

Extract from Radio Regulations 30th March 2015, GG 38641

1. Definitions [Partial extract; of relevance to Amateur Radio]

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has the meaning so assigned:

"Act" means the Electronic Communications Act, 2005 (Act No. 36 of 2005);

"Amateur" means a person who is interested in the radio technique solely for a private reason and not for financial gain and to whom the Authority has granted an amateur radio station licence and shall mean a natural person and shall not include a juristic person or an association: provided that an amateur radio station licence may be issued to a licensed radio amateur acting on behalf of a duly founded amateur radio association;

"Amateur radio licence" means a legal document or permit giving official permission to the licence holder to operate an amateur radio station;

"Amateur station" means a radio station for a service of self-tuition, intercommunication and technical investigation that is operated by an amateur;

"Carrier wave power" means the average power that is supplied by the transmitter to the antenna transmission line and is measured during one radio-frequency cycle in conditions of no modulation;

"CEPT" means Conference of European Posts and Telecommunications Authorities;

"Continuous tone coded squelch system (CTCSS)" means a circuit that is used to reduce cross talk interference on a shared two-way radio communication channel;

"Cooling-off period" means a period of six (6) months whereby a person who has contravened regulation 11(5) of these Regulations shall not be eligible to apply for a radio frequency spectrum licence".

"Disaster relief (DR) radio communication" means radio communications used by authorised agencies and organisations dealing with serious disruptions of the functioning of society, posing a significant, widespread threat to human life, health, property or the environment, whether caused by accident, nature or human activity, and whether developing suddenly or as a result of complex, long-term processes."

"Due date" means 31 March of the then current licence year;

"e.i.r.p." means effective isotropically-radiated power;

"EMC" means Electromagnetic compatibility;

"ERP" means effective radiated power, the product of the power supplied to an antenna and its gain relative to a half wave dipole in a given direction."

"Experimental station" means a station that uses radio waves in experiments for the purpose of developing the science or technique of communication but which is not an amateur radio station;

"G z" means a radio frequency value designated in gigahertz;

"HAREC" means Harmonized Amateur Radio Examination Certificate issued in terms of CEPT recommendation TR61-02E;

"HF" means High Frequency;

"ICASA Act" means the Independent Communications Authority Act of South Africa, 2000 (Act No. 13 of 2000) as amended."

"ISM" means Industrial, Scientific and Medical;

"kHz" means a radio frequency value designated in kilohertz;

"Land mobile service" means a mobile radio-communication service between fixed stations and mobile land stations, or between land mobile stations;

"Licence" means a radio frequency spectrum licence;

"Licence year" in relation to a licence or certificate, means the period of 12 months of each year from 1 April to 31 March, both dates inclusive;

"Licensee" means a person to whom a radio frequency spectrum licence has been issued in terms of the Act;

"Low Power Radio" means radio apparatus, normally hand-held radios used for short range, two-way, voice communications;

"MHz" means a radio frequency value designated in megahertz;

"Mobile station" means a radio station that is intended to be operated while it is in motion or while it is stationary at an unspecified place;

"National radio frequency plan" means a plan that sets out specific frequency bands designated for use by particular types of services and takes into account bands that are allocated to the security sector;

"Q-Code" means a standardised collection of three-letter message encodings, all commencing with the letter "Q";

"Radio-communication" means all electronic communication by means of radio waves;

"Regulations" means the regulations as prescribed in this document;

"Spread spectrum" means a form of wireless communications in which the frequency of the transmitted signal is deliberately varied, resulting in a much greater bandwidth than the signal would have if its frequency were not varied;

"Transfer" means to assign, cede or transfer a licence from one person to another;

"UHF" means Ultra High Frequency;

"VHF" means Very High Frequency;