

Under Construction: VA7FI is editing this section, please do not edit it until this notice is taken down.

Regulations

To prevent interference between different users, the generation and transmission of radio waves is strictly:

- **regulated** by national laws and
- **coordinated** by an international body called the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).[1)]

A Few Canadian Rules

- ISED regulates the **amateur radio service** as defined in the **Radiocommunications Regulations** derived from the **Radiocommunication Act**.
- Although the Amateur Certificate is **free** and **valid for life**, you must **notify ISED of any change of address**.
- The certificate must be **retained at the station** (at the **address provided**) and an operator may be asked to produce it to an inspector within **48 hours**. However the holder of an Amateur Radio Certificate can operate an amateur radio **anywhere in Canada**.
- There is **no age limit** to hold an Amateur Radio Certificate with Basics Qualification, but you must have a **valid Canadian address**.
- Payments for third-party message is also not allowed.
- Offensive language, business-related conversations, music, deceptive signals, encrypted, coded, or secret messages, **harmful** interference, are not allowed on ham bands. In other words, only conversations of a personal or technical nature are allowed.
- Broadcasts to the general public, or communications with non-ham are also not allowed on ham bands except if it is required for the immediate safety of life of individuals or the immediate protection of property. The only non-emergency one-way transmissions allowed are from **beacons**.
- In emergency situations, a ham operator can use any means of radio communications necessary, including transmitting outside the ham bands and at any power output.

If you have an Amateur Radio Certificate with Basics Qualification:[2)]

- You are allowed to let your friend who doesn't have a license talk on your radio as long as you are there to operate and control the station.
- But if a foreign station breaks in to talk to your friend, **have your friend wait until you determine from the foreign station if their administration permits third-party traffic**. Canada doesn't expressly forbids other countries to pass third party traffic to us, but the other country might.
- The following organizations are **not** considered third-party:
    - Canadian Forces Affiliate Radio Service (CFARS)
    - United States Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS)
- Your friend is allowed to listen without you present, but not transmit.

- You are **not** allowed to install, place in operation, modify, repair, maintain, or permit the operation of the radio apparatus on behalf of your friend.

If you have an Amateur Radio Certificate and are using another amateur's stations,

- **both of you** are responsible for the proper operation of the station.
- you can only operate your friend's station to the lesser of the two certifications.

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Required Reading

Read the following from the ISED Website. Hopefully the sections above will help put these in more context.

- Introduction to Amateur Radio Service
- Amateur Certification -- Fact Sheet
- RIC-3 -- Information on the Amateur Radio Service
- RBR-3 -- Technical Requirements Respecting Identification of Radio Stations
- RBR-4 -- Standards for the Operation of Radio Stations in the Amateur Radio Service

Questions

- B-001-001-001 → B-001-002-007
- B-001-003-004 → B-001-004-002
- B-001-004-007 → B-001-006-002
- B-001-007-001 → B-001-008-003
- B-001-009-001 → B-001-010-002
- B-001-010-005 → B-001-010-006
- B-001-010-009
- B-001-011-001 → B-001-012-004
- B-001-014-001 → B-001-014-009
- B-001-014-011 → B-001-015-002
- B-001-020-001 → B-001-022-005

SKIPPED B-001-016-009 B-001-023-001

1)
See: Radio Spectrum
2)
See RBR-4, Sec 6, p.2, and RIC-3, Sec 5.3, p.13 and RIC-3, Sec 6, p.15