

IARU

We have received a very interesting and massive document entitled "Strategic Plan for the Development of Amateur Radio" October 1995.

In the covering letter the Secretary says,

"Our purpose in preparing and distributing this Strategic Plan is to document the resources that are available for developing Amateur Radio worldwide, and to offer suggested approaches for using those resources to encourage such development.

The role of the Administrative Council (AC) is to carry out the policy and management of the IARU, particularly with regard to the representation of Amateur radio at International Telecommunications conferences, coordination between the regional organizations on matters of mutual interest, and long-range planning in close cooperation with the regions. The AC is not an operational body; the implementation of IARU policies requires action by the individual member-societies, the regional organization, and the International Secretariats"

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is for use by the International Amateur Radio Union Administrative Council and the regional organizations of IARU. It is a strategic plan for the development of Amateur Radio for the purposes of (1) supporting amateur service allocations at future radio conferences and (2) promoting Amateur Radio in developing countries.

The plan includes detailed information on the International Telecommunication Union, with emphasis on the Telecommunication Development Sector, including the Telecommunication Development Bureau. International and regional organizations related to telecommunications and Amateur Radio resources applicable to development are described. It provides detailed background information, recommended development approaches and policy options with concentration on the period late 1995 to 1997.

In addition, there are appendices that provides lists, resolutions and other resource material relating to development.

Here are some important excerpts :-

There are 15 Appendices giving IARU Resolutions, Spectrum requirements Disaster Communications, Training facilities,.

We will publish more excerpts in the next issue.

REGULATORY VIEW OF AMATEUR RADIO

Perceptions of regulatory officials about Amateur Radio influence their domestic actions and representations to the ITU on matters concerning the amateur services. The cornerstone for support is an official who understands the amateur services and values their requirements as legitimate. It is also vital that regulators realize that solutions exist for problems involved in regulating the amateur services.

COST OF AN AMATEUR STATION

Equipment is required to have an amateur station and such equipment can cost from several hundred to several thousands of U.S. dollars. Often, this could make it difficult for the poorest people to obtain equipment. In some countries, only expatriates and wealthy native citizens are licensed.

Recommended approach: Let regulatory officials know that Amateur Radio is for ordinary people and that at least part of the equipment problem can be solved.

FRIENDLY DOMESTIC ENVIRONMENT

Each country should have a legal and regulatory environment that:

- ★ permits the amateur services
- ★ sees Amateur Radio as a "service"
- ★ domestically allocates all amateur bands allocated in the Radio Regulations
- ★ offers licensing opportunities to ordinary citizens
- ★ allows frequent examination opportunities
- ★ encourages the full range of amateur service activities
- ★ provides low duty on importation of amateur radio equipment.
- ★ facilitates operation by visiting amateurs

TELECOMS

The purpose of IARU participation in TELECOMs is to meet telecommunications officials, not simply to provide a gathering place for radio amateurs. The stand exhibit should be to convey the desired message to the officials. Officials should be invited and escorted to the stand whenever possible. Among other things, the exhibits should educate officials on :

- ★ recent technical achievements in the amateur service
- ★ developments in the amateur-satellite service, including satellite models
- ★ disaster communications
- ★ education and technical training
- ★ Amateur Radio in developing countries

Recommended approach : Have an IARU presence at every ITU TELECOM oriented toward regulators and policy makers. Arranging amateur participation in regional TELECOMs is the responsibility of the appropriate regional organization.

IARU Region 3

- 1) The promotion of amateur radio in developing countries should be made taking into account the situations of the respective countries applicable on a country-by-country basis such as government attitudes, local laws, culture, the history of amateur radio, etc.
- 2) Category C: Countries with well-developed amateur radio societies but lacking sufficient resources to train new amateurs, especially young people.
 - (iii) To follow up the contact established to further aid progress in the situation.
 - (iii) To assist the countries' amateur radio societies to promote improved membership.
 - (iv) To promote the view of amateur radio as a service with a social responsibility by doing community work.

Category C countries:

- (i) To encourage the introduction of a Novice License in countries where it does not exist yet.
- (ii) Where applicable, to encourage to establish an extra license grade above the existing 'top' grade, to provide incentive.
- (iii) To encourage 'sister society' contact, especially to exchange information and material for training and promotion.
- (iv) To attain the goal of this subject in a substantial way, a permanent task force named as "Promotion of Amateur Radio" task force (PAR) should be established.

The 1994 Region 3 Conference in Singapore changed the name of PAR to "Support of the Amateur Radio Service in Region 3" (or "STARS****" in short form).

INDIVIDUAL AMATEURS

The average radio amateur can contribute to the retention of the amateur service allocations and to the promotion of Amateur Radio in developing countries in numerous ways. These include :

- ★ membership in one's national society

- ★ contributing to defence-of-frequencies funds
- ★ volunteering for development projects
- ★ observing rules when operating from other countries
- ★ contacting and helping local radio amateurs
- ★ building lasting international friendships

Recommended approach: Publish, through society journals, ways individual amateurs can promote Amateur Radio in developing countries.

1997

IARU Region 3 Conference, Beijing

Radiocommunication Assembly - 97

Fall : World Radiocommunication Conference - 97

The following are also extracts from various communications of IARU.

1. Uganda and Mali have applied for Membership of IARU.
2. IARU is encouraging the use of Internet between IARU officers and several numbers are given.
3. QSL Bureau in Russia.

They have given the following note on QSL Bureau in Russia.

"Some confusion exists concerning the address of the QSL bureau in Russia. The IARU member-society for Russia is Soyuz Radiolyubitelej Rossii (SRR). IARU Region 1 advises that the correct address of the SRR QSL Bureau is Box 59, Moscow 105122, Russia. In accordance with IARU policy, QSL cards sent via the bureau for Russian radio amateurs should be sent to this address.

4. A list of member societies of IARU has been received by us.
5. In another communication the IARU has mentioned Two Challenges

It was discussed at WRC-95 in Geneva which involves simplification of the ITU Radio Regulations and the requirements of Morse Code. The President, Richard L. Baldwin, W1RU has constituted an Adhoc Committee to study the future of the Amateur Service. The WRC 95 has not acted on the Morse Code requirement, but postponed to WRC 99.

6. Details of the Administrative Council Meeting at Niagara falls during Sept./Oct.95 are given.
7. A list of Licensing Stations world-wide and list of active member society is also given.

Region I News, contains a report of the AGM of Botswana ARS, where our Patron and Veteran, GV Sulu VU2GV/A22GV was again elected President. Anu VU2ANU/A22YL is also a member of the Committee.

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