

Regulation

GOVERNING AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS AND THEIR USE

Issued in Helsinki on 26 March 2013

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority (FICORA) has, under section 26(1)(4-5) of the Act on Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment of 16 November 2001 (1015/2001), laid down:

General provisions

Section 1

Scope of application

This Regulation lays down provisions on the construction and use of amateur radio transmitters and other specific provisions to be complied with in amateur radio communication.

Section 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- 1) *amateur radio transmitter* means a radio transmitter functioning on a frequency allocated by FICORA to amateur radio communication and which in the frequency range 26 MHz to 2450 MHz is able to function only in frequency bands assigned for amateur radio activities by the Radio Regulations complementing the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union^a or by a regulation issued by FICORA;
- 2) *amateur radio station* means a radio station that includes one or more amateur radio transmitters;
- 3) *amateur repeater station* means an amateur radio station intended to be used for automatic forwarding of amateur radio transmissions without direct supervision by the holder of the licence for the station;
- 4) *peak envelope power* (pX) means 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 conditions;

^a Brought into force by Decree 43/1986

5) carrier power (pZ) means the average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle taken under the condition of no modulation; and

6) unwanted emissions mean emissions, which are outside the frequency used for the transmission and the level of which may be reduced without affecting the transmission of information.

Licence and call sign

Section 3

Licence holder

An amateur radio station licence will, in accordance with section 10 of the Act on Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment, be granted a natural person with an amateur radio certificate, referred to in section 151 of the same Act^b for the use of an amateur radio transmitter, or a legal person with the aim to pursue radio amateur activities and the supervisor of whose station holds such a certificate.

Section 4

Special licence for an amateur radio station

A special amateur radio station licence is required for the possession and use of the following radio transmitters:

- a) an amateur repeater station without immediate supervision of the licence holder, and;
- b) an amateur radio station operating without immediate supervision of a radio amateur.

The supervisors of amateur radio stations other than repeater stations requiring a special licence must have an amateur radio certificate of general or technical class.

^b Amateur radio certificate

Section 5

Amateur radio station's call sign

The call sign assigned in the radio licence must be used as the call sign of an amateur radio station, unless stated otherwise in subsections 2 to 5. The call sign must be transmitted at the beginning and at least once every 10 minutes during the communication. The transmission must be made in a way that can be received universally.

If the number after the Finnish prefix in the call sign of a Finnish amateur radio station licence is zero (0), in other parts of Finland than the Province of Åland, a stroke and a number from 1 to 9 must be suffixed after the call sign.

If the number after the Finnish prefix in the call sign of a Finnish amateur radio station licence is other than zero (0) in the Province of Åland, the call sign prefix OH0/ or alternatively a stroke and number zero (0) must be suffixed after the call sign.

In front of another amateur radio call sign than a Finnish one, the letters OH and a stroke (OH/) in other parts of Finland than the Province of Åland or in the Province of Åland OH, zero and a stroke (OH0/) must be prefixed to the national call sign.

In addition to the requirements for call signs in subsections 1 to 4, an auxiliary sign or signs separated by a stroke (/) may be added to the end of the the call sign.

Use of an amateur radio transmitter

Section 6

Amateur radio station transmissions

Amateur radio stations may be used for transmission activities in the frequencies allocated for amateur radio activities in FICORA's Radio Frequency Regulation.

Unnecessary high transmitter power or large bandwidth is forbidden in amateur radio communication.

Section 7

Prohibition of encryption

Amateur radio communication must not be coded in the intention of encrypting. However, a message may contain a coded part, whose purpose is to certify the sender and the integrity of the message.

Section 8

Using someone else's amateur radio station

When using someone else's amateur radio station it is forbidden to exceed the rights of the competence class of the licence holder or those of the user's competence class. If the amateur radio station is used under immediate supervision of the licence holder or the supervisor of an amateur radio station, it is, however, allowed to use the rights of the licence holder or the supervisor of the amateur radio station.

Section 9

Other communication than amateur radio communication

An amateur radio station may communicate with another station than an amateur radio station with regard to immediate rescue of human life or preventing a threatening emergency, or when training rescue operations led by the authorities.

Section 10

Forbidden amateur radio communication

Radiocommunication with amateur stations is forbidden in such foreign countries whose telecommunications administration has announced that such communication is forbidden.

Section 11

Equal and secondary rights

The transmissions of amateur radio stations in a frequency band with secondary rights for amateur radio communication in accordance with FICORA's Radio Frequency Regulation must not cause harmful interference to other radio communication operating within the same frequency band on a primary basis.

The transmissions of amateur radio stations must not cause harmful interference to Finnish radio services operating in the same frequency band, which has been allocated, on equal basis, to amateur radio service and other radio service in accordance with the Radio Frequency Regulation issued by FICORA.

Section 12

Supervision of the amateur radio station of an association

An amateur radio station of an association must have a supervisor responsible for complying with the provisions on radiocommunication in amateur radio activities. FICORA must be informed of the name of the supervisor.

The supervisor of an amateur repeater station must cut off the transmission of the repeater station without delay, if he discovers that the repeater station is used against the provisions on radiocommunications or the conditions of the radio licence.

Section 13

Use of an amateur radio station on board a Finnish vessel

Permission must be obtained from the master of the ship for the use of an amateur radio station on board a Finnish vessel. The operation of the amateur radio station must be stopped immediately, if this is required either by the master of the ship, the shipping company, the maritime authority, the port authority or FICORA.

The operation of the amateur radio station must not cause interference to other radio communications on the ship, safety watchkeeping of the radio station on board or the operation of other radio equipment on board.

Section 14

Use of an amateur radio station on board a Finnish aircraft

An amateur radio station may be used on board a Finnish aircraft within the Finnish airspace, if the Finnish Transport Safety Agency (TraFi) has given its permission and the master of the aircraft his or her approval of the use of the amateur radio station.

The operation of the amateur radio station must be stopped immediately, if either the master of the aircraft, the owner of the aircraft, the aviation authority or FICORA so requires.

It is forbidden to use transmitters, receivers, antennas and feeding cables belonging to the radio station of the aircraft for amateur radio communication.

The operation of the amateur radio station must not interfere with the normal communication of the radio station of the aircraft or the operation of other equipment on board.

At the amateur radio station on board a Finnish aircraft, the frequencies below 30 MHz allocated to amateur radio communication in FICORA's Radio Frequency Regulation may be used. Of the frequencies above 30 MHz only those reserved for the amateur radio communication with exclusive rights may be used.

Technical regulations

Section 15

Properties of an amateur radio transmitter

If the amateur radio transmitter is constructed in such a way that it is possible to exceed the maximum output power of the transmitter, the transmitter must be equipped with a meter enabling a reliable judgement of application of the output limit.

The level of unwanted emissions of an amateur radio station must be as low as possible:

- 1) The attenuation of unwanted emissions below 30 MHz must be at least 40 dB relative to the output power of the transmitter. The peak envelope power of unwanted emission (pX) must not exceed 10 mW.
- 2) The attenuation of unwanted emissions below 30 MHz must be at least 60 dB relative to the output power of the transmitter. The peak envelope power of unwanted emissions (pX) outside the frequency bands allocated to the amateur radio communication must not exceed 25 μ W.

However, if the unwanted emissions cause harmful interference to other radio communication, the values mentioned in paragraph 2 must be attenuated by a further 20 dB.

The emitted frequency must be as stable as possible.

The transmission of the amateur radio station must be kept within the frequency band allocated to amateur radio communication in all operating conditions. The maximum bandwidth allowed is 8 kHz on frequencies below 30 MHz. In the frequency band 50 to 146 MHz the maximum bandwidth allowed is 18 kHz. However, the maximum bandwidth allowed is 1 kHz in the bands 472 to 479 kHz, 10100 to 10150 kHz and 70.00 to 70.050.

If the field strength towards interfered radio equipment, telecommunication equipment, electrical equipment or telecommunication networks, caused by an amateur radio station, exceeds the given value this kind of equipment must be capable of handling, it has been described in section 33 of the Act on Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment, how to eliminate or limit this interference.

Section 16

Properties of an amateur repeater station

The transmitter of an amateur repeater station must be constructed in such a way that only a starting signal can switch on this transmitter.

The remote-control system of an amateur repeater station must be of the kind that only the supervisor of the repeater station can control the station.

Transitional provisions and entry into force, and information

Section 17

Entry into force

This Regulation enters into force on 26 March 2013 and will remain valid until further notice.

This Regulation repeals the regulation bearing the same title and issued by FICORA on 4 November 2009 (FICORA 6 H/2009 M).

Section 18

Information and publication

This regulation is included in the Series of Regulations issued by the Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority and can be obtained from the Customer Service Office of FICORA:

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