



MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR
NO. 03-08-2012

SUBJECT: Revised Amateur Radio Regulations

Pursuant to the provisions of the Radio Control Law, Act No. 3846 as amended by Commonwealth Act. Nos. 571 and No. 546, the following rules and regulations governing the Amateur Radio Service to be known as the Revised Amateur Radio Regulations, are hereby promulgated:

SECTION I. GENERAL

1. Statement of purpose – Under these Radio Regulations, the following purposes are adopted as guiding principles to maintain a high standard of service, technique, and procedures in the Amateur Radio Service.
 - 1.1 RECOGNITION and enhancement of the value of the amateur radio service to the public as a voluntary non-commercial radio communication service, particularly with respect to providing radio communications in times of emergencies and calamities.
 - 1.2 ENCOURAGEMENT and improvement of the amateur radio service through experimentation and development of progressive skills in the art, science and technology of radio communications.
 - 1.3 INCREASE in the number of licensed amateurs who are self-trained, skilled experimenters and electronic technologists in the Amateur Radio Service.
 - 1.4 RECOGNITION of only one national amateur radio organization or society which may represent the Philippine amateurs in all conferences and meetings, either local or international, and with the end in view of fostering cordial relationship and efficient coordination between radio amateurs and the government.
2. Allocation and Use of Frequencies for Amateur Radio Service:
 - 2.1 Allocation and use of frequencies for Amateur Radio Service shall be in accordance with the International Table of Radio Frequency Allocation issued by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the National Radio Frequency Allocation Table (NRFAT).

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- 2.2 Frequencies for Amateur Radio Service shall be allocated to the different classes of amateurs in the country and shall be made available for assignment to stations within the said service.
 - 2.3 The amateur frequency bands allocated by these Regulations to the amateurs shall be used only by duly licensed amateurs.
 - 2.4 The frequency bands allocated to a particular class of amateurs shall be shared by duly authorized amateurs strictly on a non-interference basis.
 - 2.5 Amateur radio licenses shall be granted to qualified members of amateur organizations duly accredited by the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC).
 - 2.6 All licensees in this service shall cooperate in the proper use of the assigned frequency bands to minimize interference and thereby obtain the most effective use of their respective stations.
3. Definitions – The following definitions shall apply in these radio regulations:
- 3.1 Amateur Fixed Station – A radio station in the amateur service installed at specified and fixed location.
 - 3.2 Amateur Mobile Station – A station in the amateur service installed on board a vehicle or vessel and intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.
 - 3.3 Amateur Portable Station – An amateur station so designed that it may conveniently be moved about from one place to another place or personally carried and be operated while in motion or during temporary halts.
 - 3.4 Amateur Radio Communications – Refers to telecommunications by means of radio waves conducted by or among duly authorized amateur operators on a non-commercial basis.
 - 3.5 Amateur Radio Consultative Panel (ARCP)— A group composed of NTC personnel and Class A amateurs from the national amateur radio organization who assists the NTC in formulating policies, rules, regulations and exam questions for the amateur radio service.
 - 3.6 Amateur Radio Inspector – Refers to a Class “A” Amateur Radio Operator who has operated his own amateur station for at least five (5) years and has been deputized by the NTC to inspect amateur stations.

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- 3.7 Amateur Radio Service- A radio communications service for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs.
- 3.8 Amateur Radio Station License (ARSL) – Refers to a license or written authority to own and operate amateur radio, issued to a qualified person who has passed an appropriate amateur examination, for the period specified.
- 3.9 Amateur Satellite Service – A radio communication service using space stations and earth satellites for the same purposes as those of the Amateur Radio Service.
- 3.10 Club Station License—is a license issued in favor of a club, society, association who has at least twenty five (25) licensed RAOs and/or RALs and a designated trustee.
- 3.11 NTC – Refers to the National Telecommunications Commission.
- 3.12 Radio – General Term applied to the use of radio wave.
- 3.13 Radiocommunication - Refers to telecommunications by means of radio waves.
- 3.14 Radio Amateur Licensee (RAL)—is an amateur with a valid ARSL.
- 3.15 Radio Amateur Operator (RAO)— A person with a valid RAOC who is interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim to operate an amateur station and without pecuniary interest.
- 3.16 Radio Amateur Operator Certificate (RAOC) – Refers to a certificate or written authority to operate amateur radio, issued to a qualified person who has passed an appropriate amateur examination, for the period specified.
- 3.17 Radio Apparatus – Refers to a reasonably complete and sufficient combination of distinct radio equipment intended for and capable of being used either for transmission or reception of radio signals or both.
- 3.18 Radio Station – One or more transmitters, receivers or combination of transmitters and receivers at a location for carrying on radio communication.
- 3.19 Repeater Station – Refers to an unmanned fixed station which receives a signal on a frequency and automatically re-transmits the same signal on another frequency.

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- 3.20 Telecommunications – Any transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signal, writings, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.
- 3.21 Trustee – An amateur who has been duly licensed as Class “A” for at least five (5) years and who is duly appointed by a club or association to supervise and control the proper use and operation of the fixed station of said club or association.

SECTION II. APPLICATIONS AND LICENSES

- 1. Station Permit or License Required – No amateur radio station or club station shall be operated, except by a holder of a valid RAOC or ARSL issued by the NTC.
- 2. Conditions for the Grant of RAOC and/or ARSL:
 - 2.1 An applicant for a RAOC and/or ARSL must qualify under the provisions of Section IV (2).
 - 2.2 A RAOC and/or ARSL shall be issued to a person who has passed the appropriate NTC examination.
 - 2.3 A complete set of applications for a RAOC and/or ARSL shall have been filed with the NTC.
- 3. Classes of Amateurs:
 - A – Extra Class
 - B – General Class
 - C – Technician Class
 - D – Foundation Class
- 4. Privileges of Amateurs – the NTC shall prescribe the amateur privileges, including the use of specific bands for each class.
- 5. Amateur Call Sign—The NTC shall grant a unique amateur call sign to the applicant who successfully passes the amateur radio exams and meets the minimum conditions for the grant of license. This call sign shall be indicated in the amateur radio station license and in the radio amateur operator certificate. The NTC may issue vanity or special call signs.
- 6. Effectivity of the Licenses or Certificates – The NTC shall issue new or renewal licenses or certificates to qualified applicants who have submitted the appropriate application form which shall be valid for a minimum of one (1) year with the

expiration date falling on the licensee's birth date. Lifetime or permanent ARSL shall be valid for the lifetime of the RAL.

7. Scope of Authority of Amateur License or Certificate – A duly approved license shall convey to the holder the authority to install, own and operate the authorized equipment for an amateur fixed, mobile and/or portable radio station in the appropriate frequency bands for his class. A duly approved certificate shall convey to the holder the authority to operate amateur radio in the appropriate frequency bands for his class.
8. Renewal of License or Certificate – A license or certificate without changes in any of its particulars may be renewed provided that the application for renewal has been filed with the NTC at least thirty (30) days before the date of expiration of the license or certificate.
 - 8.1 A license or certificate that expired less than two (2) years may be renewed upon filing of a renewal application and payment to the NTC of the prescribed annual fee. The applicant shall also pay arrears equivalent to the license fee for every year or a fraction of a year that the license was expired. In addition, a penalty equivalent to the annual license fee shall likewise be charged for every year or a fraction of a year that the license has been expired.
 - 8.2 A license or certificate that expired more than two (2) years, but less than 5 years may be renewed in the same manner as Section 8.1. The applicant, however, will be assigned a different call sign from that previously issued to him if it is no longer available for assignment.
 - 8.3 Club station licenses, RAOCs and/or ARSLs that expired beyond 5 years may be renewed in the same manner as Section 8.1. However, the RAO and/or RAL shall be required to attend a seminar on current Radio Laws and Radio Ethics with the national amateur radio organization. The applicant, however, will be assigned a different call sign from that previously issued to him or the club station if it is no longer available for assignment.
9. Modification of License – Application for modification of the license shall be filed with the NTC for upgrading to a higher class of license, change of name, transfer of location of the fixed station or addition/deletion of transceiver.
10. Duplicate License or Certificate – A license or certificate which has been lost, mutilated or destroyed shall be reported immediately and an application for a duplicate copy be filed with the NTC. If the original license or certificate is later found, the duplicate shall be returned immediately to the NTC.
11. Schedule of Fees – The schedule of fees shall be prescribed by the NTC.



12. The NTC shall maintain an updated database of amateur radio station licenses and radio amateur operators. This database shall be made available to the public and shall only reveal the name, call sign(s), amateur radio class and license expiration date of the club station license, ARSL or RAOC.

SECTION III. TECHNICAL REGULATIONS

1. Authorized Frequencies

- 1.1 The following are frequency bands allocated by the NTC to the amateur Radio Service in the Philippines.

135.7	-	137.8	KHz Secondary (WRC footnote)
472.0	-	479.0	KHz Secondary WRC-12 5.A123
1.800	-	2.000	MHz Primary (note: NIB to any Loran System)
3.500	-	3.900	MHz Primary
7.000	-	7.200	MHz Primary
7.201	-	7.300	MHz Secondary
10.100	-	10.150	MHz Secondary
14.000	-	14.350	MHz Primary
18.068	-	18.168	MHz Primary
21.000	-	21.450	MHz Primary
24.890	-	24.990	MHz Primary
28.000	-	29.700	MHz Primary
50.000	-	54.000	MHz Primary
144.000	-	146.000	MHz Primary
430.000	-	440.000	MHz Secondary (See Foot No. 652, WARC '79)
1240.000	-	1300.000	MHz Secondary
2300.000	-	2450.000	MHz Secondary
3300.000	-	3400.000	MHz Secondary
3400.000	-	3500.000	MHz Secondary
5650	-	5850	MHz Secondary WRC-07 5.150 5.453
10.000	-	10.450	GHz Secondary
10.450	-	10.500	GHz Secondary
24.000	-	24.050	GHz Primary
24.050	-	24.250	GHz Secondary
47.000	-	47.200	GHz Primary
76.0	-	77.5	GHz Secondary WRC-07 5.149
77.5	-	78.0	GHz PRIMARY WRC-07 5.149
78.0	-	81.0	GHz Secondary WRC-07 5.149 5.560
134.000	-	136.000	GHz Primary
136.000	-	141.000	GHz Secondary
241.000	-	248.000	GHz Secondary
248.000	-	250.000	GHz Primary

Relevant ITU Footnotes:

5.A123 The maximum Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (e.i.r.p.) of stations in the amateur service using frequencies in the band 472-479 kHz shall not exceed 1 W. Administrations may increase this limit of e.i.r.p. to 5 W in portions of their territory which are at a distance of over 800 km from the borders of Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, China, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Uzbekistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukraine and Yemen. In this frequency band, stations in the amateur service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service.

5.150 The following bands:

13 553-13 567 kHz (centre frequency 13 560 kHz),
26 957-27 283 kHz (centre frequency 27 120 kHz),
40.66-40.70 MHz (centre frequency 40.68 MHz),
902-928 MHz in Region 2 (centre frequency 915 MHz),
2400-2 500 MHz (centre frequency 2 450 MHz),
5725-5 875 MHz (centre frequency 5 800 MHz), and
24-24.25 GHz (centre frequency 24.125 GHz)

are also designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services operating within these bands must accept harmful interference which may be caused by these applications. ISM equipment operating in these bands is subject to the provisions of No. 15.13.

5.453 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, **the Philippines**, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Vietnam and Yemen, the band 5 650-5 850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. In this case, the provisions of Resolution **229 (WRC-03)** do not apply. (WRC-03)

5.149 In making assignments to stations of other services to which the bands:

13 360-13 410 kHz,	4 950-4 990 MHz,	102-109.5 GHz,
25 550-25 670 kHz,	4 990-5 000 MHz,	111.8-114.25 GHz,
37.5-38.25 MHz,	6 650-6 675.2 MHz,	128.33-128.59 GHz,
73-74.6 MHz in Regions 1 and 3,	10.6-10.68 GHz,	129.23-129.49 GHz, 150.05-
153 MHz in Region 1,	14.47-14.5 GHz,	130-134 GHz,
322-328.6 MHz,	22.01-22.21 GHz,	136-148.5 GHz,
406.1-410 MHz,	22.21-22.5 GHz,	151.5-158.5 GHz,
608-614 MHz in Regions 1 and 3,	22.81-22.86 GHz,	168.59-168.93 GHz,
1 330-1 400 MHz,	23.07-23.12 GHz,	171.11-171.45 GHz,
1 610.6-1 613.8 MHz,	31.2-31.3 GHz,	172.31-172.65 GHz,
1 660-1 670 MHz,	31.5-31.8 GHz in Regions 1 and 3,	173.52-173.85 GHz,
1 718.8-1 722.2 MHz,	36.43-36.5 GHz,	195.75-196.15 GHz,
2 655-2 690 MHz,	42.5-43.5 GHz,	209-226 GHz,
3 260-3 267 MHz,	48.94-49.04 GHz,	241-250 GHz,
3 332-3 339 MHz,	76-86 GHz,	252-275 GHz,
3 345.8-3 352.5 MHz,	92-94 GHz,	
4 825-4 835 MHz,	94.1-100 GHz,	

are allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from spaceborne or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 4.5 and 4.6 and Article 29). (WRC-07)

5.560 In the band 78-79 GHz radars located on space stations may be operated on a primary basis in the Earth exploration-satellite service and in the space research service.

1.2 The frequency bands that shall be allocated to the different classes of radio amateurs shall be determined by the NTC. Stations operating on frequency bands allocated on a secondary basis shall not cause harmful interference to stations authorized to operate in the band of a primary service.

2. Authorized Station Power Output

2.1 A Class "A" licensee shall be authorized to operate an HF fixed and/or mobile radio station with an output power not to exceed one (1) kilowatt on a continuous wave (CW) or two (2) kilowatts peak envelope power (PEP) single band suppressed carrier and state-of-the-art on VHF/UHF fixed, mobile or portable station.

2.2 A Class "B" licensee shall be authorized to operate an HF fixed radio station and/or mobile radio station with an output power not exceeding five hundred (500) watts on CW or one (1) kw PEP on single side band suppressed carrier and state of the art on VHF/UHF fixed, mobile or portable station.

2.3 A Class "C" licensee shall be authorized to operate an HF fixed radio station and/or mobile radio station with an output power not exceeding 100 watts on CW or 200 watts PEP on single side band suppressed carrier and 100 watts on VHF fixed, portable or mobile station.

2.4 A Class "D" licensee shall be authorized to operate a VHF fixed radio station with an output power not exceeding 50 watts and 10 watts on VHF mobile or portable.

3. Emergency Channel

3.1 The frequency 145.000 MHz (+ - 25 KHz) shall be used only for emergency communication and general calling for radio telephony. The NTC may assign other emergency channel as the need arises.

3.2 To facilitate the reception of distress calls, all transmissions on 145.000 MHz shall be kept to a minimum and shall not exceed one minute.

3.3 Before transmitting on the frequency 145.000 MHz a station should listen on this frequency for a reasonable period to make sure that no distress traffic is being sent. This provision does not apply to a station in distress.

3.4 Distress Communications

3.4.1 The distress call sent by radiotelephony consists of:

- The distress signal MAYDAY spoken three (3) times
- The words THIS IS (or DE spoken as DELTA ECHO in case of language difficulties).

3.4.2 The radiotelephone distress message consists of:

- The distress signal MAYDAY.
- The name, or other identification of the mobile station in distress.
- Particular of its position.
- The nature of the distress and the kind of assistance desired.
- Any other information which might facilitate the rescue.

3.5 Any station in the amateur mobile service which has knowledge of a distress traffic and which cannot itself assist the station in distress is forbidden to transmit on the frequency in which the distress traffic is taking place, until such station receives the message indicating that normal working transmissions may be resumed.

SECTION IV. AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION

Every amateur must thoroughly understand his responsibility to develop the skills that are needed to operate his radio station properly. The examination to be taken by a prospective amateur or an upgrading amateur shall determine whether he is qualified for the privileges conveyed by a license or certificate.

1. Submission of Application for Amateur Examination—Applicants for amateur examinations must submit the appropriate application forms to the NTC.
2. General Qualifications for Examinees – An applicant for examination must possess the following general qualifications:
 - 2.1 A citizen of the Philippine or a citizen of other countries that provide the same privilege extended to Filipino nationals in their country as far as examination is concerned.
 - 2.2 At least twelve (12) years old for Class A, B and C. For Class D, the minimum age shall be nine (9) years old provided there is an affidavit of parental consent.
 - 2.3 Ability to transmit and/or receive messages either in Filipino, English, or any of the Philippine languages.



3. Examination Coverage – The examination shall cover the rules, procedures and technical materials that an amateur will need to know in order to operate a station properly. The examination for amateurs shall cover the following general subjects:

- 3.1 Element I - Morse Code
- 3.2 Element II - Rules and Regulations
- 3.3 Element III - Fundamentals of Electronics and Electricity
- 3.4 Element IV - Amateur Radio Practice
- 3.5 Element V - Signals, Frequencies and Emission
- 3.6 Element VI - Circuit Components
- 3.7 Element VII - Operating Procedures
- 3.8 Element VIII - Practical Circuits
- 3.9 Element IX - Antenna and Transmission Lines
- 3.10 Element X - Radio Wave Propagation

4. Written Examination

- 4.1 Required Rating – The candidate must obtain an average of 70% to pass the written examination required for a class of amateur license provided that a rating of not less than 50% is received for any of the prescribed elements.
- 4.2 The NTC shall prescribe the elements of examination for each class of amateur including the syllabus or area of study and examination for each element.
- 4.3 In the event that a candidate for Class C fails in Elements III and IV, but passes element II, he shall be eligible for a Class D License.

5. Special Candidates – A registered Electronics and Communication Engineer or a holder of a valid commercial first radiotelephone operator certificate is qualified to hold an amateur Class “B” provided he shall pass the examination for element II without undergoing the examination for Class “C”. Similarly, a holder of a valid first/or second class commercial radiotelegraph radio operator certificate shall be required to pass the examination for element II only.

SECTION V. RULES GOVERNING OPERATION OF AMATEUR STATIONS

All amateurs shall observe the following rules:

1. Requirement for station operation – A valid license or certificate is required for the operation of an amateur station.
2. Transmission must be in plain language of either English, Filipino or any of the Philippine dialects. Q codes may be used in voice communication.
3. An amateur shall not transmit messages or signals containing music, profane or indecent words or language, communications intended to facilitate a criminal act.
4. Transmissions in the amateur radio service shall be identified through the use of call signs. The amateur is encouraged to identify itself with its call sign at least once for every ten minutes of transmission.
5. Posting of call signs – The call sign(s) of a licensee shall be displayed conspicuously at the authorized location of the station or on the equipment itself if it is a portable station.
6. All transmissions with false or misleading identification are prohibited.
7. Communications with amateur stations of other countries shall be made in plain language and shall be limited to messages of a technical nature relating to test and personal remarks for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications services is not necessary.
8. The amateur shall operate within the privileges allowed in the station license granted to him.
9. Posting of licenses – The license must be posted in a conspicuous place in the radio station or a certified copy thereof be carried by the amateur.
10. The amateur may permit any person to transmit by voice provided he directly controls the entire operation in accordance with the proper amateur practice and only the call sign of the licensee is used to identify the transmission.
11. Amateurs shall not receive, levy, or collect a toll fee or other remuneration for a service or services performed by his station.
12. Amateurs shall take great effort to regulate and control the use of any channel in the authorized frequency band/s in order to prevent harmful interference to other existing radio communications. The emitted wave shall be free, as practically as possible, from harmonics, key clicks and other forms of unwanted signals. Intentional jamming is strictly prohibited and it shall be a ground for suspension

and/or revocation of the license or certificate after due process, or for those who are not licensed, it may be a bar to the issuance of any license or certificate.

13. It is absolutely forbidden for amateurs to use their facilities for transmitting music and commercial messages or signals.
14. The radio frequencies allocated for amateur stations shall be used strictly in accordance with the class of the operating stations.
15. An amateur shall cease operation immediately upon knowing that his station is causing harmful interference to the operation of any existing licensed station.
16. If harmful interference is being caused by an amateur radio station, the NTC shall take appropriate steps as it may deem proper for the prevention of further interference either by limiting the power of the station, the working hours of the stations, or if necessary, by suspending its operation pending a satisfactory adjustment of the equipment. In the event of continued interference, the NTC may order the temporary closure of the interfering station.
17. The power output of the equipment energizing the antenna or radiating system of an amateur radio station shall not exceed the limit prescribed for the particular class of station.
18. If the equipment of a station is capable of operating with an RF power output in excess of 500 watts, such equipment must be provided with a means for measuring the anode voltage and current of the stage supplying power to the antenna.
19. In radioteletype transmission, the frequency shift shall not exceed 850 hertz. The station must identify itself by transmitting its call sign in morse code at the start and end of its transmission and at least once every ten (10) minutes. The simultaneous transmission of sound and picture (Amateur Television) on all frequencies above 50 MHz is allowed provided such operation shall be covered by a specific authorization from the NTC.
20. The frequency of a transmitter operating on frequencies below 144 MHz must be suppressed during periods of reception.

Except for brief tests and adjustments which must be identified by the station call sign, the emission of an unmodulated carrier is not permitted on frequencies below 144 MHz.
21. Stability of transmission less than that obtainable with crystal control is prohibited.
22. Broadcasting of information intended solely for licensed amateurs as defined under these regulations is authorized within the radio frequency bands allocated

for the Amateur Radio Service. Rebroadcast of radio or television programs originally intended for the entertainment of the general public is not allowed.

23. Portable or mobile operation – A portable or mobile station shall be allowed to communicate with any amateur station provided the following requirements are complied with:

23.1 Portable or mobile operation must be identified in radiotelephony by the call sign of the station suffixed by the word “portable” or “mobile” followed by the number of the district in which the operation is taking place, e.g. DU9RG portable 8, DU2JJT mobile 9 etc. The last figure may be omitted when the mobile or portable station is in the home district. Radio telegraphy transmission must be identified by the call sign of the station followed by a fraction bar and number of the district of operation e.g. DU1EV/2.

23.2 Portable operation must not exceed beyond one (1) month in any other area without obtaining a specific authority for continued operation and if the operation will exceed four (4) months continuously in that location, a modification of the station license must be applied for.

23.3 The licensee shall make available the portable or mobile equipment of the station for inspection upon reasonable request of the NTC authorized representative.

23.4 The licensee of a portable or mobile station may also communicate with his own fixed station provided that said fixed station is manned by another duly licensed amateur and identified with the use of the authorized call sign of that fixed station

24. Location and control of station – A fixed amateur radio station shall be authorized only in places under the control of the amateur radio operator. The amateur radio station shall not be located at a place under the control of any alien except when such station was established in accordance with Section IX of these regulations.

24.1 A duly licensed amateur, however, may install and operate the mobile radio equipment of his station on any vehicle or vessel owned or controlled by the licensee and the authorized call sign is correctly shown. The licensee shall present the original station license or certified copy thereof to any representative of a law enforcement agency upon reasonable requests.

25. It shall be unlawful for a licensed amateur to allow the use of any of his/her transmitter/transceiver by non-licensed persons. However, the use of radio transmitters/transceivers by persons other than the licensed amateurs shall be



allowed provided the operator is under the direct supervision or control of the licensee.

26. Technical experimentation—Amateurs being at the forefront of technology and experimentation may use the latest technology to enhance their hobby. This includes, but is not limited to, the use of amateur satellites and the internet within the limits of the law.

SECTION VI. SALE, IMPORTATION AND USE OF AMATEUR RADIO TRANSCEIVERS

Only NTC accredited radio dealers shall be allowed to sell and import amateur transceivers. Licensed amateurs may sell and transfer transceivers previously licensed/registered under his name to another licensed amateur provided that the latter has secured an appropriate permit to purchase. Licensed amateurs may import equipment for personal use upon securing the proper permit from the NTC and the payment of the appropriate Customs duties.

SECTION VII. INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF REPEATERS

1. Authorization to install and operate repeaters shall be granted only to duly recognized amateur associations, clubs, societies or schools.
2. As far as practicable, repeaters shall be designed and installed in an orderly manner to enhance the development of amateur radio communication in the country.
3. The amateur shall operate the repeaters properly on a non-interference basis. In cases of interference to and between repeaters, the national amateur radio organization may be called by the NTC to mediate and arbitrate.
4. Repeater license - A repeater license, which is separate and distinct from the ARSL or club station license, shall be issued in favor of a club or association. A certified true copy of the repeater license shall be posted at the location of the repeater and it shall bear the same call sign of the RAL or the club station.

SECTION VIII. AMATEUR ORGANIZATION

1. Accreditation of Amateur Organization
 - 1.1 An amateur association, club, society is the appropriate forum where members may acquire a thorough understanding of his responsibilities and develop skills to operate his station properly.
 - 1.2 An amateur organization, club, society, organized under Philippine Laws and having a minimum membership of twenty five (25) duly licensed

amateur radio operator may be accredited by NTC and granted permission to operate a club station.

- 1.3 An applicant organization shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement with the NTC. The Memorandum of Agreement shall indicate the conditions under which the applicant organization may be accredited.
2. The Philippine Amateur Radio Association (PARA) is the only recognized national society of amateurs.
3. Eligibility of Organization to Operate a Fixed Station

The NTC may authorize an accredited amateur club or association to establish and operate an amateur fixed station. However, the station license shall be issued only to a trustee designated by the club or society from among its Class A members who has a valid ARSL and has been licensed as Class "A" for at least five (5) years to act as such.

- 3.1 The trustee shall be responsible for the correct and proper operation of the station, as required by these regulations. He may allow amateurs of lower classes to operate the station provided that the same shall be done under his direct supervision only.
- 3.2 The fixed station maintained by a club or society shall be used generally for training purposes and communication with amateur stations located in other districts of the country or in friendly foreign countries.

SECTION IX. AMATEUR RADIO DISTRICTS

The Philippines shall be divided into nine (9) amateur radio districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1
National Capital Region
Region IV

DISTRICT NO. 6
Region VI

DISTRICT NO. 2
Region I
Region II
CAR

DISTRICT NO. 7
Region VII

DISTRICT NO. 3
Region III

DISTRICT NO. 8
Region IX
Region X
Region XII



DISTRICT NO. 4
Region V

DISTRICT NO. 9
Region XI
Region XIII
ARMM

DISTRICT NO. 5
Region VIII

SECTION X. LICENSING OF FOREIGN AMATEURS

The NTC may authorize a foreign visitor to operate an amateur radio station while temporarily staying in the Philippines; Provided the applicant shall submit the following requirements:

1. Copy of valid Amateur Radio Operator Certificate issued by the country of citizenship.
2. Any proof that his/her country provides the same privilege with Filipino amateurs.
3. Endorsement from recognized national organization.
4. Payment of required fees.

A Temporary Permit valid for one (1) year shall be issued upon submission of the required documents. Foreign amateurs are encouraged to affiliate with the national amateur radio organization for better camaraderie and fellowship.

SECTION XI. GROUNDS FOR SUSPENSION / REVOCATION OF LICENSE / OPERATOR CERTIFICATE/TEMPORARY PERMIT

A license or certificate issued under these regulations may be revoked or suspended, after due notice and hearing is afforded to the amateur or trustee, for any of the following acts:

1. Violation of any provisions of the Radio Control Act 3846, as amended or any regulations promulgated thereunder concerning amateur radio service.
2. Making any false statement in the application for license and/or operator certificate or any report required to be submitted under these regulations.
3. Failure to comply with any of the conditions under which a license is issued.
4. Intentional harmful interfering or jamming of licensed radio stations.

SECTION XII. QUESTION POOL COMMITTEE

A question pool committee composed of the Amateur Radio Consultative Panel and persons or offices designated by the NTC shall formulate a question pool which shall be used for the amateur radio examinations. They shall meet periodically to update and improve the question pool.

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SECTION XIII. IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS (IRR)

The Amateur Radio Consultative Panel shall formulate the appropriate implementing rules and regulations for this circular. They shall meet periodically to update or improve the IRRs. The IRR shall be issued no later than one year from the effectivity of this circular.

SECTION XIV. OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

The Amateur Radio Consultative Panel shall periodically review and assess this Circular and its IRRs with the end in view of further improving the amateur radio service in the Philippines.

SECTION XII. REPEALING CLAUSE

This supersedes any existing amateur radio regulation, order, instruction or memorandum circular, or any of part thereof, which is inconsistent herewith.

SECTION XIII. SAVING CLAUSE

If any provision of this Circular is declared invalid or unconstitutional, other provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.


SECTION XIV. EFFECTIVITY.

This Circular shall take effect immediately upon publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

29 August 2012, Quezon City, Philippines.



GAMALIEL A. CORDOBA
Commissioner



DELILAH F. DELES
Deputy Commissioner