



বাংলাদেশ টেলিযোগাযোগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ কমিশন
Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission



Amateur Licence

Provisions and Conditions

Made under Chapter VIII, Article 55 of the

Bangladesh Telecommunications Act, 2001

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Provisions and Conditions Document

This document is entitled the Amateur Licence – Provisions and Conditions.

2 Scope

- (1) This document sets out the provisions and conditions to which an amateur licence is subject in the following manner:
 - (a) these provisions and conditions shall be read as an integral part of the amateur licence;
 - (b) every amateur licence (general class) is subject to the conditions in Part 3;
 - (c) every amateur licence (intermediate class) is subject to the conditions in Part 4;
 - (d) every amateur licence (amateur beacon station) is also subject to the conditions in Part 5;
 - (e) every amateur licence (amateur repeater station) is also subject to the conditions in Part 6.
- (2) However, if any condition in these Provisions and Conditions is inconsistent with a condition specified in the licence, the condition specified in the licence applies.

3 Interpretation

- (1) In these Provisions and Conditions, unless the contrary is stated:

Act means the Bangladesh Telecommunications Act 2001.

aeronautical mobile means operating an amateur station located on any aircraft or airborne vessel including parachutes and balloons.

amateur licence (general or intermediate class) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur or an amateur-satellite station, or an amateur station or amateur-satellite station located on board a land vehicle, a maritime vessel or an airborne vehicle.

amateur licence (amateur beacon station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur beacon station.

amateur licence (amateur repeater station) means an amateur licence that authorises the holder to operate an amateur repeater station.

BTRC means the Bangladesh Telecommunications Regulatory Commission

licence means:

- (a) an amateur licence (general or intermediate class); or
- (b) an amateur licence (amateur beacon station); or
- (c) an amateur licence (amateur repeater station).

licensee means the holder of a licence and includes any person authorised by the licensee to operate a station under the licence.

main station address means the main station address of the licensee set forth in the licence document.

mobile means operating an amateur station located on the territory of Bangladesh in any vehicle, as a pedestrian or on any vessel in inland waters.

maritime mobile means operating an amateur station located on any vessel at sea.

originating station, for an amateur repeater station, means an amateur station that transmits a signal to the amateur repeater station.

packet mode means a method of originating, storing and forwarding digital information transmitted by a radiocommunications device.

public telecommunications network means an electronic communications network providing public telecommunications to the general public.

qualified operator, for a station, means a person who is a qualified operator for that type of station under the Act.

radioteletype mode means a method of originating or receiving digital information transmitted by a radiocommunications device.

repeater input means the receive frequency of an amateur repeater station that is used by other amateur stations to communicate with that station.

repeater link means a radiocommunication link used solely for intercommunication between 2 amateur repeater stations.

repeater output means the transmit frequency that is used by an amateur repeater station to communicate with other amateur stations.

station means the station of the licensee at the main station address, a temporary location, or while mobile or maritime mobile as the case may be.

temporary location means a location other than the main station address on the territory of Bangladesh and in a fixed position.

third party means a person who does not hold an amateur licence.

wideband emission means an emission with a necessary bandwidth that is produced by modulation techniques including, for example, fast scan television, spread spectrum techniques or pulse modulation of radio waves.

Part 2 Provisions and conditions for every amateur licence

4 Conditions

Every amateur licence is subject to the terms, provisions and conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any licensed amateur station by the licensee.

5 Regulatory

- (1) The licensee shall comply with:
 - (a) the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Convention and Radio Regulations unless such compliance would result in a breach of the licence; and
 - (b) the Act.
- (2) The station may be the subject of an inspection by duly authorised officials of the BTRC.
- (3) The station may be closed down at any time without notice or explanation by duly authorised officials of the BTRC.
- (4) The importation and exportation of radio equipment is prohibited unless prior authority has been obtained from the BTRC.
- (5) The licence is not transferable.

6 Communication by an amateur station

- (1) The licensee must not solicit a message that is to be transmitted on behalf of a third party unless the message relates to a natural disaster.
- (2) The licensee must not transmit a message on behalf of a third party:
 - (a) enabling any person to obtain a financial gain or other reward, directly or indirectly; or
 - (b) relating to the commercial or financial affairs of any person.
- (3) The licensee must not transmit messages to an amateur station in a foreign country if the BTRC has published a notice to the effect that the government of that country has given notice that it objects to the transmission and reception of messages between amateur stations in that country and amateur stations outside that country.
- (4) A licensee must not transmit messages to an amateur station in a foreign country, on behalf of a third party, unless the government of that country has made a special arrangement with Bangladesh for the transmission and reception of messages, on behalf of third parties, between amateur stations in Bangladesh and amateur stations in that country.
- (5) A licensee must not knowingly transmit messages:

- (a) of a false or misleading nature likely to endanger the safety of life or property; or
- (b) that are grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character.

7 Use of an amateur station

The licensee:

- (a) must use an amateur station solely for the purpose of:
 - (i) self training; or
 - (ii) intercommunications; or
 - (iii) technical investigations into radiocommunications; or
 - (iv) transmitting news and information services related to the operation of amateur stations, as a means of facilitating intercommunication.

8 Interference

The licensee must ensure that the apparatus comprised in the amateur station shall be designed and constructed, maintained and used so as not to cause unintentional harmful interference to the transmissions of another radiocommunications station.

9 Operation of an amateur station

- (1) If the licensee makes a single transmission from an amateur station (other than an amateur beacon station or amateur repeater station), the licensee must transmit the call sign of any station being called, or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the licensee's amateur station:
 - (a) at the beginning and end of the transmission; and
 - (b) for a transmission that lasts more than 10 minutes — at least once during each period of 10 minutes in the transmission; and
 - (c) by voice (using Bangla or any official language of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) e.g. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code.
- (2) If the licensee makes a series of transmissions from an amateur station (other than an amateur beacon station or amateur repeater station) to a station with which communications have been established:
 - (a) the licensee must transmit the call sign of the station being called, or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the licensee's amateur station:
 - (i) at the beginning and at the end of the series of transmissions; and
 - (ii) by voice (using Bangla or any official language of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) e.g. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code; and

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- (b) for a transmission that lasts more than 10 minutes — the licensee must transmit the call sign of the station being called or communicated with, followed by the call sign of the licensee's station:
 - (i) at least once during each period of 10 minutes in the course of the series; and
 - (ii) by voice (using Bangla or any official language of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) e.g. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code.
- (3) The licensee must not operate an amateur station if such operation causes interference to radiocommunications services due to transmissions that:
 - (a) vary by an unacceptable amount from the nominal frequency; or
 - (b) produce excessive noise or sidebands, resulting in unacceptably wide emissions; or
 - (c) contain harmonics; or
 - (d) radiate other non essential emissions or
 - (e) arise from inappropriate or unsatisfactory operating procedures.
- (4) If a licensee intends to retransmit a transmission originating from another amateur station, the licensee must:
 - (a) obtain the consent of the other licensee to retransmit the transmission; and
 - (b) transmit the other licensee's call sign at the beginning and the end of each transmission; and
 - (c) indicate, as part of the transmission, that it is a retransmission of a transmission of another amateur station.

10 Control of equipment at an amateur station

- (1) The licensee must ensure that an amateur station is operated at all times by, or under the supervision of, a qualified operator, unless the station is:
 - (a) an amateur repeater station; or
 - (b) an amateur beacon station; or
 - (c) an amateur station using automated transmission techniques {including for example, packet (AX25) and radioteletype (RTTY)}; or
 - (d) an amateur station using computer generated transmissions {including, for example, packet (AX25) and radioteletype (RTTY)}.
- (2) A qualified operator as mentioned in paragraph 10 (1) above means a person who is a qualified operator for that type of station under the Act, who are:
 - (a) the licensee personally; or
 - (b) a person who holds a licence issued by the BTRC or any other body in Bangladesh, which has held a mandate from the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to issue licences to install and operate radiocommunications transmitting stations. Such a person is not required to have installed and maintained an operational amateur radio station, e.g. a newly licensed operators who have not procured their transmitting apparatus; or

- (c) a person who has taken an exam and has satisfied the qualifying requirements to be issued with an amateur licence in Bangladesh; or
 - (d) a licensed radio amateur from any other country.
- (3) The licensee must ensure that at all times when an amateur station is operated unattended:
- (a) a timer is fitted to the station to cause its automatic shutdown if a malfunction causes an unintentional transmission of more than 10 minutes' duration; and
 - (b) a transmission from the station can be terminated promptly if the transmission causes harmful interference to another radiocommunication service.

11 Operation of an amateur station at a temporary location

The licensee must not operate an amateur station which is not located at the main station address for a continuous period of:

- (a) if the station is an amateur beacon station or an amateur repeater station — more than 7 days; and
- (b) in any other case — more than 3 months.

At temporary locations, the licensee shall:

- (a) use the suffix '/P' with the station call-sign and provide the location of the station every 30 minutes to an accuracy of at least 5km by a generally used identifier; or
- (b) give prior written notice of the location to the Spectrum Management Department of the BTRC.

12 Operation of mobile and aeronautical and maritime-mobile amateur stations

- (1) If operating a mobile station the licensee shall use the suffix '/M' with the station call-sign.
- (2) On a maritime vessel, the licensee shall:
 - (a) install, use or make changes to the Station only with the written permission of the vessel's master; and
 - (b) observe radio silence on the advice of the vessel's master; and
 - (c) use the suffix '/MM' with the station call-sign.
- (3) On an airborne vehicle, the licensee shall:
 - (a) comply with the regulations in Bangladesh concerning the installation of apparatus in air borne vehicles, and
 - (b) install, use or make changes to the Station only with the permission of the airborne vehicle's captain, pilot or other person responsible for the safe navigation of the vehicle and
 - (c) observe radio silence on the advice of the airborne vehicle's captain, pilot or other person responsible for the safe navigation of the vehicle; and
 - (d) use the suffix '/AM' with the station call-sign.

13 Logs

The licensee shall keep a permanent record (the log) of all transmissions at the main station address and all temporary locations, which shall include the date and time (in local or co-ordinated universal time (UTC)) of the first and last transmission, with respect to the mode of transmission and the frequency band employed.

The log may be kept in written (hard copy) form or by using electronic media with the means to print a hard copy if required. The log shall be kept for a minimum period of 6 months.

14 Connection to a public telecommunications network

The licensee may indirectly, connect an amateur station to a public telecommunications network via an approved interface with a private local area network, or connect directly to the public telecommunications network if the licensee is operating under the terms of clause 5 (4) above and has the agreement of the network operator in writing.

Part 3 Provisions and conditions for the amateur licence (general class)¹

15 Conditions

Every amateur licence (general class) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur station by the licensee in accordance with the terms, provisions and conditions of the licence.

16 Permitted frequency bands

The licensee must operate the station in a manner such that it will transmit only on a frequency that is within a frequency band detailed in column 2 of Schedule 1.

17 Emissions

- (1) The licensee shall use a generic emission type as indicated in column 3 and a power not exceeding that indicated in column 4 of an item in Schedule 1.
- (2) The licensee must not operate the station, using a wideband emission, on a frequency that is less than 430.000 MHz.
- (3) The licensee must not operate the station, using a wideband emission, if its operation causes interference to another service, or amateur station not employing wideband emissions, in the same frequency band.

¹ In the event that Bangladesh seeks to join the CEPT amateur radio licence scheme, outlined in CEPT ERC Recommendation T/R 61-01, it is intended that the amateur licence (general and intermediate classes) shall conform to CEPT Licence Class 1. No Morse telegraphy qualification is required in Bangladesh.

Part 4 Provisions and conditions for the amateur licence (intermediate class)²

18 Conditions

Every amateur licence (intermediate class) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur station by the licensee in accordance with the terms, provisions and conditions of the licence.

19 Permitted frequency bands

The licensee must operate the station in a manner such that it will transmit only on a frequency that is within a frequency band detailed in column 2 of Schedule 2.

20 Emissions

- (1) The licensee shall use a generic emission type as indicated in column 3 and a power not exceeding that indicated in column 4 of an item in Schedule 2.
- (2) The licensee must not operate the station, using a wideband emission, on a frequency that is less than 430.000 MHz.
- (3) The licensee must not operate the station, using a wideband emission, if its operation causes interference to another service, or amateur station not employing wideband emissions, in the same frequency band.

² In the event that Bangladesh seeks to join the CEPT amateur radio licence scheme, outlined in CEPT ERC Recommendation T/R 61-01, it is intended that the amateur licence (general and intermediate classes) shall conform to CEPT Licence Class 1. No Morse telegraphy qualification is required in Bangladesh.

Part 5 Provisions and conditions for amateur licence (amateur beacon station)

21 Conditions

Every amateur licence (amateur beacon station) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur beacon station operated in accordance with the terms, provisions and conditions of the licence, by the licensee.

22 Call sign

The licensee must operate an amateur beacon station by transmitting the call sign with the suffix ‘/B’, authorised for use by the licensee at least once in each 10 minute period of operation of the station.

Part 6 Provisions and conditions for amateur licence (amateur repeater station)

23 Conditions

Every amateur licence (amateur repeater station) is subject to the additional conditions in this Part relating to the operation of any amateur repeater station in accordance with the terms, provisions and conditions of the licence, by the licensee.

24 Operation of an amateur repeater station

- (1) The licensee must not operate an amateur repeater station unless it is operated:
 - (a) to receive signals or retransmit those signals; or
 - (b) to transmit a signal that identifies the station.
- (2) An amateur repeater station must incorporate a device that prevents the transmission of a signal in the absence of a received signal.
- (3) An amateur repeater station shall not be established on a nominal frequency less than 29 MHz.

25 Repeater links

- (1) The licensee shall operate a repeater link for an amateur repeater station only if:
 - (a) a signal is being retransmitted from the station to another amateur repeater station; or
 - (b) the transmission is made to identify the station.
- (2) The licensee shall operate a repeater link for an amateur repeater station by transmitting the call sign authorised for use by the station at least once in each period of 10 minutes of operation of the repeater link.

26 Access control system

- (1) The licensee may be required by the BRTC to operate an amateur repeater station using an access control system described in subsection (3) if:
 - (a) an originating station transmits a signal to the amateur repeater station; and
 - (b) the amateur repeater station uses a repeater output that:
 - (i) is not on the same frequency as the amateur repeater station's repeater input; and
- (2) The licensee may be required by the BRTC to operate an amateur repeater station using an access control system described in subsection (3) if:
 - (a) an amateur repeater station transmits a signal to that amateur repeater station; and
 - (b) the 2 amateur repeater stations are linked; and

- (c) the amateur repeater station to which the signal is transmitted uses a repeater output on a frequency on which the originating station is not permitted to transmit a signal.
- (3) If so required an access control system must:
 - (a) be 1 of the following systems:
 - (i) a tone burst system that has a frequency of 1750 Hz;
 - (ii) a continuous tone coded squelch system that uses the frequencies set out in Schedule 3; and
 - (b) prevent transmission by the amateur station on the repeater output when access control signals corresponding to a system referred to in paragraph (a) are not received.

27 Call sign

The licensee must operate an amateur repeater station by transmitting the call sign authorised for use by the station at least once in each period of 10 minutes of operation of the station.

Schedule 1 Permitted frequencies and emission modes (general class)

Part 1 Permitted frequencies and emission modes

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency band	Column 3 Permitted emission Modes (5)	Column 4 Maximum Power at antenna input in Watts (dB relative to 1 Watt) PEP
1 LF	0.1357-0.1378 kHz (1)	Morse RTTY Data	10 W (10 dBW) erp
2 MF/HF	1.800 MHz–2.000 MHz 3.500 MHz–3.550 MHz 3.550 MHz – 3.600 MHz (4) 3.600 MHz – 3.850 MHz 3.850 MHz – 3.900 MHz (4) 5.250 MHz–5.310 MHz (2) 7.000 MHz–7.100 MHz 7.100 MHz–7.200 MHz (3) 10.100 MHz–10.150 MHz (4) 14.000 MHz–14.350 MHz 18.068 MHz–18.168 MHz 21.000 MHz–21.450 MHz 24.890 MHz–24.990 MHz 28.000 MHz–29.700 MHz	Morse Telephony RTTY Data Facsimile SSTV	1000 W (30 dBW)
3 VHF	50.000 MHz–54.000 MHz 144.000 MHz–146.000 MHz	Morse Telephony RTTY Data Facsimile SSTV	1000 W (30 dBW)

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency band	Column 3 Permitted emission Modes (5)	Column 4 Maximum Power at antenna input in Watts (dB relative to 1 Watt) PEP
4	430.000 MHz– 440.000 MHz (5)	Morse	1000 W (30dBW)
UHF	1 240.000 MHz–1 300.000 MHz (4)	Telephony	
	2 300.000 MHz–2 450.000 MHz (4)	RTTY Data	
5	3.300 GHz–3.410 GHz (4)	Facsimile	
SHF	5.650 GHz–5.850 GHz (4)	SSTV	
	10.000 GHz–10.500 GHz (4)	FSTV	
	24.000 GHz–24.050 GHz		
	24.050 GHz–24.250 GHz (4)		
6	47.000 GHz–47.200 GHz		
EHF	76.000 GHz–77.500 GHz (4)		
	77.500 GHz–78.00 GHz		
	78.000 GHz–81.000 GHz (4)		
	122.250 GHz–123.000 GHz (4)		
	134.000 GHz–136.000 GHz		
	136.000 GHz–141.000 GHz (4)		
	241.000 GHz–248.000 GHz (4)		
	248.000 GHz–250.000 GHz		

NOTES

(1) The band 135.7 – 137.8 kHz is allocated nationally to the amateur service on a secondary basis. Stations of the amateur service in Bangladesh shall not cause harmful interference to any station operating in accordance with the ITU Radio Regulations, which in this case will be of a governmental or commercial nature. It should be noted that the power indicated in Column 4 is an effective radiated power (erp) value.

(2) The band 5250 - 5310 kHz is allocated nationally to the amateur service on a secondary basis for propagation experiments. Stations of the amateur service in Bangladesh shall not cause harmful interference to any station operating in accordance with the ITU Radio Regulations, which in this case will be of a governmental or commercial nature.

(3) Until 29 March 2009 the band 7100 – 7200 kHz in Bangladesh is allocated nationally to the amateur service on a secondary basis. Stations of the amateur service shall not cause harmful interference to any station operating in accordance with the ITU Radio Regulations, which in this case will be sound broadcasting transmissions.

(4) This band is allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis. Stations of the amateur service shall not cause harmful interference to stations of any primary service, which in this case will generally be of a governmental or commercial nature.

(5) Until 1 January 2011 the amateur service for the band 430 – 440 MHz and amateur-satellite service for the band 435 – 438 MHz is authorised to establish stations on a non-interference, non-protected basis within Metropolitan areas and District areas. Outside these geographical areas, the use of the band is restricted to the sub-bands 430 – 431 MHz and 435 – 436 MHz. After 1 January 2011 in the band 432 – 438 MHz (435 – 438 MHz for the amateur-satellite service) stations of the amateur service will have primary status ONLY in the aforementioned geographical areas. In the remainder of the territory of Bangladesh and in the bands 430 – 432 MHz and 438 – 440 MHz amateur stations shall operate on a secondary non-interference, non-protected basis to all other services which are allocated the bands 430 – 432 MHz and 438 – 440 MHz.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Item	Frequency band	Permitted emission Modes (5)	Maximum Power at antenna input in Watts (dB relative to 1 Watt) PEP

(6) Morse means Morse telegraphy signals, Telephony means signals modulated by the human voice (AM, FM, DSB or SSB), RTTY means radio teletype and AMTOR signals, Data means the carriage of digital information, Facsimile means transmission of fixed or graphic images, SSTV means slow-scan (reduced bandwidth) television, FSTV fast-scan or conventional analogue television images (NTSC, PAL, SECAM).

(7) Primary Services are radiocommunication services which have the highest category of 'access' to radio frequencies. Secondary Services are radiocommunication services which shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services.

Schedule 2 Permitted frequencies and emission modes (intermediate class)

Part 1 Permitted frequencies and emission modes

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency band	Column 3 Permitted emission Modes (2)	Column 4 Maximum Power at antenna input in Watts (dB relative to 1 Watt) PEP
1 MF/HF	1.800 MHz–2.000 MHz	Morse	100 W (20 dBW)
	3.500 MHz–3.550 MHz	Telephony	
	3.550 MHz – 3.600 MHz (1)	RTTY	
	3.600 MHz – 3.850 MHz	Data	
	3.850 MHz – 3.900 MHz (1)	Facsimile	
	7.000 MHz–7.100 MHz	SSTV	
	10.100 MHz–10.150 MHz (1)		
	14.000 MHz–14.350 MHz		
	18.068 MHz–18.168 MHz		
	21.000 MHz–21.450 MHz		
	24.890 MHz–24.990 MHz		
	28.000 MHz–29.700 MHz		
2 VHF	50.000 MHz–54.000 MHz	Morse	100 W (20 dBW)
	144.000 MHz–146.000 MHz	Telephony	
		RTTY	
		Data	
		Facsimile	
		SSTV	

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency band	Column 3 Permitted emission Modes (2)	Column 4 Maximum Power at antenna input in Watts (dB relative to 1 Watt) PEP
3	430.000 MHz– 440.000 MHz (2)	Morse	100 W (20dBW)
UHF	1 240.000 MHz–1 300.000 MHz (1)	Telephony	
	2 300.000 MHz–2 450.000 MHz (1)	RTTY Data	
4	3.300 GHz–3.410 GHz (1)	Facsimile	
SHF	5.650 GHz–5.850 GHz (1)	SSTV	
	10.000 GHz–10.500 GHz (1)	FSTV	
	24.000 GHz–24.050 GHz		
	24.050 GHz–24.250 GHz (1)		
6	47.000 GHz–47.200 GHz		
EHF	76.000 GHz–77.500 GHz (1)		
	77.500 GHz–78.00 GHz		
	78.000 GHz–81.000 GHz (1)		
	122.250 GHz–123.000 GHz (1)		
	134.000 GHz–136.000 GHz		
	136.000 GHz–141.000 GHz (1)		
	241.000 GHz–248.000 GHz (1)		
	248.000 GHz–250.000 GHz		

NOTES

(1) This band is allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis. Stations of the amateur service shall not cause harmful interference to stations of any primary service, which in this case will generally be of a governmental or commercial nature.

(2) Until 1 January 2011 the amateur service for the band 430 – 440 MHz and amateur-satellite service for the band 435 – 438 MHz is authorised to establish stations on a non-interference, non-protected basis within Metropolitan areas and District areas. Outside these geographical areas, the use of the band is restricted to the sub-bands 430 – 431 MHz and 435 – 436 MHz. After 1 January 2011 in the band 432 – 438 MHz (435 – 438 MHz for the amateur-satellite service) stations of the amateur service will have primary status ONLY in the aforementioned geographical areas. In the remainder of the territory of Bangladesh and in the bands 430 – 432 MHz and 438 – 440 MHz amateur stations shall operate on a secondary non-interference, non-protected basis to all other services which are allocated the bands 430 – 432 MHz and 438 – 440 MHz.

(3) Morse means Morse telegraphy signals, Telephony means signals modulated by the human voice (AM, FM, DSB or SSB), RTTY means radio teletype and AMTOR signals, Data means the carriage of digital information, Facsimile means transmission of fixed or graphic images, SSTV means slow-scan (reduced bandwidth) television, FSTV fast-scan or conventional analogue television images (NTSC, PAL, SECAM).

(4) Primary Services are radiocommunication services which have the highest category of 'access' to radio frequencies. Secondary Services are radiocommunication services which shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services.

Schedule 3 Access control systems (amateur repeater station)

Continuous tone coded squelch system

67.0 Hz	79.7 Hz	94.8 Hz	114.8 Hz	141.3 Hz	167.9 Hz
69.0 Hz	82.5 Hz	100.0 Hz	118.8 Hz	146.2 Hz	173.8 Hz
71.9 Hz	85.4 Hz	103.5 Hz	123.0 Hz	151.2 Hz	179.9 Hz
74.4 Hz	88.5 Hz	107.2 Hz	131.8 Hz	156.7 Hz	186.2 Hz
77.0 Hz	91.5 Hz	110.9 Hz	136.5 Hz	162.2 Hz	192.8 Hz