.

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1.140 *single-sideband emission*: An amplitude modulated *emission* with one sideband only.

1.141 *full carrier single-sideband emission*: A *single-sideband emission* without reduction of the carrier.

1.142 *reduced carrier single-sideband emission*: A *single-sideband emission* in which the degree of carrier suppression enables the carrier to be reconstituted and to be used for demodulation.

1.143 *suppressed carrier single-sideband emission*: A *single-sideband emission* in which the carrier is virtually suppressed and not intended to be used for demodulation.

1.144 *out-of-band emission**: *Emission* on a frequency or frequencies immediately outside the *necessary bandwidth* which results from the modulation process, but excluding *spurious emissions*.

1.145 *spurious emission**: *Emission* on a frequency or frequencies which are outside the *necessary bandwidth* and the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information. Spurious emissions include harmonic *emissions*, parasitic *emissions*, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude *out-of-band emissions*.

1.146 *unwanted emissions**: Consist of spurious emissions and out-of-band emissions.

1.146A *out-of-band domain* (of an emission): The frequency range, immediately outside the necessary bandwidth but excluding the *spurious domain*, in which *out-of-band emissions* generally predominate. *Out-of-band emissions*, defined based on their source, occur in the out-of-band domain and, to a lesser extent, in the *spurious domain*. *Spurious emissions* likewise may occur in the out-of-band domain as well as in the *spurious domain*. (WRC-03)

1.146B *spurious domain* (of an emission): The frequency range beyond the *out-of-band domain* in which *spurious emissions* generally predominate. (WRC-03)

1.147 *assigned frequency band*: The frequency band within which the *emission* of a *station* is authorized; the width of the band equals the *necessary bandwidth* plus twice the absolute value of the *frequency tolerance*. Where *space stations* are concerned, the assigned frequency band includes twice the maximum Doppler shift that may occur in relation to any point of the Earth's surface.

1.148 *assigned frequency*: The centre of the frequency band assigned to a *station*.

1.149 *characteristic frequency*: A frequency which can be easily identified and measured in a given *emission*.

A carrier frequency may, for example, be designated as the characteristic frequency.

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1.150 reference frequency: A frequency having a fixed and specified position with respect to the *assigned frequency*. The displacement of this frequency with respect to the *assigned frequency* has the same absolute value and sign that the displacement of the *characteristic frequency* has with respect to the centre of the frequency band occupied by the *emission*.

1.151 frequency tolerance: The maximum permissible departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an *emission* from the *assigned frequency* or, by the *characteristic frequency* of an *emission* from the *reference frequency*. The frequency tolerance is expressed in parts in 10⁶ or in hertz.

1.152 necessary bandwidth: For a given *class of emission*, the width of the frequency band which is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required under specified conditions.

1.153 occupied bandwidth: The width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the *mean powers* emitted are each equal to a specified percentage 1/2 of the total *mean power* of a given *emission*. Unless otherwise specified in an ITU-R Recommendation for the appropriate *class of emission*, the value of 1/2 should be taken as 0.5%.

1.154 right-hand (clockwise) polarized wave: An elliptically- or circularly-polarized wave, in which the electric field vector, observed in any fixed plane, normal to the direction of propagation, whilst looking in the direction of propagation, rotates with time in a right-hand or clockwise direction.

1.155 left-hand (anticlockwise) polarized wave: An elliptically- or circularly-polarized wave, in which the electric field vector, observed in any fixed plane, normal to the direction of propagation, whilst looking in the direction of propagation, rotates with time in a left-hand or anticlockwise direction.

1.156 power: Whenever the power of a radio transmitter, etc. is referred to it shall be expressed in one of the following forms, according to the class of *emission*, using the arbitrary symbols indicated:

- *peak envelope power* (PX or pX);
- *mean power* (PY or pY);
- *carrier power* (PZ or pZ).

For different *classes of emission*, the relationships between *peak envelope power*, *mean power* and *carrier power*, under the conditions of normal operation and of no modulation, are contained in ITU-R Recommendations which may be used as a guide.

For use in formulae, the symbol *p* denotes power expressed in watts and the symbol *P* denotes power expressed in decibels relative to a reference level.

1.157 peak envelope power (of a radio transmitter): The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions.

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1.158 mean power (of a radio transmitter): The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during an interval of time sufficiently long compared with the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation taken under normal operating conditions.

1.159 carrier power (of a radio transmitter): The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle taken under the condition of no modulation.

1.160 gain of an antenna: The ratio, usually expressed in decibels, of the power required at the input of a loss-free reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the given antenna to produce, in a given direction, the same field strength or the same power flux-density at the same distance. When not specified otherwise, the gain refers to the direction of maximum *radiation*. The gain may be considered for a specified polarization.

Depending on the choice of the reference antenna a distinction is made between:

- a) absolute or isotropic gain (G_i), when the reference antenna is an isotropic antenna isolated in space;
- b) gain relative to a half-wave dipole (G_d), when the reference antenna is a halfwave dipole isolated in space whose equatorial plane contains the given direction;
- c) gain relative to a short vertical antenna (G_v), when the reference antenna is a linear conductor, much shorter than one quarter of the wavelength, normal to the surface of a perfectly conducting plane which contains the given direction.

1.161 equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.): The product of the power supplied to the antenna and the antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna (*absolute or isotropic gain*).

1.162 effective radiated power (e.r.p.) (in a given direction): The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its *gain relative to a half-wave dipole* in a given direction.

1.163 effective monopole radiated power (e.m.r.p.) (in a given direction): The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its *gain relative to a short vertical antenna* in a given direction.

1.164 tropospheric scatter: The propagation of *radio waves* by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the physical properties of the troposphere.

1.165 ionospheric scatter: The propagation of *radio waves* by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the ionization of the ionosphere.

The Radio Regulations

ARTICLE 2 (Extracts)

Nomenclature

Section I. Frequency and Wavelength Bands

2.1 The radio spectrum shall be divided into nine frequency bands, which shall be designated by progressive whole numbers in accordance with the following table. As the unit of frequency is the hertz (Hz), frequency shall be expressed:

- in kilohertz (kHz), up to and including 3 000 kHz;
- in megahertz (MHz), above 3 MHz, up to and including 3 000 MHz;
- in gigahertz (GHz), above 3 GHz, up to and including 3 000 GHz.

However, where adherence to these provisions would introduce serious difficulties, for example in connection with the notification and registration of frequencies, the list of frequencies and related matters, reasonable departures may be made.

Band Number	Symbols	Frequency Range (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)	Corresponding Metric subdivision	Metric Abbreviations for the Bands
4	VLF	3 to 30 kHz	Myriametric waves	B.Mam
5	LF	30 to 300 kHz	Kilometric waves	B.km
6	MF	300 to 3000 kHz	Hectometric waves	B.hm
7	HF	3 to 30 MHz	Decametric waves	B.dam
8	VHF	30 to 300 MHz	Metric waves	B.m
9	UHF	300 to 3000 MHz	Decimetric waves	B.dm
10	SHF	3 to 30 GHz	Centimetric waves	B.cm
11	EHF	30 to 300 GHz	Millimetric waves	B.mm
12		300 to 3000 GHz	Decimillimetric waves	

2.2 In communications between administrations and the ITU, no names, symbols or abbreviations should be used for the various frequency bands other than those specified in No. 2.1.

Section II. Dates and Times

- 2.3 Any date used in relation to radio communication shall be according to the Gregorian Calendar.
- 2.4 If in a date the month is not indicated either in full or in an abbreviated form, it shall be expressed in an all-numeric form with the fixed sequence of figures, two of each representing the day, month and year.
- 2.5 Whenever a date is used in connection with Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC), this date shall be that of the prime meridian at the appropriate time, the prime meridian corresponding to zero degrees geographical longitude.
- 2.6 Whenever a specific time is used in international radio communication activities, UTC shall be applied, unless otherwise indicated, and it shall be presented as a four-digit-group (0000-2359). The abbreviation UTC shall be used in all languages.

Section III. Designation of Emissions

- 2.7 Emissions shall be designated according to their necessary bandwidth and their classification in accordance with the method described in appendix S1.

EXTRACT OF RR APPENDIX 1

Section II. Classification

- §3 The class of emission is a set of characteristics conforming to §4 below.
- §4 Emissions shall be classified and symbolised according to their basic characteristics as given in Sub-Section IIA and any optional additional characteristics as provided for in Sub-Section IIB.
- §5 The basic characteristics (see Sub-Section IIA) are:
- (1) first symbol - type of modulation of the main carrier;
 - (2) second symbol - nature of signal(s) modulating the main carrier;
 - (3) third symbol - type of information to be transmitted.

Modulation used only for short periods and for incidental purposes (such as, in many cases, for identification or calling) may be ignored provided that the necessary bandwidth as indicated is not thereby increased.

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Sub-Section IIA. Basic Characteristics

§6 (1) First symbol - type of modulation of the main carrier

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| (1.1) | Emission of an unmodulated carrier | N |
| (1.2) | Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude-modulated (including cases where sub-carriers are angle-modulated) | |
| (1.2.1) | Double-sideband | A |
| (1.2.2) | Single-sideband, full carrier | H |
| (1.2.3) | Single-sideband, reduced or variable level carrier | R |
| (1.2.4) | Single-sideband, suppressed carrier | J |
| (1.2.5) | Independent sidebands | B |
| (1.2.6) | Vestigial sideband | C |
| (1.3) | Emission in which the main carrier is angle-modulated | |
| (1.3.1) | Frequency modulation | F |
| (1.3.2) | Phase modulation | G |
| (1.4) | Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude- and angle-modulated either simultaneously or in a pre-established sequence | D |
| (1.5) | Emission of pulses | |
| (2) | Emissions where the main carrier is directly modulated by a signal which has been coded into quantized form (e.g. pulse code modulation) should be designated under (1.2) or (1.3)) | |
| (1.5.1) | Sequence of unmodulated pulses | P |
| (1.5.2) | A sequence of pulses | |
| (1.5.2.1) | modulated in amplitude | K |
| (1.5.2.2) | modulated in width/duration | L |
| (1.5.2.3) | modulated in position/phase | M |
| (1.5.2.4) | in which the carrier is angle-modulated during the angle-period of the pulse | Q |
| (1.5.2.5) | which is a combination of the foregoing or is provided by other means | V |

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	(1.6) Cases not covered above, in which an emission consists of the main carrier modulated, either simultaneously or in a pre-established sequence, in a combination of two or more of the following modes: amplitude, angle, pulse	W
	(1.7) Cases not otherwise covered	X
§6	(2) Second symbol - nature of signal(s) modulating the main carrier	
	(2.1) No modulating signal	0
	(2.2) A single channel containing quantized or digital information without the use of a modulating sub-carrier (3. This excludes time-division multiplex)	1
	(2.3) A single channel containing quantized or digital information with the use of a modulating sub-carrier (3. This excludes time-division multiplex)	2
	(2.4) A single channel containing analogue information	3
	(2.5) Two or more channels containing quantized or digital information	7
	(2.6) Two or more channels containing analogue information	8
	(2.7) Composite system with one or more channels containing quantized or digital information, together with one or more channels containing analogue information	9
	(2.8) Cases not otherwise covered	X
§6	(3) Third symbol - type of information to be transmitted	
	(4. In this context the word "information" does not include information of a constant, unvarying nature such as is provided by standard frequency emissions, continuous wave and pulse radars, etc)	
	(3.1) No information transmitted	N
	(3.2) Telegraphy - for aural reception	A
	(3.3) Telegraphy - for automatic reception	B
	(3.4) Facsimile	C
	(3.5) Data transmission, telemetry, telecommand	D
	(3.6) Telephony (including sound broadcasting)	E
	(3.7) Television (video)	F

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(3.8) Combination of the above	W
(3.9) Cases not otherwise covered	X

Sub-Section IIB. Optional Characteristics for the Classification of Emissions.

- §7 Two optional characteristics should be added for a more complete description of an emission. These are (see also Recommendation 62):
Fourth symbol - Details of signal(s)
Fifth symbol - Nature of multiplexing

Where the fourth or fifth symbol is used it shall be as indicated below.

Where the fourth or fifth symbol is not used this should be indicated by a dash where each symbol would otherwise appear.

- §7 (1) Fourth symbol - Details of signal(s)
- (1.1) Two-condition code with elements of differing numbers and/or durations A
 - (1.2) Two-condition code with elements of the same number and duration without error-correction B
 - (1.3) Two-condition code with elements of the same number and duration with error-correction C
 - (1.4) Four-condition code in which each condition represents a signal element (of one or more bits) D
 - (1.5) Multi-condition code in which each condition represents a signal element (of one or more bits) E
 - (1.6) Multi-condition code in which each condition or combination of conditions represents a character F
 - (1.7) Sound of broadcasting quality (monophonic) G
 - (1.8) Sound of broadcasting quality (stereophonic or quadraphonic) H
 - (1.9) Sound of commercial quality (excluding categories given in subparagraphs 1.10 and 1.11) J
 - (1.10) Sound of commercial quality with the use of frequency inversion or band-splitting K

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	(1.11) Sound of commercial quality with separate frequency-modulated signals to control the level of demodulated signal	L
	(1.12) Monochrome	M
	(1.13) Colour	N
	(1.14) Combination of the above	W
	(1.15) Cases not otherwise covered	X
§7	(2) Fifth symbol - Nature of multiplexing	
	(2.1) None	N
	(2.2) Code-division multiplex (5. This includes bandwidth expansion techniques)	C
	(2.3) Frequency-division multiplex	F
	(2.4) Time-division multiplex	T
	(2.5) Combination of frequency-division and time-division multiplex	W
	(2.6) Other types of multiplexing	X

ITU RADIO REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 5

(E X T R A C T)

Frequency Allocations

- 5.1 In all documents of the Union where the terms Allocation, Allotment and Assignment are to be used, they shall have the meaning given them in Nos 1.16 to 1.18.
- 5.2 For the allocation of frequencies the world has been divided into three Regions as shown on the following map and described in Nos 5.3 to 5.9.

Section II. Categories of Services and Allocations

- 5.23 Primary and Secondary Services
- 5.24 (1) Where, in a box of the Table in Section IV of this Article, a band is indicated as allocated to more than one service, either on a world-wide or Regional basis, such services are listed in the following order:
- 5.25 a) services the names of which are printed in "capitals" (example: FIXED); these are called "primary" services;
- 5.26 b) services the names of which are printed in "normal characters" (example: Mobile); these are called "secondary" services (see Nos. 5.28 to 5.31).
- 5.27 (2) Additional remarks shall be printed in normal characters (example: MOBILE except aeronautical mobile).
- 5.28 (3) Stations of a secondary service:
- 5.29 (a) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date;
- 5.30 (b) cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a primary service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date;
- 5.31 (c) can claim protection, however, from harmful interference from stations of the same or other secondary service(s) to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date.

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- 5.32 (4) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as allocated to a service "on a secondary basis" in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a secondary service (see Nos. 5.28 to 5.31).
- 5.33 (5) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as allocated to a service "on a primary basis", in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a primary service only in that area or country.
- 5.42 Miscellaneous Provisions:
- 5.43 (1) Where it is indicated in these Regulations that a service may operate in a specific frequency band subject to not causing harmful interference, this means also that this service cannot claim protection from harmful interference caused by other services to which the band is allocated under Chapter SII of these Regulations.

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ARTICLE 25

Amateur services

Section I – Amateur service

25.1 § 1 Radiocommunication 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. (WRC-03)

25.2 § 2 1) 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. (WRC-03)

25.2A 1A) 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 space stations in the amateur-satellite service. (WRC-03)

25.3 2) Amateur stations may be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties only in case of emergencies or disaster relief. An administration may determine the applicability of this provision to amateur stations under its jurisdiction. (WRC 03)

25.4 (SUP - WRC 03)

25.5 § 3 1) 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. (WRC-03)

25.6 2) 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. (WRC-03)

25.7 § 4 The maximum power of amateur stations shall be fixed by the administrations concerned. (WRC-03)

25.8 § 5 1) All pertinent Articles and provisions of the Constitution, the Convention and of these Regulations shall apply to amateur stations. (WRC-03)

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

25.9A § 5A Administrations are encouraged to take the necessary steps to allow amateur stations to prepare for and meet communication needs in support of disaster relief. (WRC-03)

25.9B § 5B An administration 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. (WRC-03)

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Section II – Amateur-satellite service

25.10 § 6 The provisions of Section I of this Article shall apply equally, as appropriate, to the amateur-satellite service.

25.11 § 7 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**). (WRC-03)

ITU RADIO REGULATIONS

RESOLUTION No. 640

**Relating to the International Use of Radio communications,
in the Event of Natural Disasters, in Frequency Bands
Allocated to the Amateur Service**

SUPPRESSED – WRC-97

ITU RADIO REGULATIONS

RESOLUTION NO. 641

**Relating to the use of 7000-7100 kHz
by the broadcasting service**

Suppressed – WRC-03

ITU RADIO REGULATIONS

RESOLUTION No. 642

Relating to the Bringing into Use of Earth Stations in the Amateur-Satellite Service

The World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979

recognising

that the procedures of Articles 11 and 13 are applicable to the amateur-satellite service;

recognising further

a) that the characteristics of earth stations in the amateur- satellite service vary widely;

b) that space stations in the amateur-satellite service are intended for multiple access by amateur earth stations in all countries;

c) that co-ordination among stations in the amateur and amateur- satellite services is accomplished without the need for formal procedures;

d) that the burden of terminating any harmful interference is placed upon the administration authorising a space station in the amateur-satellite service pursuant to the provisions of No. 2741 of the Radio Regulations;

notes

that certain information specified in Appendices 3 and 4 cannot reasonably be provided for earth stations in the amateur- satellite service;

resolves

1. that when an administration (or one acting on behalf of a group of named administrations) intends to establish a satellite system in the amateur-satellite service and wishes to publish information with respect to earth stations in that system it may:

1.1 communicate to the IFRB all or part of the information listed in Appendix 3; the IFRB shall publish such information in a special section of its weekly circular requesting comments to be communicated within a period of four months after the date of publication;

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1.2 notify under Nos. 1488 to 1491 all or part of the information listed in Appendix 3; the IFRB shall record it in a special list;

2. that this information shall include at least the characteristics of a typical amateur earth station in the amateur-satellite service having the facility to transmit signals to the space station to initiate, modify, or terminate the functions of the space station.

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APPENDIX 14

Miscellaneous Abbreviations and Signals to Be Used in Radiotelegraphy Communications Except in the Maritime Mobile Service

(See Article 52)

Section I. Q Code

Introduction

1. The series of groups QRA to QUZ, listed in this Appendix, are for use by all services.
2. The QAA to QNZ series are reserved for the aeronautical service and the QOA to QQZ series are reserved for the maritime services. These series are not listed in these Regulations.
3. Certain Q code abbreviations may be given an affirmative or negative sense by sending YES or NO respectively, immediately following the abbreviation.
4. The meanings assigned to Q code abbreviations may be amplified or completed by the addition of appropriate other groups, call signs, place names, figures, numbers, etc. It is optional to fill in the blanks shown in parentheses. Any data which are filled in where blanks appear shall be sent in the same order as shown in the next of the following tables.
5. Q code abbreviations are given the form of a question when following by a question mark. When an abbreviation is used as a question and is followed by additional or complementary information, the question mark should follow this information.
6. Q code abbreviations with numbered alternative signification's shall be followed by the appropriate figure to indicate the exact meaning intended. This figure shall be sent immediately following the abbreviation.

Chapter 10.8

Abbreviations Available for All Services

Only abbreviations related to Amateur Radio Service are included.

Q: Question. A: Answer or Advice.

QRA Q: What is the name of your station?
A: The name of my station is ...

QRG Q: What is my exact frequency (or that of ..)?
A: Your exact frequency (or that of...) is ...kHz (or MHz)

QRH Q: Does my frequency vary?
A: Your frequency varies.

QRI Q: How is the tone of my transmission?
A: The tone of your transmission is ...
1. good
2. variable
3. bad.

QRK Q: What is the intelligibility of my signals (or those of ...)?
A: The intelligibility of your signals (or those of ...) is ...
1. bad
2. poor
3. fair
4. good
5. excellent.

QRL Q: Are you busy?
A: I am busy (or I am busy with ...). Please do not interfere.

QRM Q: Are you being interfered with?
A: I am being interfered with
1. nil
2. slightly
3. moderately
4. severely
5. extremely

QRN Q: Are you troubled by static?
A: I am troubled by static
1. nil
2. slightly
3. moderately
4. severely
5. extremely.

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- QRO Q: Shall I increase transmitter power?
A: Increase transmitter power.
- QRP Q: Shall I decrease transmitter power?
A: Decrease transmitter power.
- QRQ Q: Shall I send faster?
A: Send faster (... words per minute).
- QRR Q: Are you ready for automatic operations?
A: I am ready for automatic operation. Send at ... words per minute.
- QRS Q: Shall I send more slowly?
A: Send more slowly (... words per minute).
- QRT Q: Shall I stop sending?
A: Stop sending.
- QRU Q: Have you anything for me?
A: I have nothing for you.
- QRV Q: Are you ready?
A: I am ready.
- QRW Q: Shall I inform ... that you are calling him on ... kHz (or MHz)?
A: Please inform ... that I am calling him on ... kHz (or MHz).
- QRX Q: When will you call me again?
A: I will call you again at ... hours (on ... kHz (or MHz)).
- QRZ Q: Who is calling me?
A: You are being called by ... (on ... kHz (or MHz)).
- QSA Q: What is the strength of my signals (or those of ...)?
A: The strength of your signals (or those of...) is ...
1. scarcely perceptible
2. weak
3. fairly good
4. good
5. very good.
- QSB Q: Are my signals fading?
A: Your signals are fading.
- QSD Q: Is my keying defective?
A: Your keying is defective.

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- QSK Q: Can you hear me between your signals and if so can I break in on your transmissions?
A: I can hear you between my signals; break in on my transmission.
- QSL Q: Can you acknowledge receipt?
A: I acknowledge receipt.
- QSO Q: Can you communicate with ... direct (or by relay)?
A: I can communicate with ... direct (or by relay through ...).
- QSP Q: Will you relay to ...?
A: I will relay to
- QSS Q: What working frequency will you use?
A: I will use the working frequency ... kHz
- QSV Q: Shall I send a series of Vs on this frequency (or kHz (or MHz))?
A: Send a series of Vs on this frequency (or ... kHz (or MHz)).
- QSX Q: Will you listen to ... (callsign(s)) on ... kHz (or MHz)?
A: I am listening to ... (call sign(s)) on ... kHz (or MHz).
- QSY Q: Shall I change to transmission on another frequency?
A: Change to transmission on another frequency (or on ... kHz (or MHz)).
- QSZ Q: Shall I send each word or group more than once?
A: Send each word or group twice (or ... times).
- QTA Q: Shall I cancel ...?
A: Cancel ...
- QTC Q: How many messages have you for me?
A: I have ... messages for you (or for ...).
- QTH Q: What is your location?
A: My location is ...
- QTR Q: What is the correct time?
A: The correct time is ... hours.

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Section II. Miscellaneous Abbreviations and Signals

Abbreviation or Signal	Definition
AA	All after ... (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
AB	All before ... (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
ADS	Address (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
AR	End of transmission (.-.-. to be sent as one signal).
AS	Waiting period (.-... to be sent as one signal).
BK	Signal used to interrupt a transmission in progress.
BN	All between ... and ... (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
CFM	Confirm (or I confirm).
CL	I am closing my station.
CQ	General call to all stations (see Article 52).
CS	Call sign (used to request a call sign).
DDD	Used to identify the transmission of the distress message by a station not itself in distress (see No. 3164).
DE	"From ..." (used to precede the call sign of the calling station).
DF	Your bearing at ... hours was ... degrees, in the doubtful sector of this station, with a possible error of ... degrees.
E	East (cardinal point).
ER	Here ...
ETA	Estimated time of arrival.
K	Invitation to transmit.
KMH	Kilometres per hour.
KTS	Nautical miles per hour (knots).

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MIN	Minute (or Minutes).
MPH	Statute miles per hour.
N	North (cardinal point).
NIL	I have nothing to send to you.
NO	No (negative).
NW	Now.
OK	We agree (or It is correct).
PBL	Preamble (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
R	Received.
REF	Reference to ... (or Refer to ...).
S	South (cardinal point).
SIG	Signature (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
SOS	Distress Signal (...---... to be sent as one signal).
TFC	Traffic.
TTT	This group when sent three times constitutes the safety signal (see No. 3221).
TU	Thank you.
TXT	Text (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
VA	End of work (...-.- to be sent as one signal).
W	West (cardinal point).
WA	Word after ... (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
WB	Word before ... (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
XXX	This group when sent three times constitutes the urgency signal (see No. 3196).
YES	Yes (affirmative).

ITU RADIO REGULATIONS

TABLE OF COUNTRY PREFIX ALLOCATIONS

AAA - ALZ	USA	EAA - EHZ	Spain
AMA - AOZ	Spain	EIA - EJZ	Ireland
APA - ASZ	Pakistan	EKA - EKZ	Armenia
ATA - AWZ	India	ELA - ELZ	Liberia
AXA - AXZ	Australia	EMA - EOZ	Ukraine
AYA - AZZ	Argentina	EPA - EQZ	Iran
A2A - A2Z	Botswana	ERA - ERZ	Moldova
A3A - A3Z	Tonga	ESA - ESZ	Estonia
A4A - A4Z	Oman	ETA - ETZ	Ethiopia
A5A - A5Z	Bhutan	EUA - EWZ	Belarus
A6A - A6Z	United Arab Emirates	EXA - EXZ	Kirghiz
		EYA - EYZ	Tajikistan
A7A - A7Z	Qatar	EZA - EZZ	Turkmenistan
A8A - A8Z	Liberia	E2A - E2Z	Thailand
A9A - A9Z	Bahrain	E3A - E3Z	Eritrea
		⌘E4A - E4Z	Palestine
BAA - BZZ	China	E5A - E5Z	Cook Islands
		⌘E6A - E6Z	Montenegro
CAA - CEZ	Chile		
CFA - CKZ	Canada	FAA - FZZ	France
CLA - CMZ	Cuba		
CNA - CNZ	Morocco	GAA - GZZ	United Kingdom
COA - COZ	Cuba		
CPA - CPZ	Bolivia	HAA - HAZ	Hungary
CQA - CUZ	Portugal	HBA - HBZ	Switzerland
CVA - CXZ	Uruguay	HCA - HDZ	Ecuador
CYA - CZZ	Canada	HEA - HEZ	Switzerland
C2A - C2Z	Nauru	HFA - HFZ	Poland
C3A - C3Z	Andorra	HGA - HGZ	Hungary
C4A - C4Z	Cyprus	HHA - HHZ	Haiti
C5A - C5Z	The Gambia	HIA - HIZ	Dominican Rep
C6A - C6Z	Bahamas	HJA - HKZ	Colombia
* C7A - C7Z	WMO	HLA - HLZ	Korea
C8A - C9Z	Mozambique	HMA - HMZ	People's Rep of Korea
			Iraq
DAA - DRR	Germany	HNA - HNZ	Panama
DSA - DTZ	Korea	HOA - HPZ	Honduras
DUA - DZZ	Philippines	HQA - HRZ	Thailand
D2A - D3Z	Angola	HSA - HSZ	Nicaragua
D4A - D4Z	Cape Verde	HTA - HTZ	El Salvador
D5A - D5Z	Liberia	HUA - HUZ	Vatican City
D6A - D6Z	Comoros	HVA - HVZ	France
D7A - D7Z	Korea	HWA - HYZ	Saudi Arabia
		HZA - HZZ	

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H2A - H2Z	Cyprus	P2A - P2Z	Papua New Guinea
H3A - H3Z	Panama	P3A - P3Z	Cyprus
H4A - H4Z	Solomon Islands	P4A - P4Z	Aruba
H6A - H7Z	Nicaragua	P5A - P9Z	People's Rep. of Korea
H8A - H9Z	Panama		
IAA - IZZ	Italy	QAA - QZZ	Service abbr.
JAA - JSZ	Japan	RAA - RZZ	Russia
JTA - JVZ	Mongolia		
JWA - JXZ	Norway	SAA - SMZ	Sweden
JYA - JYZ	Jordan	SNA - SRZ	Poland
JZA - JZZ	Indonesia	#SSA- SSM	Egypt
J2A - J2Z	Djibouti	#SSN- SSZ	Sudan
J3A - J3Z	Grenada	STA - STZ	Sudan
J4A - J4Z	Greece	SUA - SUZ	Egypt
J5A - J5Z	Guinea-Bissau	SVA - SZZ	Greece
J6A - J6Z	Saint Lucia	S2A - S3Z	Bangladesh
J7A - J7Z	Dominica	S5A- S5Z	Slovenia
J8A- J8Z	St Vincent & Grenadines	S6A - S6Z	Singapore
		S7A - S7Z	Seychelles
		S8A - S8Z	South Africa
KAA - KZZ	USA	S9A - S9Z	Sao Thome and Principe
LAA - LNZ	Norway		
LOA - LWZ	Argentina	TAA - TCZ	Turkey
LXA - LXZ	Luxembourg	TDA - TDZ	Guatemala
LYA - LYZ	Lithuania	TEA - TEZ	Costa Rica
LZA - LZZ	Bulgaria	TFA - TFZ	Iceland
L2A - L9Z	Argentina	TGA - TGZ	Guatemala
		THA - THZ	France
MAA - MZZ	United Kingdom	TIA - TIZ	Costa Rica
		TJA - TJZ	Cameroon
NAA - NZZ	USA	TKA - TKZ	France
		TLA - TLZ	Centr. Afr. Republic
OAA - OCZ	Peru		
ODA - ODZ	Lebanon	TMA - TMZ	France
OEA - OEZ	Austria	TNA - TNZ	Congo
OFA - OJZ	Finland	TOA - TQZ	France
OKA - OLZ	Czech Rep.	TRA - TRZ	Gabon
OMA - OMZ	Slovak Rep.	TSA - TSZ	Tunisia
ONA - OTZ	Belgium	TTA - TTZ	Chad
OUA - OZZ	Denmark	TUA - TUZ	Ivory Coast
		TVA - TXZ	France
PAA - PIZ	Netherlands	TYA - TYZ	Benin
PJA - PJZ	Netherlands	TZA - TZZ	Mali
	Antilles	T2A - T2Z	Tuvalu
PKA - POZ	Indonesia	T3A - T3Z	Kiribati
PPA - PYZ	Brazil	T4A - T4Z	Cuba
PZA - PZZ	Suriname	T5A - T5Z	Somalia

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T6A - T6Z	Afghanistan	YNA - YNZ	Nicaragua
T7A - T7Z	San Marino	YOA - YRZ	Romania
T8A - T8Z	Palau	YSA - YSZ	El Salvador
T9A - T9Z	Bosnia-Herzegovina	YTA - YUZ	Serbia
		YVA - YYZ	Venezuela
UAA - UIZ	Russia	YZA - YZZ	Serbia
UJA - UMZ	Uzbekistan	Y2A - Y9Z	Germany
UNA - UQZ	Kazakhstan		
URA - UZZ	Ukraine	ZAA - ZAZ	Albania
		ZBA - ZJZ	United Kingdom
VAA - VGZ	Canada	ZKA - ZMZ	New Zealand
VHA - VNZ	Australia	ZNA - ZOZ	Great Britain
VOA - VOZ	Canada		and N.Ireland
VPA - VQZ	United Kingdom	ZPA - ZPZ	Paraguay
VRA - VRZ	China	ZQA - ZQZ	United Kingdom
VSA - VSZ	United Kingdom	ZRA - ZUZ	South Africa
VTa - VWZ	India	ZVA - ZZZ	Brazil
VXA - VYZ	Canada	Z2A - Z2Z	Zimbabwe
VZA - VZZ	Australia	Z3A - Z3Z	Macedonia
V2A - V2Z	Antigua and Barbuda	2AA - 2ZZ	United Kingdom
V3A - V3Z	Belize		
V4A - V4Z	Saint Kitts and Nevis	3AA - 3AZ	Monaco
		3BA - 3BZ	Mauritius
V5A - V5Z	Namibia	3CA - 3CZ	Eq. Guinea
V6A - V6Z	Micronesia	#3DA- 3DM	Swaziland
V7A - V7Z	Marshall Isl	#3DN- 3DZ	Fiji
V8A - V8Z	Brunei	3EA - 3FZ	Panama
		3GA - 3GZ	Chile
WAA - WZZ	USA	3HA - 3UZ	China
		3VA - 3VZ	Tunisia
XAA - XIZ	Mexico	3WA - 3WZ	Viet Nam
XJA - XOZ	Canada	3XA - 3XZ	Guinea
XPA - XPZ	Denmark	3YA - 3YZ	Norway
XQA - XRZ	Chile	3ZA - 3ZZ	Poland
XSA - XSZ	China		
XTA - XTZ	Burkina Faso	4AA - 4CZ	Mexico
XUA - XUZ	Cambodia	4DA - 4IZ	Philippines
XVA - XVZ	Viet Nam	4JA - 4KZ	Azerbaijan
XWA - XWZ	Laos	4LA - 4LZ	Georgia
XXA - XXZ	Portugal	4MA - 4MZ	Venezuela
XYA - XZZ	Myanmar	4NA - 4OZ	Yugoslavia
		4PA - 4SZ	Sri Lanka
YAA - YAZ	Afghanistan	4TA - 4TZ	Peru
YBA - YHZ	Indonesia	*4UA- 4UZ	United Nations
YIA - YIZ	Iraq	4VA - 4VZ	Haiti
YJA - YJZ	Vanuatu	4XA - 4XZ	Israel
YKA - YKZ	Syria	4WA - 4WZ	Timor Leste
YLA - YLZ	Latvia	*4YA- 4YZ	ICAO
YMA - YMZ	Turkey	4ZA - 4ZZ	Israel

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5AA - 5AZ	Libya	9AA - 9AZ	Croatia
5BA - 5BZ	Cyprus	9BA - 9DZ	Iran
5CA - 5GZ	Morocco	9EA - 9FZ	Ethiopia
5HA - 5IZ	Tanzania	9GA - 9GZ	Ghana
5JA - 5KZ	Colombia	9HA - 9HZ	Malta
5LA - 5MZ	Liberia	9IA - 9JZ	Zambia
5NA - 5OZ	Nigeria	9KA - 9KZ	Kuwait
5PA - 5QZ	Denmark	9LA - 9LZ	Sierra Leone
5RA - 5SZ	Madagascar	9MA - 9MZ	Malaysia
5TA - 5TZ	Mauritania	9NA - 9NZ	Nepal
5UA - 5UZ	Niger	9OA - 9TZ	Congo (D.R.C.)
5VA - 5VZ	Togo	9UA - 9UZ	Burundi
5WA - 5WZ	Western Samoa	9VA - 9VZ	Singapore
5XA - 5XZ	Uganda	9WA - 9WZ	Malaysia
5YA - 5ZZ	Kenya	9XA - 9XZ	Rwanda
		9YA - 9ZZ	Trinidad and Tobago
6AA - 6BZ	Egypt		
6CA - 6CZ	Syria		
6DA - 6JZ	Mexico		
6KA - 6NZ	Korea		
6OA - 6OZ	Somalia	* Series allocated to international organisations	
6PA - 6SZ	Pakistan		
6TA - 6UZ	Sudan	▣ Provisional allocations in accordance with Article 19.33	
6VA - 6WZ	Senegal		
6XA - 6XZ	Madagascar		
6YA - 6YZ	Jamaica		
6ZA - 6ZZ	Liberia	# Half series	
7AA - 7IZ	Indonesia		
7JA - 7NZ	Japan		
7OA - 7OZ	Yemen		
7PA - 7PZ	Lesotho		
7QA - 7QZ	Malawi		
7RA - 7RZ	Algeria		
7SA - 7SZ	Sweden		
7TA - 7YZ	Algeria		
7ZA - 7ZZ	Saudi Arabia		
8AA - 8IZ	Indonesia		
8JA - 8NZ	Japan		
8OA - 8OZ	Botswana		
8PA - 8PZ	Barbados		
8QA - 8QZ	Maldives		
8RA - 8RZ	Guyana		
8SA - 8SZ	Sweden		
8TA - 8YZ	India		
8ZA - 8ZZ	Saudi Arabia		

Definition of "ITU-Zones

when used by radio amateurs

Zone	
1	KL (west of 141W)
2	KL (east of 141W), VE6, VE7, VE8, VY1 (south of 80N and west of 110W)
3	VE3/4/5/8 (south of 80N and between 90 & 110W)
4	VE2/3/4/8 (south of 80N and between 70 and 90W including all Baffin Island)
5	OX (south of 80N)
6	W6 (CA), W7 (ID, NV, OR, WA), W7 (AZ, MT, UT, west of 110W)
7	W4 (TN west of 90W), W5 (NM, OK, TX), W5 (AR, LA, MS west of 90W), W7 (WY), W7 (AZ, MT, UT east of 110W), W8 (MI west of 90W), W9 (IL, WI west of 90W), W0 (CO, IA, KS, MN, NE, ND, SD), W0 (MO west of 90W)
8	W1 (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT), W2 (NJ, NY), W3 (DE, MD, PA), W4 (AL, FL, GA, KY, NC, SC, VA), W4 (TN east of 90W), W5 (AR, LA, MS east of 90W), W8 (OH, WV), W8 (MI east of 90W), W9 (IN), W9 (IL, WI east of 90W), W0 (MO east of 90W)
9	VE1, VE2, VE8 (south of 80N and east of 70W but excluding Baffin Island), CY9, CY0, FP, VO1, VO2, VY2
10	FO8 (Clipperton), XE, XF4

11	C6, CO, FG, FM, FJ/FS, HH, HI, HK0 (San Andres), HP, HR, J3, J6, J7, J8, KG4, KP1, KP2, KP3/4, KP5, P4, PJ (Netherlands Antilles), PJ (Sint Maarten), TG, TI, V2, V3, V4, VP2 (Anguilla), VP2 (Br. Virgin Is.) VP2 (Montserrat), VP5, VP9, YN, YS, YV0,ZF, 6Y, 8P, 9Y
12	CP (north of 16,5S), FY, HC, HC8, HK, HK0 (Malpelo), OA, PY (west of 60W) PZ, TI9, YV, 8R
13	CP (east of 60W), PY (north of 16,5S & east of 60W), PY0 (Fernando de Noronha), PY0 (St Peter & Paul)
14	CE (north of 40S), CE0 (Juan Fernandez), CE0 (San Felix), CP (south of 16,5S), CX, LU (north of 40S), ZP
15	PY (south of 16,5S), PY0 (Trinidad)
16	CE (south of 40S), LU (south of 40S), VP8 (Falklands)
17	TF
18	JW (south of 80N), JX, LA, OH, OH0, OJ0, OY, OZ, SM
19	UA1 (between 60 and 80N and west of 50 ^E), UA9 (between 60 and 80N and west of 50 ^E)
20	R1F (FJL south of 80N), UA1 (between 60 and 80N and east of 50E), UA9 (between 60 and 80N and between 50 and 75E)

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21	UA9/0 (between 60 and 80N and between 75 and 90E)
22	UA0 (between 60 and 80N and between 90 and 110E)
23	UA0 (between 60 and 80N and between 110 and 135E)
24	UA0 (between 60 and 80N and between 135 and 155E)
25	UA0 (between 60 and 80N and between 155 and 170E)
26	Uaà (between 60 and 80N and east of 170E)
27	C3, EI, F, GD, GI, GJ, GM, GU, LX, ON, PA, 3A
28	DL, HA, HB, HB0, HV, I (excluding IG9 & IH9), IS, LZ, OE, OK, OM, S5, SP, SV, SV (Mt. Athos), SV5, SV9, T7, T9, TK, YO, YU, Z3, ZA, 1A0 (SMOM), 4U (Geneva), 9A, 9H
29	EK (Armenia), ER (Moldova), ES (Estonia), EU (Belarus), LY (Lithuania), R1M (MV Island), UA1 (south of 60N), UA2, UA3, UA4 (west of 50E), UA6, UN (Kazakhstan west of 50E), UR (Ukraine), YL (Latvia), 4J (Azerbaijan), 4L (Georgia)
30	EX (Kyrgyzstan west of 75E), EY (Tajikistan), EZ (Turkmenistan), UA4 (east of 50E), UA9 (south of 60N and west of 75E), UK (Uzbekistan), UN (Kazakhstan between 50 and 75E)

31	EX (Kyrgyzstan east of 75E), UA9/0 (south of 60N and between 75 and 90E), UN (Kazakhstan east of 75E)
32	JT, UA8T (west of 110E), UA0 (south of 60N and between 90 and 110E)
33	BY (north of 44N), JT, UA8V (east of 110E), UA0 (south of 60N and between 110 and 135E)
34	UA0 (south of 60N and between 135 and 155E including Primor'ye and Sakhalin but excluding the Kurils)
35	UA0 (south of 60N and between 155 and 170E including the Kurils)
36	CT3, CU, EA8
37	CN, CT, EA, EA6, EA9, IG9, IH9, ZB, 3V, 7X
38	SU, 5A
39	A4, A6, A7, A9, HZ, JY, OD, TA, YI, YK, ZC4, 4X, 5B, 7O, 9K
40	EP, YA

41	A5, AP, S2, VQ9, VU (India), VU (Laccadives), 4S, 8Q
42	BY (west of 90 ^E), 9N
43	BY (between 90 and 110 ^E , excluding Hainan)
44	BV, BY (south of 44N and east of 110 ^E , including Hainan), HL, P5, VR2/VS6, XX9
45	JA, JD1 (Ogasawara)
46	C5, D4, EL, J5, S0, TU, TY, TZ, XT, 3X, 5N, 5T, 5U, 5V, 6W, 9G, 9L
47	S9, ST, ST0, 1J, TL, TT, 3C
48	E3, ET, J2, ST, ST0, T5, 5X, 5Z, 7O
49	HS, VU (Andemans), XU, XV, XW, XZ
50	DU, 1S (Spratly)

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51	H4, P2, YB8/9 (east of 130 ^E)
52	D2, TN, TR, 3C0, 9Q, 9U, 9X
53	C9, D6, FH, FR (Reunion), FR (Gloriosos), FR (Juan de Nova), FR (Tromelin), S7, Z2, 3B6/7, 3B8, 3B9, 5H, 5R, 7Q, 9J
54	V8, VK9 (Christmas), VK9 (Cocos-Keeling), YB1-7, YB8/9 (west of 130 ^E), 9M2, 9M6/8, 9V
55	VK4, VK8, VK9 (Willis)
56	FK, VK9 (Mellish Reef), YJ, 3D2 (Conway Reef), 3D2 (Rotuma)
57	A2, V5, ZS, ZS8, 3DA, 7P
58	VK6
59	VK1, VK2, VK3, VK5, VK7
60	VK9 (Lord Howe), VK9 (Norfolk), VK0 (Macquarie), ZL, ZL7, ZL8, ZL9

61	KH1, KH3, KH4, KH5 (Palmyra but not Jarvis), KH5 (Kingman Reef), KH6/7, KH7K, T32 (Northern Line Islands only)
62	A3, FW, KH5 (Jarvis), KH8, T31, ZK1 (North Cook west of 160W), ZK1 (South Cooks west of 160W), ZK2, ZK3, 5W
63	CE0 (Easter), FO, T32 (Central & Southern Line Islands), VR6, ZK1 (South Cooks east of 160W), ZK1 (North Cooks east of 160W)
64	KC6/T8, KH2, KH0, V6 (west of 150 ^E)
65	C2, KH9, T2, T30, T33, V6 (east of 150 ^E), V7
66	ZD7, ZD8, ZD9
67	Antarctica (north of 80S and between 20W and 40 ^E), 3Y (Bouvet)
68	FT (Amsterdam), FT (Crozet), FT (Kerguelen), VK0 (Heard)
69	Antarctica (north of 80S and between 40 and 100 ^E)
70	Antarctica (north of 80S and between 100 and 160 ^E)

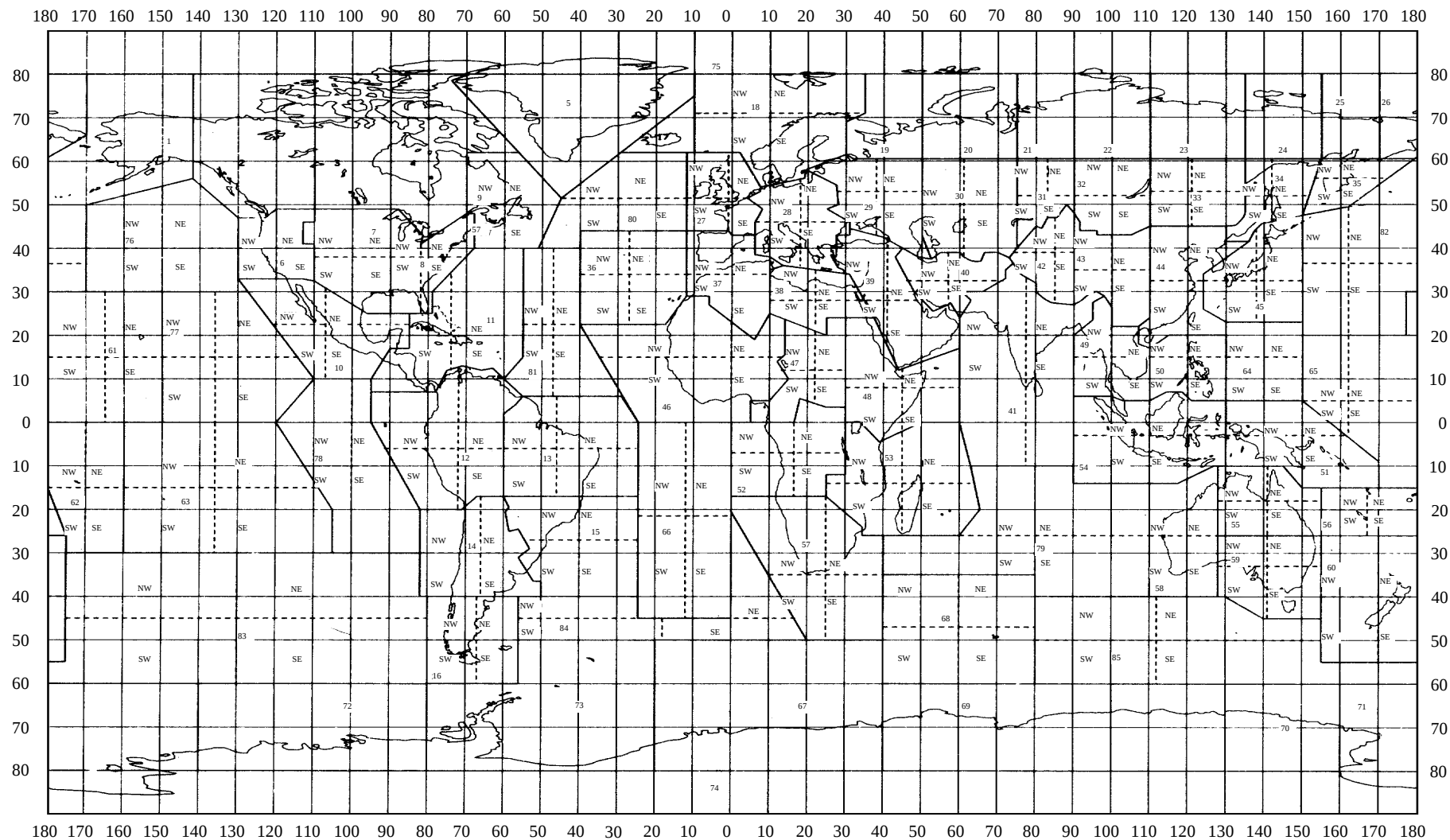
71	Antarctica (north of 80S and between 160E and 140W)
72	Antarctica (north of 80S and between 140 and 80W), 3Y (Peter 1)
73	Antarctica (north of 80S and between 80 and 20W), VP8 (S. Georgia), VP8 (S. Orkneys), VP8 (S. Sandwich), VP8 (S. Shetlands)
74	Antarctica (between 80 and 90S South Pole))
75	JW (north of 80N), OX (north of 80N), R1F (FJL north of 80N), UA0 (Severnaya Zemlya north of 80N), VE8 (north of 80N)
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78	CE0 (Sala y Gomez)
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90	JD1 (Minami Torishima)

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Geographical zones for high frequency broadcasting zones (CIRAF)(Amateur Radio version)



APS02-01

TECHNICAL STANDARDS

Valid Conference Recommendations:

RTTY, AMTOR & PACKET RADIO

It is recommended that:

- A speed of 45.45 baud be retained, however that speeds of 50, 75 and 100 bauds should be encouraged.

(Cefalu 1984 - 2.3.1.8)

- Each Society, where such requirements still exist, should press their respective licensing Authorities to remove the requirement for "Dual Identifying" when using the International Standard CCIT No 2 Code.

(Cefalu 1984 - 2.3.1.9)

- When making use of ASCII, the minimum specification for the signalling format should be 1 start bit, 7 data bits, 1 parity bit, 1 stop bit. The parity should be as follows;

if generated - even parity

if NOT generated - parity bit set to space.

(Cefalu 1984 - 2.3.1.10)

All IARU Member Societies shall adopt CCIR 476-1 in both modes A and B and Region 1 is asked to liaise with Regions 2 and 3 so that AMTOR may become a truly international standard.

(Cefalu 1984 - 2.3.2.2)

It is recommended that the maximum speed for packet radio should be not more than 300 baud on HF. The recommended frequency shift is 200 Hz.

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 2.3.3.1)

It is recommended that the protocol used for packet radio on HF should be AX.25

(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 2.3.3.2)

METHODS OF MEASUREMENTS

The information contained in document BM/134 be used as standard for manufacturers of amateur radio equipment and for those building their own equipment. (see Chapter 13.1.3) (Brighton 1981 - 2.7.1.2)

MORSE CODE SPEEDS:

It is recommended that for the determination of Morse Code speeds, as known from commercial practise, the 50 bit key word "PARIS" (which includes one 7 bit word space) shall be used as basis for calculations.

(Brighton 1981 - Rec. 1.12.7.1)

Chapter 11.1

QSL CARDS:

It is recommended that QSL cards exchanged through the bureaux of Member Societies shall:

- (i) have a minimum size of 8 cm by 13.5 cm and a maximum size of 10.5 cm by 15 cm;
 - (ii) have the call sign of the recipient clearly shown on the reverse side;
 - (iii) should not weigh more than 4 grams per card.
- (Scheveningen 1972 - Rec. 1.15.2.1)

QSL cards exchanged through the QSL Bureaux of Member Societies should preferably have a size of 9 cm x 14 cm.
(Cefalu 1984 - Rec. 1.15.2.3)

It is recommended to provide a lower margin on the information side or the back of at least 15 mm and the addressee's call sign written into this information stripe. This margin must be kept free from any other printing.
(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - Rec. 1.15.2.4)

TECHNICAL STANDARDS

FACSIMILE STANDARDS

Recommendation:

For preferred characteristic values for facsimile transmissions in the amateur radio service.

- (a) The video (picture modulation) signal is generated at the audio frequency level, similar as in the SSTV technique; the edge frequencies for "black" and "white" are 1500 Hz and 2300 Hz respectively; the frequencies corresponding to the half-tones are positioned in between the two frequencies. The audio frequency bandwidth is 3000 Hz max.
- (b) The rotation speed of the picture drum is switchable between 60, 90, 120, 150, 180 and 240 rpm with 60, 120, 180 and 240 rpm being the preferred values.
- (c) The index of co-operation shall be provisionally 288 in accordance with CCITT regulations; minor deviations from this value are permissible.
- (d) Phasing-in signals and end-of-picture signals will be chosen at a later stage taking into account practical considerations as regards the state-of-the-art.
- (e) All amateur radio frequency allocations should be open for this new mode. Also operation via repeater stations and amateur satellites should be allowed. The calling frequency on 2 m is to be 144.700 MHz.
- (f) For the transmissions on the HF bands, the class of emission should be A4J, i.e. frequency shift keying by the basic signal of an audio frequency sub-carrier, which modulates the main carrier in amplitude by single sideband with suppressed carrier, or F4, i.e. direct frequency modulation (shift-keying) of the main carrier by the modulating signal.

In addition, on frequencies above 144.500 MHz F4/FM, i.e. frequency modulation of the RF carrier by a frequency modulated sub-carrier should be permitted.

TECHNICAL STANDARDS

S-METER STANDARDS

In order to make a uniform reporting system on the amateur bands possible, taking into account the widespread use of the 'subjective' S-system, taking into account the large deviations between the characteristics of S-meters on current amateur equipment, the IARU Region 1 recommends the use of the "S"-system for signal strength reporting on the amateur bands, based on the following standards:

- (a) One S-point corresponds to a level difference of 6dB.
- (b) On the bands below 30 MHz a meter deviation of S-9 correspond to an available power of a CW signal generator connected to the receiver input terminals, of -73dBm.
- (c) On the bands above 30 MHz this power shall be -93dBm.

Comments:

1. Signal reporting on the amateur bands at the moment is based on the well-known "subjective" RST system. Although the system is very useful, the availability of modern, sometimes professionally made, receiving equipment, makes the use of a less subjective system for the measurement of the strength of the received signal possible. The system to be chosen, however, must not deviate too much from the "subjective" system.
2. The first, and most important, standard to be recommended, will be the definition of a "S"-point. A value of 6dB seems very practical. It corresponds to an already widespread "unofficial" standard and gives the least problems for non-mathematically oriented amateurs.
3. Once having agreed upon the value of one S-point, a second, less important, but very useful recommendation would be the definition of a reference level.

Taking into account the practical situation it will not be possible to define one reference level for all amateur bands. On the HF bands a level of -73dBm (50 μ V over 50 $\hat{U}$) does not deviate too much from current practice. On the higher bands, however, where thermal noise is in many cases the limiting factor, a lower level must be chosen and -93dBm (5 μ V over 50 $\hat{U}$) seems appropriate.

4. Although the standards given above, are based on continuous signals, in real traffic non-continuous signals (i.e. A3j) will be encountered. It, therefore, is necessary to define in more detail the measurement system.

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5. We hope that the current recommendation will be followed by all equipment manufacturers, so that in a not too distant future one will know how to interpret the strength report of the other station.

Societies should advise as much as possible their members about equipment manufacturers adhering to this recommendation and shall try to avoid publication of receiver design which do not in principle use the recommended standards. Simple means for calibration of at least the 6dB level ratio should be published.

TABLE

S	HF bands dBm (V over 50 ohm)	Bands above 30 MHz dB (V over 50 ohm)
9 + 40 dB	-33 (5millivolt)	-53 (0.5 millivolt)
9 + 30 dB	-43 (1.6 millivolt)	- 63 (0.16 millivolt)
9 + 20 dB	-53 (500 microvolt)	-73 (50 microvolt)
9 + 10 dB	-63 (160 microvolt)	-83 (16 microvolt)
9	-73 (50 microvolt)	-93 (5 microvolt)
8	-79 (25 microvolt)	-99 (2.5 microvolt)
7	-85 (12.6 microvolt)	-105 (1.26 microvolt)
6	-91 (6.3 microvolt)	-111 (0.63 microvolt)
5	-97 (3.2 microvolt)	-117 (0.32 microvolt)
4	-103 (1.6 microvolt)	-123 (0.16 microvolt)
3	-109 (0.8 microvolt)	-129 (0.08 microvolt)
2	-115 (0.4 microvolt)	-135 (0.04 microvolt)
1	-121 (0.21 microvolt)	-141 (0.02 microvolt)

OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

Valid Conference Recommendations:

OPERATING STANDARDS & PROCEDURES.

General approval was expressed for the phonetic alphabet appearing in Appendix 16 of the Geneva Regulations 1959. (Malmø 1963 - 1.16.3.1)

A booklet on the precise use of the Amateur Code will be prepared for as wide a distribution as possible. The RSGB, assisted by MRASZ, agreed to produce such a booklet. (Brighton 1984 - 1.16.3.2 (1.12.10.1))

The Locator System as described in BM/112 shall be adopted as the official IARU Region 1 Locator System as from 1 January 1985. (see Chapter 13.2.3)
(Cefalu 1984 - 1.16.3.3 (2.8.1.1))

It is recommended that there should be no change to the existing RST reporting system.
(Noordwijkerhout 1987 - 1.16.3.5 (2.5.5.1))

The Conference maintains its present position concerning the necessity of a Morse Code test without technical aids as part of the license requirements for radio operators on bands below 30 MHz.
(De Haan 1993 - C4.5)

It is recommended:

a) To keep the number of special prefix applications to the Telecommunication Administrations of each Society as low as possible and in line with the Radio Regulations;
(Cefalu 1984 - Rec. 1.11.1.1)

b) Instead to consider the use of special suffixes when only a restricted number of different call sign is necessary;
(Cefalu 1984 - Rec. 1.11.1.2)

~~c) that the Executive Committee submit this recommendation for information and consideration to the next IARU Conference of Regions 2 and 3.~~
~~(Cefalu 1984 - Rec. 1.11.1.3)~~

STANDARD FREQUENCY STATIONS

Argentina

Call sign **LOL**

Standard Frequencies 5,000, 10,000, 15,000 kHz simultaneous (1100-1200, 1400-1500, 1700-1800, 2000-2100, 2300-2400 UTC)

Time interval signals 3 min of 1 kHz and 440 kHz modulation (A2) alternately, commencing all the minutes which are multiples of 5 except the 55th minute, this being reserved for a precision time signal which consists of a 5ms pulse every second for 3 min (except the 59th second) at 1 kHz.

Announcements In between the 3 min tone periods. For the first minute a DUT1 code is sent. For the second minute the station callsign in morse code is sent followed by the origin of the transmission, ie "Observatorio Naval Buenos Aires".

Location Buenos Aires (34:37S 58:21W)

Transmitter 2 kW

AUSTRALIA

Call sign VNG (Closed 2002)

CANADA

Call sign **CHU**

Standard Frequencies 3,330, 7,335, 14,670 kHz simultaneous (H24).

Time interval signals Seconds pulses are 300 cycles of the 1 kHz tone (H2A); the beginning of each pulse of each minute is 0.5 seconds long. The sequence and form of the pulses are also modified as follows:

1. The 19th pulse of each minute is omitted
2. The 1st to 9th pulses are omitted from the first minute of each hour.
3. The 1st to 15th pulses of each minute may be split so as to indicate the difference DUT1 between UT1 and UTC in magnitude to the nearest 0.1 second and in sign.

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4. The 31st to 39th pulses of each minute are shortened to 10 cycles of 1 kHz and each is followed by a frequency shift code which can be employed to synchronise remote clocks to UTC (NRC)

Announcements The 51st to 59th pulses of each minute are omitted. During this time station identification and time are announced in French and English (H3E).

Location Ottawa (45:18N 75:45W)

Transmitter 3 kW on 3,330 and 14,670 kHz. 10 kW on 7,335 kHz

CHINA

Call sign **BPM**

Standard frequencies 2,500 kHz (0730-1100 UTC)
5,000 kHz and 10,000 kHz (H24)
15,000 kHz (0100-0900 UTC)

Announcements Callsign in morse and voice (Chinese) at H+29 and H+59

Location Lingtong. Pucheng County (approx 35:00N 109:30E)

Call sign **BSF**

Standard frequencies 5,000 kHz and 15,000 kHz (H24 except at H+35 to H+40)

Announcements Callsign in morse and voice (Chinese) at H+09, H+19, H+29, H+49 and H+59

Location Chung-Li (24:57N 121:09E)

FRANCE

Call sign FFH (Closed)

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GERMANY

Call sign **DCF77**

Standard Frequency 77.5 kHz (H24)

Time interval signals The carrier is amplitude-modulated with second marks. At the beginning of each second (with the exception of the 59th second of each minute), the carrier amplitude is reduced to 25% for the duration of either 0.1 or 0.2 seconds. The start of the carrier reduction marks the precise beginning of the second. The minute is marked by the absence of the previous second mark.

Location Mainflingen (50.01N 09:00E)

Transmitter 50 kW ERP

Antenna 150m high vertical omni with capacity hat.

ITALY

Call sign **IAM** (Closed 1998)

Call sign **IBF** (Closed 1990)

JAPAN

Call sign **JJY** (now on 40 kHz and 60 kHz only)

UNITED KINGDOM

Call sign **MSF**

Standard frequency 60 kHz (H24)

Location Rugby (52:11N 01:11W) until 31st March 2007
 Anthorn (54:55N 03:15W) from 1st April 2007

Transmitter 15 kW e.m.r.p.

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USA

Call signs **WWV** and **WWVH**

Standard frequency 2,500, 5,000, 10,000, 15,000, 20,000 kHz. (H24)

Time interval signals 100 Hz subcarrier, BCD code, one bit per second. The pulses begin 30 ms after the start of a second. A 170 ms pulse represents a “0” bit, a 470 ms pulse represents a “1”. During the first second of a minute, no pulse is transmitted. A position identifier lasting 770 ms is transmitted every 10 s.

Announcements Announcement in minutes 00 and 30 (WWV), minutes 29 and 59 (WWVH)

Locations WWV Fort Collins, CO (40:41N 105:02W) and WWVH Kekaha-Kauai, Hawaii.

Transmitters 2.5 kW on 2,500 kHz, (WWVH 5 kW)
10 kW on 5,000/10,000 and 15,000 kHz
2.5 kW on 20,000 kHz

Call sign **WWVB**

Standard frequency 60 kHz (H24)

Time interval signals

Location Fort Collins, CO (40:41N 105:02W).

Transmitter 50kW radiated power

THE LOCATOR SYSTEM

1. History

The scoring in official IARU Region I VHF/UHF/SHF contests as well as in most sub-regional contests is based upon the distance in kilometres between two stations making a complete QSO . To facilitate the measurement of this distance, at a meeting of the VHF Working Group in the Hague in October 1959 a code system was adopted for giving the location of a station. This was the QRA-Locator system, devised in Germany, originally based on a two-stage sub-division of geographical longitudes and latitudes starting from the Greenwich meridian and from 40 degrees North.

At the Region I Conference in Malmo (1963) the system was refined by introducing a third sub-division, and in its final form the QRA-Locators consisted of a five-character code, viz. two capital letters, a two digit number and a lower-case letter, for example CM72j.

Many Region I societies developed maps based on this system, either of their own country or of larger parts of Western Europe.

At a meeting of the Region I VHF Working Group in Brussels (1965) Dr. H. R. Lauber, HB9RG, VHF Manager of USKA, showed the first prints of the Region I QRA-Locator map, issued on four sheets and made through his good offices at the request of the VHF Working Group.

At the Region I Conference in Opatija (1966) this map was adopted as the official Region I QRA-Locator map, while at the Region I Conference in Scheveningen the system was re-baptised with the more appropriate name QTH-Locator. In the meantime it had become very popular and was used not only during contests but also for general amateur work on the VHF/UHF/SHF bands. For instance, collecting "square" (the first two letters of the QTH-Locator indicating a square of 2 degrees longitude wide and 1 degree latitude high) became one of the most widely practised sports.

When amateurs outside Region 1, especially in North America (Region II), became interested in using a form of QTH-Locator during their contacts, contests etc. and started investigating the system devised in Region I, they found this Locator system repeated itself several times around the globe. Hence they considered this ambiguous system not very suitable for exchanging QTH information, for instance during EME contacts.

Furthermore, the QTH-Locator system was not very consistent in the set-up of sub-divisions, particularly with regard to the fifth character (letter). A more consistent system, if introduced, would be of use to the many amateurs who employed computers - from PC's to programmable packet calculators - to calculate distances and determine antenna directions from QTH- Locators.

For reasons like the ones outlined above, at a meeting of the IARU Region I VHF Working Group in Amsterdam (1976) SM5AGM, VHF manager of SSA , proposed to

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start discussions on a better Locator system that could replace the existing one and would be usable world-wide.

As there would not be much sense in changing to a world-wide applicable Locator system in Region I if the other Regions would not adopt it, at the Region I Conference in Miskolc-Tapolca (1978) it was agreed that Region 1 would consult the other two Regions on this matter. This consultation resulted in an exchange of system proposals between the Regions, and at a certain moment more than 20 different systems and variations on systems, generated in the various Regions, were under consideration!

At the VHF Working Group meeting in Maidenhead (1980) it was felt that the time had come to make a choice, and it was agreed that the best choice would be the system devised by John Morris, G4ANB, but with a modification concerning the starting point of the grid of the first sub-division. This system was widely published in amateur magazines of member societies in Region I as well as in the other Regions.

Thanks to the efforts of Folke Rosvall, SM5AGM - aided, amongst others, by ZL2AMJ (Region III) and W2X (Region II) - agreement between the Regions could be reached and all Regions have now accepted the so-called Maidenhead Locator which henceforth will simply be known as the Locator.

Region II adopted the Locator in 1982, Region III in 1983. at the IARU Region I Conference in Cefalu (1984) Region I adopted the Locator system, and the introduction date was set at January 1, 1986. As from this date all official Region I contests are run using the new Locator system

2. Description of the Locator system

The Locator system is a grid system, allowing to give the location of a station by a code consisting of six characters, viz. two capital letters, a two-digit number and, again, two capital letters. For example: J031DG.

The system is set up as follows. The globe is divided in $18 \times 18 = 324$ fields, each 20 degrees longitude wide and 10 degrees latitude high (for an overview see the map in Appendix 1).

Each of these fields is divided in $10 \times 10 = 100$ squares, each 2 degrees longitude wide and 1 degree latitude high.

Finally, each of the squares is divided in $24 \times 24 = 576$ sub-squares each 5 minutes longitude wide and 2,5 minutes latitude wide. The coding/numbering is, as shown in Appendix 2, always from west to east and from south to north, and the origin of the system is at 180 degrees west, 90 degrees south.

As far as "squares" are concerned, the system is compatible with the old QTH-Locator system, both having squares of 2 degrees longitude, 1 degree latitude. The only difference, of course, is in the coding; for instance, square CM in the QTH-Locator system will in the Locator system be square J022. Consequently, for the collectors of "square" continuity is assured.