

Administrative Regulations on Amateur Radios

61 Articles amended and promulgated in full on September 20, 1996, by the order of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ref. Jiao-You-Fa-Zih No. 08538

The amendments of Article 1, Article 4, Article 16, Article 20, Article 21, Article 27, Article 29 and Article 54 to 59, and addition of new Article 53, and deletion of Article 60 to 61 are hereby promulgated on October 11, 2000, by the order of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ref. Jiao-You-Fa-Zih No.8959.

The amendments of Article 2 to 4, Article 8, Article 10, Article 11, Article 13, Article 16 to 20, Article 28 to 30, Article 35 to 37, Article 39, Article 42 to 43, Article 47 to 48, Article 50, and Article 52, and addition of new Article 49, and deletion of Article 50 to 52 and Article 54 to 55 are hereby promulgated on April 13, 2004, by the order of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ref. Jiao-You-Fa-Zih No.093B000037. Tong-Chuan-Tzu No. 09605053470, Amended and Promulgated by the order of the National Communications Commission on May 11, 2007

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Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1

These Regulations are enacted in accordance with Paragraph 3, Article 46, Paragraph 3, Article 47, and Article 51 of the Telecommunications Act.

Article 2

The administration of amateur radio shall be prescribed in accordance with these Regulations. Matters not provided herein shall be subject to the provisions of other applicable regulations.

The competent authority for these regulations is the National Communications Commission.

Article 3

For the purpose of these Regulations, the terms adopted herein are defined as follows:

1. Radio Regulations: Those regulations promulgated by the competent authority in reference to the International Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
2. Amateur operator: A person interested in radio solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest, and holding a license approved by the competent authority, to control and operate an amateur station.
3. Amateur Radio Association: An amateur radio communication Association established in accordance with the Civil Association Act and engaged in amateur radio activities.
4. Radiation: Energy radiated outwardly in the form of electromagnetic waves.
5. Transmission: Radiation or radiation generated by the products of radio stations.
6. Necessary Bandwidth: The width of a frequency band necessary for quality and speedy transmission of information under the conditions of various types

- of transmission.
7. Spurious Emission: Radiation or frequencies outside the necessary bandwidth of a transmission, the level of which may be reduced without affecting the information being transmitted. The emission includes those generated by harmonic transmission, parasitic transmission, inter-modulation and frequency conversion, but excludes those out-of-band transmissions.
 8. Unnecessary Emission: The spurious emission and out-of-band transmission.
 9. Assigned Frequency: The amateur radio frequencies as assigned by the competent authority for the usage of various amateur radio stations.
 10. Frequency Tolerance: The maximum permissible departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an emission from the assigned frequency or, by the characteristic frequency of an emission from the reference frequency. The aforementioned shall always be represented in ppm or Hz.
 11. Assigned Frequency Bandwidth: The width of the band equals the necessary bandwidth plus twice the absolute value of the frequency tolerance.
 12. Occupied Bandwidth: The width of a frequency band such that the mean powers emitted are attenuated to at least 26 dB below the total mean power of a given emission. It includes the frequency bandwidth within which the tolerated transmitter frequency shift and Doppler frequency shift occurs.
 13. Single Sideband Emission: An amplitude modulated emission with one sideband only.
 14. Reduced Carrier Single-Sideband Emission: A single-sideband emission in which the degree of carrier suppression enables the carrier to be reconstituted and to be used for demodulation.
 15. Suppressed Carrier Single-Sideband Emission: A single-sideband emission in which the carrier is virtually suppressed and not intended to be used for demodulation.
 16. Antenna Structure: The term includes the radio wave radiation system, its supporting structure and the attached products.
 17. External RF Power Amplifier: A device capable of increasing power output when used in conjunction with, but not an integral part of, a transmitter.
 18. External RF Power Amplifier Kit: A number of electronic parts, which, when self-assembled pursuant to the user's manual, is an external RF power amplifier, even if additional parts are required to complete assembly.
 19. Transmitter: Any types of external RF amplifiers or devices which is capable of converting electrical energy to electromagnetic energy.
 20. Peak Envelope Power: 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 operating conditions.
 21. Transmission Power: Whenever the power of an amateur radio transmitter is referred to, it shall be measured in units of Watts, in one of the following measurement methods:
 - (1) Output Power: Peak envelope power measured at the output terminals of the transmitter.
 - (2) Effective Radiated Power: The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its gain relative to a half-wave dipole in a given direction.
 22. Harmful Interference: Interference which endangers the functioning of a radio navigation service or of other safety maintenance services or seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a legitimate radio communication service.

23. Amateur Radio Services: Amateur radio communication research, amateur-satellite service, radio amateur search and rescue service, and other similar radio communication services.
24. Amateur-Satellite Service: A radio communication service using stations on Earth satellites for the same purpose as those of the amateur service.
25. Broadcasting: Transmissions intended for reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.
26. Emergency Communication: Radio communication service established for protecting the safety of human life and preserving property under emergency situations.
27. Amateur Radio Search and Rescue Service: Amateur radio communication service established under an amateur radio station for emergency search and rescue operations during a national or local disaster.
28. Amateur Radio Station: A station of an amateur radio service consisting of the fixed location or mobile station apparatus necessary for transmitting radio communications.
29. Temporary Radio Station: A station of an amateur radio service established with the short-term approval of the competent authority, for a specific purpose.
30. Auxiliary Station: An amateur station that is transmitting communications point-to-point within a system of cooperating amateur stations.
31. Radio Beacon Station: An amateur station transmitting communications for the purposes of observation of propagation and reception or other related experimental activities.
32. Repeater Station: An amateur radio station that automatically relays signals from other radio stations.
33. Space Station: An amateur radio station located on an object which is more than 50 kilometers above the Earth's surface.
34. Earth Station: An amateur radio station located either on the earth's surface or within 50 kilometers of the earth's surface and intended for communication with space stations or with other earth stations by means of one or more other objects in space.
35. Remote Control Station: An amateur radio station that is operated by a remote facility through a control network.
36. Telemetry Station: An amateur radio station that uses amateur radio to transmit far-distant telemetric signals for observation and experiments.
37. Telecommand Station: An amateur radio station that uses radio communication for the transmission of signals to initiate, modify or terminate functions of a space station.
38. Control Operator: An amateur operator designated by the licensee of a station to be responsible for the transmissions from that station to assure compliance with the rules concerning the regulation of radio waves.
39. Frequency Coordinator: An entity, recognized in a local or regional area by amateur operators whose stations are eligible to be auxiliary or repeater stations, that recommends transmit/receive channels and associated operating and technical parameters for such stations in order to avoid or minimize potential interference.
40. Control Point: The location at which the control operator function is performed.
41. Local Control: The use of a control operator who directly manipulates the operating adjustments in the station to achieve compliance with the rules

- concerning the regulation of radio waves.
42. Remote Control: The use of a control operator who indirectly manipulates the operating adjustments in the station through a control link to achieve compliance with the rules concerning the regulation of radio waves.
 43. Automatic Control: The use of devices and procedures for control of a station when it is transmitting so that compliance with the rules concerning the regulation of radio waves is achieved without the control operator being present at a control point.
 44. Third Party Communications: A message from the control operator of an amateur station to another amateur station control operator on behalf of another person.
 45. International Morse Code: A telegram (dot-dash) code as defined by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee. The Code shall be hereinafter referred to as the "Morse Code".
 46. Emission Types: The International Radio Regulations requires that radio stations be identified by three to five alpha-numeric combinations. The first three symbols of the identifier indicate the basic characteristics of transmission and the fourth and fifth symbols indicate the attached characteristics of transmission. To simplify the administration of amateur radio services, the basic characteristics of transmission are classified into the following nine emission types:
 - (1) CW: International Morse code telegraphy emissions having designators with A, C, H or J as the first symbol; 1 as the second symbol; A or B as the third symbol; and emissions J2A and J2B.
 - (2) Data: Telemetry, telecomm and computer communications emissions having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H, J or R as the first symbol; 1 as the second symbol; D as the third symbol; and emission J2D. Only a digital code of a type specifically authorized in this part may be transmitted.
 - (3) Image: Facsimile and television emissions having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H, J or R as the first symbol; 1, 2 or 3 as the second symbol; C or F as the third symbol; and emissions having B as the first symbol; 7, 8 or 9 as the second symbol; W as the third symbol.
 - (4) MCW: Tone-modulated international Morse code telegraphy emissions having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H or R as the first symbol; 2 as the second symbol; A or B as the third symbol.
 - (5) Phone: Speech and other sound emissions having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H, J or R as the first symbol; 1, 2 or 3 as the second symbol; E as the third symbol; also, speech emissions having B as the first symbol; 7, 8 or 9 as the second symbol; E as the third symbol. MCW for the purpose of performing station identification, or for providing telegraphy practice interspersed with speech. Incidental tones for the purpose of selective calling or alerting or to control the level of a demodulated signal may also be considered a phone.
 - (6) Pulse: Emissions having designators with K, L, M, P, Q, V or W as the first symbol; 0, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9 or X as the second symbol; A, B, C, D, E, F, N, W or X as the third symbol.
 - (7) RTTY: Narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy emissions having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H, J or R as the first symbol; 1 as the second symbol; B as the third symbol; and emission J2B. Only a digital code of a type specifically authorized in this part may be transmitted.
 - (8) SS: Spread-spectrum emissions using bandwidth-expansion modulation

emissions having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H, J or R as the first symbol; X as the second symbol; X as the third symbol. Only a SS emission of a type specifically authorized in this part may be transmitted.

- (9) Test: Emissions containing no information having the designators with N as the third symbol. Test does not include pulse emissions with no information or modulation unless pulse emissions are also authorized in the frequency band.
47. Amateur Radio Electronic Bulletin: The database bulletin, transmitted via amateur radio that collects information containing messages directly related to amateur services solely and dedicated to amateur operators' services.
48. Certificate of Qualification: Certificate of successfully passing an examination related to a certain amateur radio subject, issued with the authorization from the competent authority. The Certificate shall be valid for one year.
49. Question Pool: A pool of examination questions containing at least ten times the number of questions required for a single written examination of each class of amateur operators. Question pool must be promulgated and made available to the public by the competent authority.
50. Question Set: A set of questions randomly selected from the question pool and consisting of appropriate ratio of various question types for the written examination of each class of amateur operators.

Article 4

The competent authority shall regulate amateur radio frequency, power, mode of transmission, radio station identification signals and call signs, and other radio wave related matters. Permission from the competent authority must be obtained for operation or alteration of radio wave related matters.

Those Regulations related to operators' qualifying examination, issuance and renewal of license, inspection of radio station, type approval of the amateur radio equipment model and other related administrative execution matters may be conducted by the competent authority.

Those Regulations related to amateur radio services may be assisted and conducted by national amateur radio association commissioned by the competent authority.

Article 5

Both citizens of the Republic of China and foreigners must pass the qualifying examination held by the competent authority and be granted a license of amateur operator prior to initiating operations.

Article 6

Based on the spirit of mutual respect, all amateur operators shall jointly oversee the activities of amateur radio operation.

Chapter II Operators' qualifying Examination, and issuance and renewal of license for Amateur operators

Article 7

Each amateur operator must be classified into the following classes:

1. Class 1 amateur operator.
2. Class 2 amateur operator.

3. Class 3 amateur operator.

Article 8

The subjects of qualifying examination and qualifying standards for amateur operators are as follows:

1. Class 1 amateur operator:

The examination must include 10 questions concerning the amateur radio services of Radio Regulations, 10 questions concerning the amateur radio services of International Radio Regulations, 15 questions concerning electrical sciences, and 15 questions concerning radio science for a total of 50 questions. The minimum pass is a score of 40 correctly answered questions.

2. Class 2 amateur operator:

(1) Telegraphy Examination: The telegraphy examination must be sufficient to prove that the examinee has the ability to receive correctly by ear English words in Morse code at a respective speed not less than 15 words in 3 minutes. Each word shall be equivalent to five characters (alphabet letters, symbols or numerals).

(2) Written Examination: The examination must include 10 questions concerning the amateur radio services of Radio Regulations, 10 questions concerning the amateur radio services of International Radio Regulations, 10 questions concerning electrical sciences, and 10 questions concerning radio science for a total of 40 questions. The minimum pass is a score of 32 correctly answered questions.

3. Class 3 amateur operator:

The examination must include 15 questions concerning the amateur radio services of Radio Regulations, 10 questions concerning the amateur radio services of International Radio Regulations, 5 questions concerning electrical sciences, and 5 questions concerning radio science for a total of 35 questions. The minimum pass is a score of 25 correctly answered questions.

Upon passing the examination, the operator shall apply for the certificate of authority. The certificate shall be valid for one year.

Article 9

All examination questions shall be compiled by and be submitted to the competent authority for promulgation. The questions selected shall be composed of the questions randomly selected from the question pool.

Article 10

Only those who have obtained the Class 2 amateur operator license and have established a radio station for more than one year shall be eligible to participate in the qualifying examination for Class 1 amateur operator license.

Article 11

Those who have already been granted the certificates of qualification for all subjects in the qualifying examinations for certain class amateur operator shall apply to the competent authority for issuance of new amateur operator license or renewal of amateur operator license by submitting the relevant certificates of qualification while the certificates are still valid; otherwise, the application shall not be accepted.

The aforementioned certificates of qualification for all subjects in the qualifying examinations shall include the certificates of qualification for passing the telegraphy

examination for certain class amateur operator license and all of the certificates of qualification for passing the written examinations for every class lower than the class indicated on the application.

A certain class amateur operator license may be regarded as the certificate of qualification for passing the written examinations for all classes lower than the class indicated on the operator license.

The amateur operator license shall specify the following:

1. Chinese Name, English name, and Birthday.
2. License no and Class.
3. Issuance date and expiration date.

Article 12

No one shall hold two or more amateur operator licenses at the same time.

Article 13

The amateur operator license shall be valid for five years. The applicant shall apply to the competent authority for renewal of the license within one month prior to the expiration date of the license. In case of a lost or damaged license, or changed content, the licensee shall apply for replacement, renewal of the license.

Chapter III Establishment of an Amateur station

Article 14

All amateur stations shall be classified into Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 in accordance with the Amateur Radio technical specification guidelines. An amateur operator may apply to establish an amateur station with a station license equal to or lower than the class indicated on the amateur operator license.

Foreigners who have both proof of residence and a license of amateur may establish an amateur station.

Article 15

An amateur station in the Republic of China shall be established in accordance with the following rules:

2. Establishment of a fixed location amateur station, except the stations described in Article 18, shall be based on the principle of one radio station per person.
2. An amateur station with output power higher than 25 Watts shall be established at a fixed location. An amateur station with both an output lower than 50 Watts and TX frequency band under 50 MHz shall be established as a mobile amateur station.
3. The granting of license for a mobile amateur station shall be based on the principle of one transceiver per license. An amateur operator can apply for a maximum of five mobile stations.
4. An amateur operator may first apply for a license to establish an amateur station with only function for receiving amateur messages. After gradually becoming familiar with the ordinary practice of amateur radio communications, such operator may then apply to install additional transmission equipment.

Article 16

The applicant who has completed the establishment of amateur station shall apply for

the inspection from the competent authority. The competent authority shall issue both a qualified label and the license of amateur station after the passing of the qualified inspection. Applicants for a fixed amateur station license shall submit the following documents to the competent authority:

1. An application form for amateur radio.
2. Both a copy of the amateur operator license and a catalog.
3. The data, including manual or instructions (original and a copy of the one), technical specifications (include frequency, output power), the original and a copy of the original. However, when applying for an establishment permit using type approval, applicants may submit the document or copy of the original.

The establishment permit of described in the preceding subparagraph is valid for six months. If the applicant fails to complete establishment prior to the expiration date of establishment permit, the applicant shall state the reasons by document and apply to the competent authority for extending the establishment period for another six months. Such application shall be made one month prior to the expiration date of establishment permit and is limited to once.

The amateur station establishment application in the paragraph 1 shall specify the following:

1. Applicant name, address, phone number, birthday, amateur operator license number and class
2. The purpose to establish such station
3. The location of the station
4. Transceiver brand and model, transmitting frequencies, power, and certain class

The amateur station license as mentioned shall specify the following:

1. The name of the station, call sign and the location of the station;
2. Name of owner and the responsible name of owner
3. Transceiver brand, model and serial number, transmitting frequencies, power and the mode of transmission
4. Issuance date and expiration date

Article 17

When applying for an amateur radio mobile station license, the amateur operator shall complete an application form for amateur radio mobile station license. The amateur operator shall apply to the competent authority for the issuance of amateur radio mobile station license by submitting the amateur radio photo equipment with a certification of type approval and a copy of amateur license. The station shall be issued both a qualified label and a license only after passing the inspection.

If an amateur station without pass type approval applies for a mobile amateur station license, the following documents shall be submitted to the competent authority.

1. Manual (both a original and a copy)
2. Technical specifications (both a original and a copy), including frequency and output power
3. The original data from the amateur mobile radio.

The amateur radio mobile station license application shall specify the following:

1. Applicant's name, address, phone number, and amateur operator license

- number
2. The purpose of such station
3. Transceiver brand, model and serial number, transmitting frequencies, power and type approval number.

The amateur radio mobile station license shall specify the following:

1. The name of the station and call sign
2. The name of the owner
3. Transceiver brand, model and serial number, transmitting frequencies and power
4. Issuance date and expiration date

Article 18

Applications for establishment of an amateur station on any of the following special operation shall be made to the competent authority for approval. The applicant shall submit documentation showing approval from the competent authority and apply for an amateur station license in accordance with Article 16. The operator for a temporary radio station may not apply for a station license.

1. Temporary station;
2. Auxiliary station;
3. Radio beacon station;
4. Repeater station;
5. Earth station;
6. Space station;
7. Remote control station;
8. Telemetry station; and
9. Telecommand station.

Article 19

The amateur station license shall be valid for five years. Holder of a license shall apply to the competent authority for renewal of the license within one month prior to the expiration date.

In case of a lost or damaged license aforementioned, or changed content, the holder of the license shall apply to the competent authority for replacement or renewal of the license.

Article 20

If the amateur radio communication equipment and the location of the amateur station is changed or modified, an application for modification of the station license shall be made to the competent authority. The station may operate only after passing the inspection and being issued with a renewed license.

Article 21

The antenna of amateur station shall not violate the aviation safety standards jointly promulgated by the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of National Defense, and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and the regulation for Regulations on the prohibition or restriction of the heights of buildings and other obstructions around an air terminal, airfield and navigation aids.

Chapter IV Amateur Station Equipment

Article 22

An amateur station's radio frequency equipment, transmitting power, and mode of transmission shall comply with the provisions of the Amateur Radio Technical Specification Guidelines.

Article 23

The amateur station frequency shall remain stable and avoid spurious emissions. The reference oscillation frequency or the phase-locked frequency used to control the carrier shall be generated from crystal oscillators in a stable manner.

Article 24

Sideband resulting from modulation or by keying shall be confined to the frequency band allocated to the amateur station by the competent authority.

Article 25

Unwanted emissions from an amateur station shall comply with the following:

1. The mean power of unwanted emission from an amateur radio transmitter, transceivers, or external RF power amplifier transmitting on a frequency below 30 MHz shall be at least 40 dB below the mean power of the fundamental emission, and shall not exceed 50 mW. For transmitters of mean power less than 5 W, the mean power of the unwanted emission shall be at least 30dB below the fundamental emission.
2. The mean power of any unwanted emission from an amateur radio transmitter, transceivers, or external RF amplifier transmitting on a frequency above 30 MHz shall be at least 60 dB below the mean power of the fundamental emission. For a transmitter having a mean power of 25 W or less, the mean power of any unwanted emission shall not exceed 25 uW, and must be at least 40 dB below the mean power of the fundamental emission.
3. If any unwanted emission from a transmitter or such transmitter's power lines causes harmful interference to the reception of another radio station, the amateur operator of the interfering amateur station is required to immediately terminate emission and take steps to rectify the situation.

Article 26

External RF power amplifiers or external RF power amplifier kits (hereinafter referred as to the 'kits') shall comply with the following:

1. The gain of external RF power amplifier or kits shall be less than 15 dB. If its designed peak envelope power (hereinafter referred to as the "designed power") is less than 1500 W, the gain of the amplifier shall be reduced.
2. Whether or not the input terminals of the external RF power amplifier or kits exhibit attenuation, the output power of the amplifier shall not achieve designed power when driven with less than 50 W input power.
3. External RF power amplifiers or kits shall be capable of sustaining operation under the condition of its designed power.

When the external RF power amplifier is inspected, the amplifier shall be driven with at least 50 W mean RF input power until its output power reaches the designed saturated power.

Article 27

An amateur station shall be put into use only after obtaining a station license.

Article 28

No operation of external RF power amplifier by an amateur station is permitted unless the station has applied to the competent authority, and passed the inspection.

Article 29

The call sign for amateur stations, except the temporary amateur stations, which are directly assigned by the competent authority, shall be automatically assigned by the telecommunications regulatory information system when the application is made for establishing amateur station. No person shall be allowed to request the assignment of a specific call sign.

Upon having obtained the qualification for a higher class, the amateur operator may apply to the competent authority for changing the call sign for the originally establishing amateur station.

If the call sign of aforementioned amateur station has been assigned another one, the previous call sign of amateur station has to be returned and the amateur station shall not use the previous call sign again.

Article 30

The assignment of call signs for an amateur station shall comply with the followings:

1. The first symbol of the call sign shall be designated as the English alphabet B
2. The second symbol of the call sign shall first be designated as an English alphabet out of M, N, O, P, Q, U, V, W and X.
3. The third symbol of the call sign shall be a numeral. The third symbol of a call sign for other amateur stations shall be selected from other numerals corresponding to geographic region (county or city) of the amateur station's location and the temporary station. The selection shall be as follows:
 - 0: Temporary station.
 - 1: Keelung, I-Lang.
 - 2: Taipei.
 - 3: Tau-Yuan, Hsin-Chu.
 - 4: Miao-Li, Tai-Chung.
 - 5: Chang-Hua, Nan-Tou, Yun-Lin.
 - 6: Chia-I, Tainan.
 - 7: Kaohsiung.
 - 8: Ping Dong, Tai-Tung, Hua-Lian.
 - 9: Any other areas beyond the main island of Taiwan and the temporary stations.

4. Immediately after the aforementioned numeral, the call sign shall continue in the form of a set consisting of three or less English alphabets as symbol(s).

Depending on the number of symbols in a set, the set shall be divided into the following three groups. Each group shall be further classified in accordance with whether the second symbol of the call sign is designated as X.

(1) One symbol set: If the second symbol of the call sign is designated as X, the call sign represents a repeater station. If the second symbol of the call sign is designated as another character, the call sign then represents a special

amateur station.

- (2) Two symbols set: The call sign represents a Class 1 amateur station.
 - (3) Three symbols set: If the second symbol of the call sign is designated as X, the call sign represents a Class 2 amateur station. If the second symbol of the call sign is designated as another character, the call sign then represents a Class 3 amateur station.
5. The restrictions of Paragraph 4 shall not apply to the assignment of call signs of temporary stations; also, if temporary station functions memorial in nature, the restrictions in Paragraph 3 shall not apply.

Article 31

Each amateur station shall transmit its assigned call sign on its transmitting channel at the beginning of each communication, at the end of each communication, and at least every 10 minutes or less during communication.

Article 32

The rules for amateur station's identification and call sign are provided as follows:

1. When transmitted by telegraph, the Morse Code shall be used. If the Morse Code is keyed by an automatic device, the speed shall not exceed 20 words per minute.
2. When transmitted by voice, the English language or the English phonetic alphabet as provided in the International Radio Regulation shall be used.
3. When emitted by data and spread spectrum, the code specified in the amateur radio technical guidelines shall be used.
4. When transmitted by image, English shall be used to conspicuously identify the call sign in the transmitted picture.
5. When the operator license class held by the control operator is equal to or below that of the operator of the operating station, the call sign of the operating station shall be used. When the operator license class held by the control operator exceeds that of the operator of the operating station, the call sign assigned to the control operator's station shall be added after the call sign of the station where the operator is operating with the back slash mark between the two call signs so as to identify.

Article 33

The stations an amateur station shall communicate with are provided as the followings:

1. Amateur stations of all countries except the countries prohibited by the competent authority.
2. An amateur station approved by the competent authority.
3. An emergency communication radio station approved by the competent authority. However, the transmission shall be limited to only exchange of emergency messages and of testing messages for drills under non-emergency circumstances.

Article 34

The amateur station owner is responsible for management of all transmitting and receiving equipment listed on the radio station license. Operation shall be conducted in accordance with the following:

1. Each amateur station owner, each station control operator, and each station frequency coordinator shall cooperate in selecting the appropriate frequency

and output power corresponding to the class of the operator and in selecting the modulation method occupying minimal frequency bandwidth so as to make the most effective use of the amateur radio frequencies.

2. Each control operator shall give priority to stations providing emergency communications, unless the control operator is conducting the amateur radio communications tests in search and rescue operations network.
3. No amateur station shall intentionally or maliciously interfere with or cause interference to any radio communication or signal.
4. Base on the experimental purposes, the amateur station may transmit test signals for short period on the frequencies corresponding to the class of control operator.
5. If the operator of an amateur station causes interference to the reception of transmissions from other stations, the holder of amateur station license, the control operator, the frequency coordinator and the relevant operators of the other stations causing mutual interference shall jointly take steps to eliminate the interference.

Article 35

Amateur operators of Class 1 and Class 2 may engage in point to point spread spectrum communication experiment after obtaining the approval from the competent authority. During the experiment, the spread spectrum communication encoder and decoder shall be provided to the competent authority for monitoring purposes.

The modulation method of aforementioned spread spectrum communication shall comply with the Amateur Radio Technical Specification Guidelines.

Article 36

If the operating frequency of an amateur station does not exceed 29 MHz, the occupied frequency bandwidth shall not exceed 10 kHz. When the operating frequency is above 29 MHz, the occupied frequency bandwidth shall not exceed 20 kHz, unless otherwise provided for the Amateur Radio Technical Specification Guidelines.

Article 37

Deleted.

Article 38

The police, fire or public health agencies may use the frequency band 3.5 MHz, 7 MHz, 14 MHz, 21 MHz, 145 MHz and 430 MHz to establish a communication network among the emergency search and rescue radio stations, and the amateur stations. The communication network shall be regularly tested for drill, but during a major event of disaster, such public agencies may conduct and provide search and rescue service in coordination with amateur station's assistance.

The frequencies 145.00 MHz and 431.00 MHz are for distress calling and for emergency search and rescue. Any radio station, after making such distress calling, shall change its frequency to other frequency channel and shall not stay and occupy, or cause interference to these distress frequencies. Amateur operators shall regularly listen on these frequencies so as to provide assistance in an emergency calling or rescue request.

Article 39

The competent authority may, at any time, dispatch personal to check an amateur station's operation and equipments.

Chapter VI Control of Amateur Station

Article 40

Each amateur station shall have at least one control point. The control operator shall be at one of the control points when a station is being controlled. When a station is being automatically controlled, the control operator may not be at the control point to operate the station.

Article 41

An amateur station may be either locally controlled or remotely controlled.

Article 42

A Radio station automatically controlled shall only transmit RTTY or data communication at a frequency above 50 MHz. After being notified by the competent authority that the operation of the station violates the Regulations or the station is causing interference to other stations, the station shall immediately cease transmitting. The station shall not resume transmitting without the approval of the competent authority.

If desiring to transmit radio teletype or data communication at a frequency below 50 MHz, an automatically controlled station shall apply to the competent authority for a prior approval.

Chapter VII The management of amateur operator

Article 43

The modulation method of data, image, and radio teletype transmissions operated by a amateur operator shall be subject to the provisions in Amateur radio technical specification guidelines. If necessary, the data communication encoder and decoder shall be provided to the competent authority for monitoring purposes.

Article 44

Deleted.

Article 45

The amateur operators shall maintain a record of station operations containing items such as the year, month, day, commencement and termination time of the operation, the signal quality of both parties, the output power, the operation method, the call sign of the other station, the name of the operator, and other messages. The operator shall sign his or her name on the record for future check.

Article 46

In addition to the rules provided in the Regulations, operation of an amateur station by a foreign amateur radio organization or individual within the jurisdiction of the Republic of China shall comply with the following:

1. The owner of the domestic amateur station shall apply to the competent authority via the Chinese Taipei Amateur Radio League (CTARL) for approval at least 10 days prior to the date of operation. The station shall put into operation after the approval is

granted.

2. The maximum period of operation is six months. The owner of the domestic amateur station shall jointly engage in the operation and make records of it.

Article 47

Any of the following actions by amateur operators are prohibited when operating an amateur station:

1. The use of unassigned station identified call sign.
2. Engaging in illegal communication or transmitting illegal messages.
3. Communications involving transmission of public telecommunication business or in which the operator has a pecuniary interest.
4. Communications involving transmission of untruthful signals or messages.
5. Engaging in any form of broadcasting or any activity related to news gathering.
6. Retransmission of signals from non-amateur station or acting as a repeater station for radio stations other than amateur stations.
7. Communications utilizing cipher or cryptograms not approved by the competent authority.
8. Communications causing interference to other radio signals.
9. Broadcasting of signals involving music, songs, whistling, obscene or indecent language or image, or contentious messages.
10. Leasing of a radio station to others.
11. Transmission of messages to third party radio stations, except the stations within the jurisdiction of a foreign government whose administration has made reciprocal arrangements with the Republic of China to allow such third party communications.
12. Posting of messages unrelated to radio communication on the amateur radio electronic bulletin.
13. Intentional occupation of specified amateur radio frequencies without the prior approval of the competent authority.
14. Other communications specifically prohibited by the competent authority.

Amateur radio organizations shall not engage in any communication activities not approved by the competent authority.

Chapter VIII Supplementary Provisions

Article 48

Anyone who violates articles 5, 12, 43, 44, 46, or 47 shall be penalized in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 67-1 of the Telecommunications Act.

Anyone who violates the related regulations of amateur station, except the regulations of the preceding paragraph, shall be penalized in accordance with subparagraphs 3, 4, and 5 of paragraph 1 of Article 65 of the Telecommunications Act.

Article 49

Those that passed any amateur operator qualification written exam before these regulations have been amended and promulgated may apply for the renewal of the license. Each amateur station must use the same call signs after the license renewal. The license renewal shall apply to the following:

1. An amateur radio phone station renewal to the amateur radio mobile station

2. A Class 4 amateur operator license renewal to a Class 3 amateur operator license.
3. A Class 3 amateur operator license renewal to a Class 2 amateur operator license.
4. Other amateur operator license renewal to a Class 1 amateur operator license.

Article 50

The applicant, applying for examinations, type approvals, inspections and issuance of licenses pursuant to these regulations, shall be charged an examination fee, type approval fee, inspection fee and license fee according to the fee schedule established by the competent authority.

Article 51

The competent authority or other agencies upon the request of the Ministry may grant award to those organizations or individuals that have made significant contribution toward scientific research, administration, and promotion of public interests related to amateur radio communication services.

Article 52

The competent authority shall enact related directions and technical specification guidelines.

Article 53

These regulations shall come into effect as of the date of promulgation.