

## Department Order No. 11

**Subject: General Rules and Regulations governing the construction, installation, establishment or operation of radio stations and the possession or ownership, construction or manufacture, purchase, sale and transfer of transmitters or transceivers in the Phils.**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Radio Control Law, Act 3846, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 571 and Republic Act No. 584, the following general rules and regulations governing the construction, installation, establishment or operation of radio stations and the construction or manufacture, possession or ownership, control, purchase, sale and transfer of radio transmitters or transceivers in the Philippines are hereby promulgated to take effect on January 1, 1951.

Section I. *Definitions.* –(1) *Permittee.*– a Permittee is a person, firm, company, association or corporation holding a certificate or written authority issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications to possess, own, transfer, construct, manufacture, purchase or sell radio transmitters or transceivers or to construct a radio station.

(2) *Dealer.* – A dealer is a person, firm, company, association or corporation legitimately engaged in the business of buying and selling of radio transmitters or transceivers duly registered with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

(3) *Manufacturer.*– A Manufacturer is a person, firm, company, association, or corporation engaged in the manufacture of radio transmitters and transceivers and other allied equipment possessing a permit from the Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

(4) *Permit to Possess.* – A Permit to Possess a radio transmitter or transceiver is a certificate or written authority issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, authorizing a person, firm, company, association or corporation to possess a radio transmitter or transceiver.

(5) *Permit to Own.*– A Permit to Own a radio transmitter or transceiver is a certificate issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, certifying to the fact that the holder thereof is the owner of the radio transmitter or transceiver described therein.

(6) *Permit to Transfer.*– A permit to transfer is a written authority or certificate issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications to a person, firm, company, association or corporation authorizing the holder thereof to transfer a radio transmitter or transceiver to another person or entity or to transfer the same to another location.

(7) *Dealer's Permit.*– A Dealer's permit is a certificate or written authority issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications to a person, firm, company, association or corporation, legitimately engaged in the business of buying and selling radio transmitters and transceivers.

(8) *Purchase Permit.*– A Purchase permit is a written authority or certificate issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications to a person, firm, company, association or corporation, authorizing the holder thereof to purchase a radio transmitter or transceiver.

(9) *Construction Permit.*- A Construction permit is a certificate or written authority issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications for the construction or installation of a radio transmitter or transceiver or a radio station as required by these regulations.

(10) *Permit to Sell.*- A permit to sell a radio transmitter or transceiver is a certificate or written authority issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, authorizing a person, firm, company, association or corporation to sell a radio transmitter or transceiver to a holder of a Purchase Permit issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications. A Permit to Sell is not required in the case of holders of a dealer's permit as defined in Section 1, paragraph 7 hereof, Provided, however, That they should only sell transmitters or transceivers to holders of purchase permits.

(11) *Radio Station License.*- A radio station license is a certificate or written authority issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications to a person, firm, company, association or corporation, authorizing the holder thereof to operate a radio station during the period specified in said instrument or authorization.

(12) *Transmitter.*- A transmitter is an apparatus, contrivance, device, or equipment designed to be capable of transmitting, emitting signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature thru the ether by radio, electronics, television, and other electromagnetic systems.

(13) *Transceiver.* – A transceiver is an apparatus, contrivance, device or equipment designed to be capable of transmitting, emitting, and receiving signs, signals, writings, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature thru the ether by radio, electronics, television or other electromagnetic systems.

(14) *A Station or Radio Station.* – A station or radio station is also a radio installation consisting of a separate radio transmitting apparatus or radio receiving apparatus or a combination of radio transmitting and/or radio receiving equipment including the accessory equipment required for carrying on a definite radio communication service.

(15) *A Transmitting Station.* – A transmitting station is an apparatus, contrivance, device or equipment including the accessory equipment designed to be capable of transmitting and emitting signs, signals writings, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature thru the ether by radio, electronics, television and other electromagnetic systems.

(16) *A Commercial Receiving Station.*- A commercial receiving station is an apparatus, contrivance, device or equipment including the accessory equipment designed to be capable of receiving signs, signals, writings, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature thru the ether by radio, electronics, television or other electromagnetic systems, used for commercial purposes.

(17) *Fixed Station.*- A station in the fixed service,

(18) *Aeronautical Fixed Station.*- A station in the aeronautical fixed service.

(19) *Broadcasting Station.*- A station in the broadcasting service.

(20) *Land Station.*- A station in the mobile service not intended for operation while in motion.

(21) *Coast Station*.- a land station in the maritime mobile service not intended for operation while in motion.

(22) *Aeronautical Station*.- a land station in the aeronautical mobile service station in the land mobile service, which is not intended for operation while in motion.

(23) *Base station*.- a radio station in the land mobile service which is not intended for operation while in motion.

(24) *Land mobile station*.- The term land mobile station means a radio station in the land mobile service, which is capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of the country and which is intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

(25) *Ship Station*. – A mobile station in the maritime mobile service located on board a vessel which is not permanently moored.

(26) *Aircraft Station*.- a mobile station installed on board any type of aircraft and continuously subject to human control.

(27) *Mobile station*.- a station in the mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

(28) *Radiolocation Station*.- a station in the radio location service.

(29) *Radionavigation station*.- a station in the radionavigation service.

(30) *Radionavigation land station*.- a station in the radionavigation service not intended for operation while in motion.

(31) *Radio Direction-Finding Station*.- A radio location intended to determine only the direction of other station by means of transmissions from the latter.

(32) *Radiobeacon station*.- a radionavigation station the emissions of which are intended to enable a mobile station to determine its bearing or its direction in relation to the radiobeacon station.

(33) *Standard Frequency station*.- a station in the standard frequency service.

(34) *Experimental station*.- a station utilizing Hertzian waves in experiments with a view to the development of science or technique. This definition does not include amateur stations.

(35) *Amateur Stations*.- the term amateur station means a station used by an amateur, that is, a duly authorized person interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest. It embraces all radio apparatus at a particular location used for amateur service and operated under a single instrument of authorization.

(36) *A radio training station*.- a radio training station is a low-powered station duly licensed by the Secretary of Public Works and communications, established and operated by radio training schools recognized by him for purposes of giving practical training experience to students enrolled in a radio training school.

(37) *Fixed service*.- a service or radio communication between specified fixed points.

(38) *Aeronautical fixed service*.- a fixed service intended for the transmission of information relating to air navigation, preparation for and safety of flight.

(39) *Broadcasting service*. – a radio communication service of transmissions to be received directly by the general public. This service may include transmissions of sounds or transmissions by television, facsimile or other means.

(40) *Mobile service*.- a service or radio communication between mobile and land station, or between mobile stations.

(41) *Maritime Mobile service*.- a mobile service between ship stations and coast station, or between mobile stations.

(42) *Aeronautical mobile service*.- a mobile service between aircraft stations and aeronautical stations, or between aircraft stations.

(43) *Land mobile service*.- the term land mobile service means a service of radio communication between base stations and land mobile stations or between land mobile stations.

(44) *Radiolocation service*.- a service involving the use of radiolocation.

(45) *Radionavigation service*.- a radiolocation service involving the use of radionavigation.

(46) *Maritime Radionavigation service*.- a radionavigation service intended for the benefit of ships.

(47) *Aeronautical Radionavigation service*.- a radionavigation service intended for the benefit of aircraft.

(48) *Amateur service*.- the term amateur service means a radio service carried on by amateur stations.

(49) *Meteorological Aids service*.- a service of emissions or special radio signals intended solely for meteorological including hydrological observations, and exploration.

(50) *Standard Frequency Service*.- a radio communication service for the transmission of standard and specified frequencies of known high accuracy, intended for general reception.

(51) *Special service*.- a service not otherwise defined in these regulations carried on exclusively for specific needs of general utility and not open to public correspondence.

Sec. 2. *Possession, ownership, construction or manufacture, purchase and sale of radio transmitters and transceivers regulated*.- no person, firm, company, association or corporation shall possess or own radio transmitters or transceivers (combination transmitter-receiver), without registering the same with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, nor sell or transfer the same with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, nor sell or transfer the same to another without his prior approval, and no person, firm, company, association or corporation shall construct or manufacture, or purchase radio transmitters or transceivers without a permit issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

Sec. 3. *Registration of radio transmitters and transceivers.* – any person, firm, company, association or corporation possessing or controlling a radio transmitter or transceiver at the time these regulations become effective shall immediately register the same with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications furnishing the following information:

- 1) Name and address of registrant;
- 2) Location of apparatus;
- 3) Make, model and serial number of the transmitter or transceiver;
- 4) Name and address of person, firm or corporation from whom acquired;
- 5) Date acquired; and
- 6) If the transmitter or transceiver is homemade or custombuilt, state power of transmitter or transceiver, the date constructed or assembled and the name and address of the person who constructed or assembled the same.

This provision shall, however, not apply to persons, firms, companies, association or corporations who own or possess transmitters or transceivers already covered by radio station licenses issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

Sec. 4. *Franchise Required for the Establishment of Certain Classes of Stations; Exception thereto.*– No person, firm, company, association, or corporation shall construct, install, establish, or operate a radio transmitting station, without having first obtained a franchise therefore from Congress of the Philippines: Provided, however, That no franchise from Congress shall be necessary for the construction, installation, establishment, or operation of an amateur station, an experimental station, a training station, a station on board a mobile vessel, a train, or aircraft, or a private station in a place so outlying and so remote as to afford no public communication system with the outside world.

Sec. 5. *Permit necessary for the construction or installation of any radio station or radio transmitter or transceiver.* – The construction or installation of any radio station or radio transmitter or transceiver shall not be begun unless a permit therefore has been obtained from the Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

Sec. 6. *Application for Construction permit to be made on prescribed form.*– application for a permit to construct a radio transmitter or transceiver or radio station shall be filed in duplicate to the Secretary of Public Works and Communications. The application should be under oath and state the full name, address and citizenship of the proposed owner or operator; the exact geographical location where the transmitting and receiving station are to be installed; the purpose for which the station, transmitters or transceivers will be used; the person or persons who will install them, his or their technical qualifications; full description of the apparatus; and such other information as may be required.

Sec. 7. *Construction permit is required for the installation of additional transmitter, etc.*– the installation of an additional transmitter in a radio station, increase in power of existing transmitter, change of location of the station, change in antenna system, transfer of broadcasting studios, or the change in the type of emission of a station, or any change, alteration or modification of existing equipment, covered by a station license or construction permit shall require a construction permit.

Sec. 8. *Construction permit required for both transmitting and receiving stations.*– If both transmitting and receiving stations are to be installed in one location only, a single construction permit may cover both installations. If they are to be constructed in different places of locations, a

construction permit shall be required for the transmitting station and another for the receiving station.

Sec. 9. *Term of Construction Permit.* – Construction permits may be issued for either a period of 30 days, 60 days or 90 days, depending upon the class or radio service to be established. The permittee may secure an extension of the permit upon application and payment of the necessary fee.

Sec. 10. *Permittee should notify the Secretary of Public Works and Communications of the completion of the installation.*- After the completion of the installation, alteration, addition and/or modification for which a construction permit has been issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, the Permittee should notify in writing the Secretary of Public Works and Communications of the completion of the installation, alteration, addition and /or modification and request for inspection of the radio installation. The Secretary of Public Works and Communications may, if necessary, authorize the Permittee to conduct tests for purposes of observation and/or measurements of the frequency emissions of the proposed station.

Sec. 11. *Upon completion of construction or installation, station license to be applied for.*- Upon completion of the construction or installation of a radio station, the Permittee thereof shall apply in writing to the Secretary of Public Works and Communications for radio station license, in prescribed forms furnished for the purpose.

Sec. 12. *License required for operation of transmitter, transceiver, or station.*- No radio transmitter or transceiver or radio station shall be operated without first obtaining from the Secretary of Public Works and Communications a radio station license.

Sec. 13. *Terms of Station licenses.*- Station licenses shall be issued for a period not exceeding three (3) years. It shall state the inclusive dates during which the station may be operated and such other particulars as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

Sec. 14. *When to apply for renewal.* – If renewal of a station license is desired, the license shall submit an application to the Secretary of Public Works and Communications two months before the expiration date of license to be renewed. Application should be made on prescribed forms furnished for the purpose.

Sec. 15. *Actual operation, tests, and adjustments of apparatus, should be carried on by licensed operators.*- The actual operation of any transmitting or receiving apparatus in any radio station shall be carried on by persons holding operator licenses required by regulations. In the case of a remote-controlled station, licensed operators shall also be required in transmitting and receiving offices as well as in all tuning (transmitting and receiving) stations.

Sec. 16. *Posting of licenses.*- managements of radio stations should see to it that station and operator licenses are conspicuously posted in the premises. The station license shall be posted in the transmitting station and the operator licenses should be posted in the place where the operators render the service, such as the transmitting station, receiving station, the traffic message center, the broadcasting studios, etc. In the case of aircrafts and land mobile stations, the operator shall carry the license or a photostatic copy thereof in his person at all times while on duty.

Sec. 17. *Revocation of station license.*- any radio station license may be revoked for cause, such as when a false statement on material facts is made by the licensee in the application

for construction permit or license or in any subsequent statement required of him; when the licensee fails to operate the station substantially in conformity with the provisions set forth in the license or as provided by law or regulations. It may also be revoked for willful violations of the radio laws and regulations, local or international; provided, however, That no such permit shall be revoked without giving the permittee a hearing.

Sec. 19. *Who may engage in the construction, manufacture and sale of radio transmitters or transceivers.*- no person, firm, company, association or corporation shall construct, manufacture or purchase radio transmitters or transceivers nor engage in the sale of the same without having first obtained a permit issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

Sec. 20. *Issuance of certificate of registration.*- a certificate of registration shall be issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications to persons, firm, companies, association or corporations who apply for registration of radio transmitters or transceivers under the provisions of the first paragraph of section 3 hereof.

Sec. 21. *To whom radio transmitters and transceivers may be sold.*- no person, firm, company, association or corporation, shall sell a radio transmitter or transceiver to any person, firm, company, association or corporation not possessing a permit to purchase issued by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

Sec. 22. *Transfer of radio stations, transmitters and transceivers require prior authority.*- the transfer or change of ownership of a radio station, transmitter or transceiver without prior authority from the Secretary of Public Works and Communications is absolutely prohibited. The transfer and sale of a radio transmitter or transceiver should be made only to a person, firm, company, association or corporation duly provided with a permit to possess or a purchase permit as the case may be as required by these regulations.

Sec. 23. *Persons or Firms engaged in the manufacture or sale of radio transmitters or transceivers to submit reports and to indicate serial numbers of transmitters and transceivers.* Persons, firms, companies, associations or corporations engaged in the manufacture, purchase, sale and/or importation of radio transmitters and transceivers should submit an initial report on stocks at hand, monthly reports on sale/ purchases, importation and/or manufacture of radio transmitters and transceivers. The report should cover the following:

- 1) name and address of buyer;
- 2) number and date of issue of purchase permit issued by the Radio Control Office;
- 3) make of transmitter or transceiver;
- 4) model or type and serial number of transmitter or transceiver;
- 5) maximum power of transmitter or transceiver;
- 6) types of emission of transmitter or transceiver;
- 7) frequency coverage of transmitter or transceiver;
- 8) type of frequency control of transmitter or transceiver;
- 9) total number of transmitters and transceivers imported or purchased for resale during the month;
- 10) total number of transmitters and transceivers sold during the month and;
- 11) particulars and total number of transmitter and transceivers in stock.

The report should be supplemented by a brief of history of each transmitter or transceiver which may be submitted on a prescribed form and must contain the following information:

Manufacturer or Dealer: \_\_\_\_\_ Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Transmitter or Transceiver: \_\_\_\_\_ Make: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Original serial number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Original power: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Original frequency coverage: \_\_\_\_\_  
 From whom acquired: \_\_\_\_\_  
 When acquired : \_\_\_\_\_  
 How acquired : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Condition when acquired: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Innovations introduced: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Present serial number : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Present power: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Present frequency coverage: \_\_\_\_\_

Transmitters and transceivers not in working condition when acquired or those in working condition but which became unserviceable and not intended to be rebuilt, repaired or reconditioned should be condemned and registered as such with the Radio Control Office.

Manufacturers and dealers are required to indicate the consecutive (serial) numbers assigned by the Radio Control Office on the transmitters and transceivers they manufacture, sell or purchase. The place containing the serial number should be permanently welded at the conspicuous place, front side of the transmitter or transceiver, within 48 hours from the acquisition of the transmitter or transceiver.

All transmitters and transceivers in the possession of any private person, firm, company, association or corporation within the territorial jurisdiction of the Republic of the Phils must, likewise, bear the number assigned by the Radio Control Office on a plate permanently welded or engraved on a conspicuous place, front side of the same.

Removal of the plate number, changing, altering of transceivers without prior authority from the Radio Regulation Chief is absolutely prohibited. Transmitters or transceivers without plate number or numbers not welded on it are subject to confiscation by the Radio Control Office and the person, firm, company, association or corporation owning and/or possessing them shall be held liable for this wrongful act. (As amended by RCD Regulation issued Sept. 11, 1963, 59 O.G. No. 39, p. 6627).

Sec. 24. *Illegal use of the station and certain transmissions prohibited.* – the transmission by any radio station of obscene, profane or indecent words or communication or anything that may endanger the Security of the Republic or be contrary to its laws or to public order is absolutely prohibited. Likewise, unnecessary transmissions of superfluous signals and correspondence are forbidden to all stations.

Sec. 25. *Requirements for prevention of interference.*

- (a) the operation of radio station shall be performed so as to effect the least possible interference to other radio services.
- (b) The licensee of a station shall endeavor to maintain communication with the least power possible as is necessary to insure a satisfactory service and under no circumstances the licensed power shall be exceeded except in cases of distress or emergency.
- (c) The license of a radio station should provide means for measuring the transmitter frequency and/of frequencies and there should be a procedure for checking the same regularly. The measurements of the transmitter frequency

or frequencies should be made independently of the frequency control of the transmitter.

- (d) Licensees of radio station should see to it that the transmitters operate on their assigned frequencies or within the frequency tolerances prescribed by international radio regulations.
- (e) Spurious radiations and key clicks produced by the transmitter should be reduced or eliminated in accordance with good engineering practice and shall not be of such intensity as to cause interference to receiving sets of modern design tuned outside the frequency band and emission normally required for the type of emission employed. In the case of A3 or F3 emission, the transmitter shall not be modulated in excess of its modulation capability to the extent that the interfering spurious radiations occur, and in no case shall the emitted carrier be modulated in excess of one hundred per cent (100%).
- (f) Manufacturers should see to it that the standards of good engineering practice are observed in the manufacture of radio transmitters and transceivers and other allied equipment and that tests and adjustments of such equipment be done only in properly electrically shielded rooms so that their emissions may not cause interference to existing radio service.
- (g) Dealers and manufacturers engaged in the construction or repairs of radio transmitters and transceivers must employ duly licensed commercial radio operators who shall take charge of the adjustments and testing of the apparatus falling within the scope of authority of the licenses they possess.

*Sec. 26. Procedure of Communication to be observed.* – a station should observe the provisions of the International Radio Regulations as regards operating procedure and traffic handling in accordance with the radio service carried on by the station and should see to it that the same is properly identified by the use of the call sign assigned to the station. The transmission of signals without the authorized identification is forbidden to all stations.

*Sec. 27. Keeping of records and log books on the operations of stations required.* - a holder of a radio station license should keep records and log books of its operation wherein proper entries should be made and signed or initialed by persons having knowledge of the facts about the operations of the station. Log books and file copies of messages handled by the station should be preserved and retained by the licensee for a period of at least two years from the date of the last entry; Provided, however, That in the case of entries made regarding distress traffics occurring in the maritime mobile and aeronautical services, such records shall be preserved and not be destroyed without prior authority from the Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

*Sec. 28. Secrecy of communications.*- a person to whom or through whom a message has been submitted for transmission shall not willfully publish or divulge the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning thereof to any unauthorized person; and no person not being authorized by the sender or the addressee shall intercept any message or communications and willfully divulge or publish the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such intercepted message or communications to any person, and no person not being entitled thereto shall receive, or assist in receiving, message or communications and use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto; and no person having received such intercepted message or communication, or having become acquainted with the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of the same or any part thereof, knowing such information, was so obtained, shall divulge or publish the contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning of he same or any part thereof, or use the same or any

information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto; provided, that this section shall not apply to the transmitting, receiving, divulging, publishing or utilizing the contents of any messages or communication broadcast or transmitted by amateurs and others for the use of the general public relating to ships in distress.

Sec. 29. Fees to be paid.-

- I. For issuance of a radio station construction permit for a radio transmitter or transceiver or a radio station for.-
  - a) a trans-oceanic public fixed point-point station
  - b) a domestic public coast station
  - c) a domestic public fixed point-to-point station
  - d) a private fixed point-to-point station
  - e) a private coast station
  - f) a ship station
  - g) an aeronautical land station
  - h) an aeronautical fixed station
  - i) an aircraft station
  - j) a commercial broadcasting station
  - k) a non-commercial broadcasting station
  - l) a commercial receiving station
  - m) a land base station
  - n) a land mobile station
  - o) an amateur radio station
  - p) a radio training station
  - q) a radio transmitter or transceiver
  - r) a receiving station if located at a place different from the transmitting station regardless of the number of receivers
  - s) ionosphere, direction finding and/or any other radio station performing a special type of service (as amended by Dept. Order No. 89, S. 1952, Feb. 29, 1956)
- II. For issuance of a radio station license for one year.
  - a) a trans-oceanic public fixed point-to-point station
  - b) a domestic public coast station
  - c) a domestic public fixed point-to-point station
  - d) a private fixed point-to-point station
  - e) a private coast station
  - f) a ship station
  - g) an aeronautical fixed station
  - h) an aeronautical land station
  - i) an aircraft station
  - j) a commercial broadcasting station
  - k) a non-commercial broadcasting station
  - l) a commercial receiving station
  - m) a land mobile station
  - n) a land base station
  - o) an amateur radio station
  - p) a radio training station
  - q) ionosphere, direction finding and/or any other radio station performing a special type of service (as amended by Dept. Order no. 89, S. 1952, Feb. 29, 1956).

- III. For the installation of an additional transmitter in a radio station, increase in power of existing transmitter in a radio station, change of location of station, change in antenna system, transfer of broadcasting studios, or the change in the type of emissions of a station or any change, alteration, or modification of existing equipment, the result of which does not conform with the previous application-
  - a) if station is open to public correspondence
  - b) if it is not open to public but to private correspondence only
  - c) any firm, company, association or corporation failing or refusing to observe or violating any provision of these regulations shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand pesos for each and every offense.
- IV. For the issuance of a permit to possess, own, sell or transfer radio transmitters or transceivers.
- V. For the issuance of a dealer's permit.
- VI. For the issuance of a purchase permit.
- VII. For the issuance of a manufacturer's permit
- VIII. For the issuance of a safety radiotelegraph certificate for the radio installation on board a Philippine registered or foreign vessels.
- IX. For the issuance of a duplicate of a permit, license, or certificate or for modification of a license already issued

Sec. 30. Special Provision.- In the broadcasting service, as well as in the fixed service, whether domestic or international each frequency shall be assigned a separate call sign and considered a station.

Sec. 31. Application of International Radio Regulations.-Except as may otherwise be provided in these or other regulations, the classification of radio stations and the nature of the service to be rendered; the allocation and assignment for frequencies and call letters and the elimination and prevention of interference between station; the procedure of handling SOS message and distress traffic and other points not covered in Philippine regulations, shall be governed by the International Radio Regulations.

Sec. 32. Penal Provisions.- (a) any person who shall violate any provision of these regulations shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos or by imprisonment of not more than two years, for each and every offense, or both in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 33. All rules and regulations inconsistent herewith are hereby revoked.

**(SGD) CORNELIO BALMACEDA**  
Secretary of Commerce and Industry