

CAYMAN ISLANDS



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**THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY
AUTHORITY LAW (2006 REVISION)**

**THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY
AUTHORITY (AMATEUR RADIO LICENCES) REGULATIONS, 2010**

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SCHEDULE

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AUTHORITY (AMATEUR RADIO LICENCES) REGULATIONS, 2009**

The Governor in Cabinet, in accordance with section 97 of the Information and Communications Technology Authority Law (2006 Revision), makes the following Regulations-

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Information and Communications Technology Authority (Amateur Radio Licences) Regulations, 2009. Citation

2. In these Regulations- Definitions

“at sea” means in the inland and territorial waters of the Islands or in international waters;

“Authority” means the Information and Communications Technology Authority;

“entity” means any government body and includes a ministry, portfolio, statutory authority, government company, the Office of the Complaints Commissioner and the Audit Office;

“ITU” means the International Telecommunications Union;

“main station address” means the main station address of the licensee specified in the licence;

“maritime mobile” means located on any vessel at sea;

“mobile”, in relation to a station, means located in the Islands in any vehicle or as a pedestrian;

“Peak Envelope Power” or “PEP” means the average power supplied to an antenna by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions;

“region” has the same meaning assigned to it in the ITU Radio Regulations;

“station” means the station of a licensee at the main station address or a temporary land-based, mobile or maritime location;

“unwanted emissions” means spurious emissions and out-of-band emissions as defined by ITU;

“user service” means the Cayman Islands Red Cross Society, the police force, fire or ambulance service, health services authority or other entity of the Islands; and

“vessel” includes any ship, boat, lighter or other floating craft used for transport by water which is capable of being manned.

Types of licences and certificates

3. (1) Licences issued for stations in the amateur radio service shall be classified as Class A or Class B.

(2) The Authority may issue a Class A licence to a candidate who has satisfied the Authority, by way of examination, administered by the Authority or by an appointed agent of the Authority, of his knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following-

- (a) detailed knowledge of the theory and practice of electricity and radio including amateur radio apparatus and with particular reference to the avoidance of interference to other radio users and the safety of the operator; and
- (b) detailed knowledge of local and international regulations applicable to the operation of stations in the amateur radio service.

(3) The Authority may issue a Class B licence to a candidate who has satisfied the Authority, by way of examination, administered by the Authority or by an appointed agent of the Authority, of his knowledge and qualifications in respect of the following-

- (a) elementary theory and practical knowledge of electricity and radio including theoretical and practical knowledge of the operation of amateur radio apparatus with particular reference to the avoidance of interference to other radio users and the safety of the operator; and
- (b) knowledge of local and international regulations applicable to the operation of stations in the amateur radio service.

(4) The Authority may issue a licence of the same class to a holder of a valid licence in the United Kingdom or in a country which has agreed with the

United Kingdom to grant, with reference to the Cayman Islands, reciprocal amateur radio operating privileges.

4. (1) The Authority shall allocate licences with the following prefixes on the basis of main station address- Allocation of prefixes

- (a) ZF1 for Grand Cayman;
- (b) ZF8 for Little Cayman;
- (c) ZF9 for Cayman Brac; and
- (d) ZF, any number, followed by a single letter, for club stations only.

(2) The Authority shall not issue a licence under regulation 3(4) with a call sign with a prefix of ZF1, ZF8 or ZF9.

5. (1) Subject to the payment of the fee specified by the Authority, a licence shall continue in force for the period specified in the licence until revoked by the Authority. Period of licence; fees

(2) A licensee shall pay to the Authority by the expiration date of the licence, the fee prescribed by the Authority to keep the licence in good standing.

(3) The Authority may suspend or revoke the licence of a licensee who fails to comply with these regulations, and, if the licence is revoked, may publish the name and call sign of the former licensee in the Gazette or on any website maintained by the Authority.

6. A licensee shall comply with- Statutory requirements

- (a) the relevant regulations issued by the ITU unless such compliance would result in breach of his licence or these regulations; and
- (b) all relevant local legislation including the Information and Communications Technology Authority Law (2006 Revision). (2006 Revision)

7. A licensee shall not- Conflict of interest

- (a) have a pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any operations conducted under his licence; or
- (b) use a station for business, advertisement or advocacy purposes, including the sending of news or messages of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit or information of, any social, political, religious or commercial organisation.

8. The holder of a licence shall not transfer the licence to another person. Non-transferability of licences

Special endorsements	9. The Authority may grant to a Class A licensee, who has demonstrated to the Authority, or to an agent appointed by the Authority, the necessary theoretical, technical and practical capability, a special endorsement for the privilege of experimentation in modes with a bandwidth up to 6 KHz not yet sanctioned by the ITU provided that, in all other respects, such use is in accordance with these Regulations.
Use of a station	10. (1) A licensee shall only use the station for non-commercial purposes. (2) A licensee may permit the use of the station by an unlicensed person, as part of training in radio telecommunications, provided that the licensee remains in control of the station at all times. (3) A licensee may use a station, during any community event in the Islands where the licensee has been requested in writing by a user service to provide communication without pecuniary gain for the purpose of sending messages relating to the event to other licensed amateur stations.
Types of messages	11. (1) A licensee shall address messages only to other licensed amateurs or to the stations of licensed amateurs and shall send only- (a) messages relating to technical investigations or remarks of a personal character; or (b) signals (not enciphered) which form part of, or relate to, the transmission of messages. (2) A licensee shall not transmit material such as music, public broadcasts or speeches. (3) A licensee may permit non-licensed amateurs to send greeting messages, provided that such transmission is under the direct supervision of the licensee.
Limitations on modes	12. (1) A licensee may address messages and signals only in the following modes- (a) telephony; (b) telegraphy; (c) visual communication (which may include slow scan television (SSTV), fast scan television ((FSTV) and facsimile); and (d) digital communications (which may include data, radio teletype (RTTY) and amateur teleprinting over radio (AMTOR)).

(2) A licensee may use codes and abbreviations for communications provided that they do not obscure the meaning of, but only facilitate, the communications.

13. A licensee shall give written notice to the Authority of any change in his main station address within fifteen days of making the change. Change of address

14. (1) Subject to other more specific terms in the licence, a Class A licensee shall only use- Frequency bands

- (a) the frequency bands specified in the Schedule, unless otherwise determined by the Authority;
- (b) a power limitation of 1500 watts PEP; and
- (c) emissions not exceeding 3 KHz in the frequency bands below 30MHz.

(2) Subject to the terms of the licence, a Class B licensee-

- (a) may transmit only in telegraphy in the frequency bands-
 - (i) 3.700-3.775MHz;
 - (ii) 7.100-7.160MHz;
 - (iii) 21.100-21.200MHz;
 - (iv) 28.100 - 28.200 MHz; or
 - (v) all bands 50 MHz and above specified in the Schedule, unless otherwise determined by the Authority; and
- (b) may transmit in telephony only in the frequency bands-
 - (i) 3.850 -3.950 MHz;
 - (ii) 21.350-21.450MHz;
 - (iii) 28.400 -28.500 MHz; or
 - (iv) all bands 50 MHz and above specified in the Schedule, unless otherwise determined by the Authority.

(3) A Class B licensee shall not-

- (a) produce emissions which exceed 3 KHz in the frequency bands below 30 MHz;
- (b) operate equipment to exceed 100 watts PEP; or
- (c) engage in cross-band operation.

15. (1) A licensee shall be responsible at all times for the operation of amateur radio apparatus under his control. Licensee responsible for station

(2) The Authority may issue a licence on behalf of a club to a designated member of the club who holds a Class A licence.

(3) Where a licence is issued to a licensee on behalf of a club, the licensee shall require that each person operating the amateur radio apparatus maintain a written log which shall indicate-

- (a) the name of the operator or operators; and
- (b) the times of operation including the first and last transmission of each operator.

Vessels

16. (1) On a vessel, a licensee shall-

- (a) install, use or make changes to the station only with the written permission of the vessel's master; and
- (b) observe radio silence on the advice of the vessel's master.

(2) When on a vessel in international waters, a licensee shall use only those frequency bands which, in accordance with the Radio Regulations in force under the ITU Recommendations have an allocation to the amateur service in the ITU region being visited.

Mobile station on aircraft

17. The installation and operation of a mobile station in a private aircraft shall be subject to the following special conditions-

- (a) the installation and operation shall be approved in writing by the Director-General of the Civil Aviation Authority or his nominee;
- (b) the mobile station shall be separated and independent of all other radio apparatus in the aircraft and shall comply with the airworthiness and installation requirements stipulated by the Director-General of the Civil Aviation Authority;
- (c) the operation of the station shall not interfere with or detract from the normal operation of the aircraft's radio communication, safety or navigational equipment, nor shall it interfere with normal radio watch keeping; and
- (d) the frequency bands available for use shall be the frequency bands specified in the Schedule, unless otherwise determined by the Authority.

Apparatus

18. (1) A licensee shall ensure that-

- (a) the emitted frequency of the apparatus of the station is as stable and free from unwanted emissions as the state of technical development for amateur radio apparatus reasonably permits; and
- (b) whatever class of emission is in use, the bandwidth occupied by the emission is such that not more than 1% of the mean power of the transmission (not including the power contained in spurious emissions) falls outside the frequency band.

(2) A station may receive messages on the same frequencies and with the same classes of emission in use for the transmission of messages by the station.

19. (1) A licensee may record and retransmit messages addressed to the licensee from other licensed amateurs- Recorded or retransmitted messages

- (a) with whom the licensee is in direct communication; or
- (b) which are intended for retransmission to a specified licensed amateur.

(2) A licensee may send messages by, or as part of, the intermediate relaying of messages to or from other licensed amateurs.

(3) When recording and retransmitting the message of another licensed amateur, if the licensee also records and retransmits the call sign of the licensed amateur, then the licensee shall transmit the call sign in such a way that the origin of the message and the origin of the retransmission are clear.

20. (1) A licensee shall transmit the call sign specified in the licence- Identification

- (a) at the beginning and at the end of each period of communication with a licensed amateur and when the period of communication is longer than fifteen minutes, at the end of each interval of fifteen minutes;
- (b) at the beginning of transmission on a new frequency (whenever the frequency of transmission is changed);
- (c) by the same type of transmission that is being used for the communication; and
- (d) on the same carrier frequency that is being used for the communication.

(2) When another person is using the station under the licence, the licensee shall ensure that the call sign specified in the licence is transmitted in accordance with paragraph (1).

(3) A licensee shall use the suffix “/MM” when maritime mobile and “/AM” when aeronautical mobile.

(4) The Authority reserves the right to release details of the call sign of the licensee specified in the licence to third parties so that the call sign may be published in call books compiled by third parties, either in written form or in the form of “read only” electromagnetic media.

21. When maritime mobile, a licensee shall cease to operate the station on the demand of the vessel's master.

SCHEDULE

(Regulation 17)

Frequency Bands

Frequencies allocated to amateur radio service by the ITU Radio Regulations for Region 2.

5.332, 5.348, 5.368, 5.373 and 5.405 MHz (as the centre frequency Upper Side Band). Use of these frequencies shall be limited to 50 watts e.r.p., to single sideband suppressed carrier modulation (emission designator 2K8J3E) and upper sideband voice transmissions only.

420 .000 -430.000 MHz.

Made in Cabinet this 16th day of March, 2010

Meredith Hew

Acting Clerk of the Cabinet