



Updating the Amateur Radio Licence

Maintaining Licence terms and conditions

Statement

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About this document

This document outlines Ofcom's decision to update the terms and conditions of the amateur radio licence. This follows a consultation published in September.

These updates include changes which would provide amateurs with access to some frequency bands previously available only through the variation of individual licences.

The decision is further to changes announced in our April statement on Public Sector Spectrum Release. In that statement, we set out a decision to remove access for amateur radio operators to certain frequencies in the 2300 MHz and 3400 MHz ranges in order to support the release of these bands by the Ministry of Defence.

This document is likely to be of interest to individuals authorised to use the radio spectrum in the UK for the purposes of amateur radio activities.

Contents

Section		Page
1	Executive summary	3
2	Background	5
3	A summary of responses	7
4	Next Steps	21

Annex		Page
1	List of respondents	22
2	The amended Licence document	32
3	RSGB guidance for respondents	57
4	Glossary	61

Section 1

Executive summary

- 1.1 This Statement follows our consultation *Updating the Amateur Radio Licence*¹, which we published on 9th September. It sets out and explains our decisions on how we plan to vary the Amateur Radio Licence.
- 1.2 Specifically, in addition to the changes that we will be implementing to give effect to the PSSR Statement², we have decided to change the Amateur Radio Licence (‘the Licence’) as follows:
- provide Full Licence holders access to additional frequencies in the 470 kHz and 5 MHz bands respectively. Hitherto, these bands have been available to licensees only by way of an individual Licence variation. We have decided to incorporate the terms and conditions of those variations into the Licence, amended in line with comments received from consultees, notably concerning radiation hazards;
 - provide a mechanism by which an Amateur Radio club’s call sign can remain with the club, by expanding the grounds for revocation to include cases where a licensee ceases to represent that club, so allowing us to reassign the call sign to a new licensee;
 - update the provisions on revocation by:
 - introducing a further ground of revocation where the licensee has been convicted of an offence under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 (“the WT Act”); and
 - amending the provision enabling a Licence to be revoked if the licensee fails to revalidate the Licence every five years by removing the reference to this process happening “automatically”.
 - ensure consistency with other Ofcom licences in the way that the Licence makes reference to fees;
 - clarify certain provisions relating to the transmission of call signs, namely requiring the station to be identifiable at all times and requiring that a call sign to be transmitted as often as is practicable, rather than at fixed intervals. We also intend to include a requirement that a call sign be transmitted in voice or other appropriate format consistent with the modulation in use;
 - clarify the rules around the use of the Licence in multiple locations; and
 - update certain provisions to better facilitate RAYNET³ operation.
 - update the tables of frequencies in Schedule 1, to reflect changes in the status of allocations, resulting from World Radio Conference 2012.

¹ <http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/binaries/consultations/amateur-radio-licence/summary/condoc.pdf>

² http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/binaries/consultations/public-sector-spectrum-release/statement/PSSR_amateur_statement.pdf

³ <http://www.raynet-uk.net/>

- 1.3 In the Consultation we also proposed to make changes to clarify the use of Regional Secondary Locators (“RSLs”) and suffixes for Foundation, Full, Full (Club) and Full (Reciprocal) Licences, and to clarify the use of RSLs in the call signs of Intermediate Licences. Following responses from consultees however, Ofcom will not be making any of the changes it was proposing in this regard.
- 1.4 We also intend to update our published Guidance in due course. This will address a number of areas identified by stakeholders where guidance would be helpful but where we do not believe that amendments to the Licence are needed (for example, in relation to Unattended and Remote Control Operations; and in assisting overseas officials recognise the UK Amateur Radio Licence as an official document).
- 1.5 We received almost 2,000 responses to the Consultation, almost exclusively from individuals. We received a number of responses from clubs and societies and a response from the Radio Society of Great Britain (“RSGB”). The names of respondents who did not ask us to keep their name confidential are included in Annex 1 to this Statement and we have published all non-confidential responses on our website⁴.

⁴ <http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/amateur-radio-licence/>

Section 2

Background

Introduction

- 2.1 On 9 September, we published a consultation (“the Consultation”)⁵ in which we set out our proposals to make a number of changes to the Amateur Radio Licence and to vary every Licence on issue to implement these changes. We said that we must vary all Amateur Radio Licences anyway, to implement the decisions that we set out in the PSSR Statement. We therefore took this opportunity to make a number of other comparatively minor changes to the Licence.
- 2.2 The changes that we proposed in addition to those needed to implement the PSSR statement took into account feedback that we had received from various parts of the Amateur Radio community, including the RSGB’s ‘litmus test’, views from clubs and from individuals.
- 2.3 The Consultation sought views on:
- 2.3.1 making additional spectrum available which, hitherto, has been available only by way of an individual Licence variation;
 - 2.3.2 providing a mechanism under which a Radio Amateur club’s call sign can remain with the club;
 - 2.3.3 enabling Ofcom to revoke the Licence of a person convicted of any offence under the WT Act;
 - 2.3.4 clarifying the provision for revoking the Licence on the basis of failing to revalidate it every five years;
 - 2.3.5 amending the wording of the Licence to ensure consistency with other Ofcom Licences with respect to the provision on fees;
 - 2.3.6 updating the rules around the frequency of transmitting call signs;
 - 2.3.7 clarifying the use of RSLs and suffixes for Foundation, Full, Full (Club) and Full (Reciprocal) Licences;
 - 2.3.8 clarifying the use of RSLs in the call signs of Intermediate Licences;
 - 2.3.9 clarifying the rules around the use of Licences in multiple locations; and
 - 2.3.10 updating certain provisions to better facilitate RAYNET operations.
- 2.4 We also explained in the Consultation how we intend to update our published Guidance in relation to areas where stakeholders had told us guidance would be useful but where we do not currently believe that amendments to the Licence are needed, in particular:

⁵ <http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/binaries/consultations/amateur-radio-licence/summary/condoc.pdf>

- 2.4.1 the provisions of the Licence relating to Unattended and Remote Control Operation; and
- 2.4.2 assisting overseas officials recognise the Licence as an official document.

Structure of this document

- 2.5 This document sets out and explains the decisions that we have taken in light of the responses received and considering other policy imperatives. It also sets out the timetable for change.
 - Section 3 summarises the responses that we received to the Consultation and sets out our decisions;
 - Section 4 sets out the next steps, between publication of this Statement and issuing fresh Licences;
 - Annex 1 is a list of respondents to the Consultation who did not request their details to be kept confidential;
 - Annex 2 is a specimen of the new Licence, reflecting the decisions that we have made (in italics and underlining);
 - Annex 3 is the guidance that the RSGB published for responding to the Ofcom consultation⁶;
 - Annex 4 is a glossary of expressions, abbreviations and acronyms that we have used in this Statement

⁶ <http://thersgb.org/publications/ocguidance/rsqb-consultation-guidance.pdf>

Section 3

A summary of responses

Introduction

- 3.1 In this section, we describe the responses that we received to the Consultation. In each case, we reply to the points raised and set out our consequent thinking.
- 3.2 We received almost 2,000 responses to the consultation. The majority of these were consistent with the RSGB's published guidance for responding, as set out in Annex 3. The names of respondents who did not ask for their name to be kept confidential are published in Annex 1 to this Statement.
- 3.3 Some respondents simply agreed with, or objected to, our proposals but gave no further comment. In these cases we are unable to reply substantively.

Our proposals and responses

Question and responses

- 3.4 In question 1, we asked

Q1. Do you agree with the proposal to include, as a matter of course, the 470 kHz and 5 MHz bands into the Licence for all Amateur Radio (Full) licensees?

- 3.5 The purpose of this proposal was to incorporate into all Full Licences the authorisation to use the 470 kHz and 5 MHz frequency bands on the basis of the existing terms and conditions that apply when an individual licensee applies for a variation to their Licence. This proposal was designed to make it easier and more efficient for individual licensees to enjoy access to these bands. The detail of the authorisation would therefore remain unaltered.
- 3.6 Most respondents agreed with the idea of the above proposal, but some voiced reservations over some of the associated terms and conditions. These were:
- the requirement that licensees should accept interference from electronic devices; this was set out in §2.26.3, where we said:

“The station must not cause interference to, and may not claim protection from, other wireless telegraphy or electronic equipment”

and
 - the requirement to take precautions in relation to radiation hazards. This was set out in §2.26.6, where we said:

“The licensee must take suitable precautions, particularly in locations to which people have access, to minimise the risks associated with exposure to Radio Frequency (“RF”) radiation. Advice concerning safe levels of exposure to RF radiation is provided by the Health Protection Agency.”

- 3.7 Most respondents who objected to these conditions were also concerned that, if applied to other Amateur Radio bands, the proposed condition in §2.26.3 (that licensees must not cause interference to and may not claim protection from electronic equipment) would have far-reaching implications for the hobby.
- 3.8 On §2.26.6, most respondents who objected said that the main body of the Amateur Radio Licence (Note (e) to Schedule 1) already required licensees to take suitable precautions in relation to radiation hazards. They also pointed out that near field measurements were very difficult in the band between 472 kHz and 479 kHz.
- 3.9 In its formal response, the RSGB expressed concern that these two conditions together could set a precedent if applied to bands that were allocated internationally to the Amateur Radio service. Their fear was that they may also be applied to other bands allocated to the Amateur Radio service. The RSGB said that it would prefer the existing provision of the Licence to apply, namely that the radio equipment must be used such that it does not cause undue interference to other wireless telegraphy⁷.

Ofcom response

- 3.10 In relation first to the proposed requirement on licensees to take suitable precautions in relation to radiation hazards, this wording is based on the Special Research Permit⁸. We acknowledge, however, that the provisions relating to radiation hazards already contained in the Licence are sufficient. As the risk is addressed elsewhere in the Licence⁹, we agree that separate provision can be omitted from the authorisation for this band. We have, however, updated the previous reference to “Health Protection Agency” to its successor body “Public Health England and corresponding agencies in other parts of the United Kingdom”.
- 3.11 On the requirement not to cause interference to, or claim protection from, interference caused by other wireless telegraphy or electronic equipment, this has been the basis of the authorisation, since it was introduced last year. All we have done is to incorporate the authorisation from a variation into the Licence. Moreover, this is the basis of the authorisation that we agreed with the Ministry of Defence, who are the primary allocated user of this band in the UK. This requirement applies to the two bands identified only and not more widely. We have no plans to extend this requirement beyond the use of these two bands.
- 3.12 The alternative to our above proposal is to retain the authorisation to use the 470 kHz and 5 MHz bands via individual applications to vary the Licence. In that case, the terms and conditions governing such use would remain unaltered. We are not, therefore, proposing anything which is materially different from the *status quo*, other than to remove the requirement to make an additional application to use the bands.
- 3.13 We shall therefore vary all Full Licences to include an authorisation to use the 470 kHz and 5 MHz frequency bands on the same terms and conditions that currently apply when we grant a variation to a Licence, except that, in the case of the 470 kHz band, we will rely upon the condition relating to radiation hazards that is currently provided for in the Licence.

⁷ Clause 7(3) of the Amateur Radio Licence

⁸ A Special Research Permit is a special type of variation, permitting temporary experimental use of frequencies, which may not be allocated to the Amateur Service. The SRP application form is on the Ofcom website at <http://licensing.ofcom.org.uk/binaries/spectrum/amateur-radio/apply-for-a-licence/ofw306.pdf>

⁹ Namely in Notes to Schedule 1, paragraph (e).

- 3.14 We shall update references in the Licence to the Health Protection Agency, as this organisation has been replaced by individual agencies for the constituent nations of the UK.
- 3.15 We also note the further changes that we believe are necessary in order to implement the policy decisions contained in the PSSR Statement.
- 3.16 In the PSSR Consultation¹⁰, we proposed to vary Tables B (Intermediate Licence Parameters) and C (Full Licence Parameters) of the Licence in order to remove the frequency bands 2350 to 2390 and 3410 to 3475 MHz. This was to facilitate the release of these spectrum bands by the Ministry of Defence. We also asked whether, in addition to the variations proposed to Tables B and C, there were "...changes to the Amateur Radio Licence which would assist amateurs in lowering the risk of causing harmful interference to new uses?" Following responses from consultees, we concluded that further formal changes would not be required to the Licence. We, have, however, since realised that this was an oversight. The relevant frequencies must also be removed from the Table in Schedule 2 of the Licence (Additional restrictions which apply to the Unattended Operation of Beacons) in order to give effect to the policy decisions set out in the PSSR Statement. We will highlight this change in the Notice that will shortly be issued under the WT Act, setting out our proposals for varying the Licence (see Section 4, "Next Steps").

Question and responses

- 3.17 In question 2, we asked

Q2. Do you agree that expressly linking a Full (Club) Licensee's authorisation to use the spectrum to his or her representation of a named club, and by adding a further ground for revoking the Licence to include circumstances where the licensee no longer represents the club, will help ensure that a club's call sign remains with the club?

- 3.18 The purpose of these proposals was to make it easier for a club to retain its identity (call sign), if the individual who holds the Full (Club) Licence should cease to represent that club for any reason. Retaining a consistent club identity is easier for other licensees who wish to communicate with it, benefits the club by enabling its members to continue using the same call sign, and reduces the risk of misleading or confused identity.
- 3.19 The overwhelming majority of respondents agreed with these proposals. Some respondents thought that it should be possible to transfer the call sign from one Licence to another or to transfer the Licence itself from one person to another. Some other respondents thought that the Licence should be issued to the club, rather than to an individual. The RSGB thought that the proposal would be a useful contribution, in view of the many club issues about which it regularly hears.

¹⁰ *Public Sector Spectrum Release, Amateur use of 2310 to 2450 and 3400 to 3475 MHz*, 11 June 2013, <http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/amateur-radio-licence/>

Ofcom response

- 3.20 In relation first to the suggestion (that licensees should be able to transfer licences from one to another), this would require Ofcom to make regulations¹¹. At this stage, we think that a simpler and more proportionate approach would be to proceed with the proposals as set out in the Consultation, where this may achieve the desired outcome.
- 3.21 Secondly, in relation to the suggestion that the Licence be issued to the club, rather than to an individual, this would represent a major change to our current approach. We would need to give considerable thought to the relative pros and cons before proceeding with it as an option. One of the key considerations is that a Licence must be issued to a person who can be held legally accountable for complying with its terms and conditions. Issuing licences to an individual meets that requirement. We would also have to bear in mind factors such as proportionality, where changing our approach could potentially mean that every club would need to reapply for a new Licence.
- 3.22 We are therefore content that our proposals are appropriate and proportionate to achieving our stated policy objectives. Consequently, we shall:
- Change the wording in Section 1 of the Full (Club) Licence such that it authorises the individual but only to the extent that he or she is representing the club; and
 - Add a ground for revocation to Clause 4(2) of the Licence, where the holder of a Full (Club) Licence no longer represents the club.

Question and responses

- 3.23 In question 3, we asked:

Q3. Do you agree that Ofcom should include a further ground of revocation in the Licence as proposed above in order to better align Clause 4 with the definition of 'Disqualified Person'?

- 3.24 This proposal was intended to close a loophole. A licensee may not permit a 'Disqualified Person' from operating the station. However, there is no prohibition on a 'Disqualified Person' from operating their own station. Our proposal was designed to close that loophole, empowering us to revoke the Amateur Radio Licence of any licensee who is convicted of an offence under the WT Act, (subject to the normal safeguards for revocation, such as allowing the licensee to make representations on our proposal to revoke).
- 3.25 There was almost unanimous agreement with this proposal. For example, the RSGB thought that it would remove the anomalies that we described.
- 3.26 Some respondents made additional comments. These included:
- is it fair to apply this sanction to a Full (Club) licensee?
 - should there be a time limit on the period of disqualification?

¹¹ As noted in the Consultation (see footnote 25), Ofcom may, under section 30 of the WT Act, make regulations authorising the transfer of licences from one person to another. Amateur Radio Licences are not currently included in these regulations.

- the sanction should only apply for a second (or subsequent) conviction.

Ofcom response

- 3.27 We understand the concern that it might seem harsh to revoke a Club Licence held by an individual, for reasons of misbehaviour by that individual. However, the policy aim is to ensure that those who have demonstrated that they will not comply with the rules do not enjoy the privileges associated with being a licensed radio amateur. If we were not to revoke the club Licence, the individual could legitimately continue to use Amateur Radio under that Licence, thereby defeating our policy objective.
- 3.28 We hope that we shall not have to apply this sanction often and that cases involving club licensees would be even rarer. In such cases, another club official would be at liberty to apply for a fresh Licence, to replace the revoked one. This would retain the club call sign and would place on the new nominal licensee the responsibility to ensure that no Disqualified Person (so, including the recent licensee) used the station.
- 3.29 At present when we revoke a Licence, we do not apply any time limit to the period of revocation. We shall continue to apply that principle in cases of revocation for a conviction. Instead, if a person whose Amateur Radio Licence had been revoked were to apply for a fresh Licence, we would consider the application in light of Article 5 of the Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2014¹². This provides that, in considering an application for a Licence, we may:
- “take into account the ability of each applicant for a wireless telegraphy licence to meet the Licence terms, provisions and limitations applying to that wireless telegraphy licence,”
- 3.30 The definition of ‘Disqualified Person’ includes a person who, **in the last six months**, has been convicted of an offence under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts. We are therefore unlikely to grant a new Licence within six months of revocation though each case must be treated on its merits, of course.
- 3.31 We do not agree that this sanction should apply for a second (or subsequent) conviction only. The definition in the Licence of ‘Disqualified Person’ contains no such provision and the purpose of this proposal is to align revocation with that definition.
- 3.32 We shall therefore add to clause 4(2) of the Licence a ground for revocation where the licensee has been convicted of an offence under the WT Act. This provision may potentially apply to a first conviction, and all to a Full (Club) licensee in the same way as all other Amateur Radio licensees.

Question and responses

- 3.33 In question 4, we asked:

Q4. Do you agree that the word “automatically” should be removed from Clause 4(5) of the Licence, in relation to the revocation of the Licence for failure to comply with the revalidation requirements?

¹² http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2014/774/pdfs/ukxi_20140774_en.pdf

- 3.34 The purpose of this proposal was to bring any revocation for not revalidating the Licence into line with any other sort of revocation, so that it accurately reflects how revocation normally works, both as a matter of law and in practice. In particular, it would mean that we would give the licensee the opportunity to make representations about our proposal to revoke the Licence.
- 3.35 Respondents overwhelmingly supported this proposal. The RSGB agreed that this would more accurately reflect normal practice with respect to revocation. However, some respondents thought that we should contact a licensee or send a reminder that the revalidation date was approaching, before seeking to revoke. Others wondered if reintroducing a licence fee would help to keep records up-to-date.

Ofcom response

- 3.36 The procedure that we must follow if we wish to revoke a Licence is set out in Schedule 1 to the WT Act. It expressly requires us to notify the licensee that we propose to revoke the Licence and to state the reasons for our proposal. The licensee then has time (normally one month) in which to make representations about the proposal. We believe that this gives the licensee reasonable notice.
- 3.37 It is important that we have up-to-date records. In the last 12 months, we have conducted an exercise to encourage licensees to revalidate their Licences and this has shown that many licensees' details are out-of-date. Where we do not receive a response, we may decide to pursue licence revocation action.
- 3.38 We have no plans at present to reintroduce a licence fee. However, we set out in our statement *Spectrum Pricing – a framework for setting cost based fees*¹³ that our intention is to review our policy on this in the future.
- 3.39 We shall therefore:
- Remove the word “automatically” from Clause 4(5) of the Licence relating to revocation for not revalidating.

Question and responses

- 3.40 In question 5, we asked:

Q5. Do you agree that Clause 15 of the Licence should be updated to reflect the wording included in Ofcom's General Licence Conditions Booklet?

- 3.41 This proposal was designed to reflect our normal practice that Licences do not refer to the specific fees to be charged. Rather, we normally refer to the legislation that provides for fees. If we refer to the specific fee, there is a danger that the Licence could get out of synch with the regulations.
- 3.42 The overwhelming majority of respondents agreed with this proposal. The RSGB agreed, as long as the fee-charging regime did not change significantly.
- 3.43 Some respondents thought that it raised the prospect of a licence fee being reintroduced. Opinion on the desirability and benefits of reintroducing a fee were split.

¹³ http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/binaries/consultations/public-sector-spectrum-release/statement/PSSR_amateur_statement.pdf

- 3.44 Some respondents opposed a fee outright. One was concerned that the proposal would allow us to reintroduce a fee “without the scrutiny of due process”.
- 3.45 Other respondents thought that a fee was a good idea, as they felt that it would enable them to expect greater levels of enforcement. Conversely, one respondent thought that any fee was unjustified, as he felt that radio amateurs enjoyed no protection from interference.
- 3.46 One respondent suggested that the General Terms Booklet be amended to follow the existing Amateur Radio Licence.

Ofcom response

- 3.47 As we said in our consultation, we are not currently proposing any change to the fee structure of Amateur Radio Licences. Amateur Radio Licence fees will be looked at as part of a wider review of cost-based fees, probably in 2016 or beyond (§2.55 and footnote 37 of the Consultation).
- 3.48 To reintroduce a fee for Amateur Radio Licences would require its own consultation on the policy. If the consequent decision were to reintroduce the fee, this would need to be reflected in regulations which would themselves be to be the subject of public consultation.
- 3.49 We shall therefore:
- Update Clause 15 of the Licence that relates to fees to reflect the wording in Ofcom’s General Licence Conditions Booklet.

Question and responses

- 3.50 In question 6, we asked

Q6. Do you agree that Clause 13 of the Licence should be amended to allow for a simpler, more flexible approach for identifying Amateur Radio stations?

- 3.51 The purpose of this proposal was to relax the strict prescribed requirement that the call sign be transmitted unfailingly every 15 minutes (though we proposed to retain stricter requirements for the use of radio equipment in the 5 MHz band). We proposed to replace the current prescriptive approach with a more generic approach that the station must always be identifiable and that its identity should be transmitted as often as is practicable. We believe that individual licensees are best placed to judge how to meet that condition.
- 3.52 Some 330 respondents agreed with our proposal that the identification of stations be more flexible, though some qualified their agreement by saying that an interval for identification should still be prescribed. Comments included:
- It is important that automated stations be identified;
 - Ofcom should proceed with the proposal but omit “as frequently as practicable”
- 3.53 Some 1,350 respondents disagreed with the proposal, citing a rationale consistent with the RSGB guidance that the current maximum interval of 15 minutes should be retained. Some proposed a reduction to every ten minutes or even a requirement to

give an identity after every 'over'. One respondent was concerned that relaxing the prescriptive requirement could encourage pirates.

- 3.54 In its formal response, the RSGB said that a maximum interval between call signs should be specified. They expressed concern that the term 'as frequently as practicable' could be open to too great a range of interpretation and that, if this provision referred to specific modes (eg 'voice', 'Continuous Wave'), it was not 'technology-neutral'. They also suggested that the technology existed to allow slow modes of operation to be identified at frequent intervals.

Ofcom response

- 3.55 It is not practicable to transmit a call sign or identity a station every fifteen minutes in all types of operation. While we could grant variations for operation where this prescribed requirement is not appropriate, we believe that a generic licence condition that allows individual operators to choose is better regulation. We understand that amateurs wish to know the identity of the station with which they are communicating but we believe that individual operators are best placed to determine how often they need to transmit an identity, in the circumstances of their operation.
- 3.56 We believe that the strict requirement to transmit a call sign every 15 minutes is disproportionate, as it places licensees in breach of their licence conditions if they fail to identify themselves at precise intervals but have nonetheless adopted reasonable behaviours in ensuring that they can be readily identified.
- 3.57 We do not believe that 'pirates' are likely to be encouraged by introducing more generic provisions for identifying a station. Even with more prescriptive conditions, those determined to transmit unlawfully may still ignore such requirements.
- 3.58 In updating our published Guidance, we intend to make clear that the view amongst many licensees is that best practice is to transmit an identity at least every fifteen minutes. This still leaves individual stations to choose. We are more likely to take action in respect of behaviour that is, on our view, in breach of the requirement to ensure that a station is clearly identifiable and that would probably include failing to identify the station appropriately.
- 3.59 We shall therefore replace the requirement in Clause 13 to transmit a call sign every fifteen minutes with a general requirement that the station be clearly identifiable at all times and that the call sign be transmitted as frequently as is practicable during transmissions. Where a licensee is using the 5 MHz band, however, they will be required to comply with the stricter requirements with respect to the transmission of their call sign (as reflected in a new 'Note (g) to the Notes to Schedule 1 of the Licence – see Annex 2).
- 3.60 We also proposed in our Consultation to include a requirement that the station's identity be given in "voice, Morse Code or a format consistent with the modulation in use". We intend to proceed with this proposal (by also including it in Clause 13) but simplify the wording further to omit the reference to 'Morse Code' and to refer to the 'mode of operation', rather than the 'modulation in use'.
- 3.61 Finally, we shall update our published Guidance to reflect what we understand is current best practice, that a station should be identified at least every fifteen minutes, certainly where operating in voice or Morse Code.

Question and responses

3.62 In question 7, we asked:

Q7. Given the current uncertainty amongst Radio Amateur licensees in relation to Clause 2(2), do you believe that it would be a practical solution for Ofcom to remove this Clause and to insert additional wording into Clause 13, as proposed above?

3.63 Related to that, in question 8, we asked

Q8. Do you agree with Ofcom's proposal to amend Clause 2(3) of the Licence to require Intermediate licensees to transmit a call sign that reflects the location of their main station?

3.64 The purpose of the proposal behind Q7 was to clarify the use of RSLs, as we had understood that there may be some confusion within the Amateur Radio community as to their application. In the interests of clarity, we proposed that RSLs should identify the home location of the station and that their use should be optional.

3.65 The purpose of the proposal behind Q8 was to clarify the use of Intermediate station call signs. As issued, they do not conform to international requirements which means that when Intermediate licensees transmit their call signs they must always insert an additional RSL (even in England) to put the call sign in a format that does conform.

3.66 We therefore proposed that:

- the use of RSLs should be optional, other than for Intermediate stations;
- RSLs should identify the location of the main station address;
- changes to the use of RSLs in Intermediate call signs should be made to ensure that they always comply with international requirements.

3.67 In reply to question 7, some 300 respondents agreed with the proposals. Some qualified their agreement, as they thought that we were proposing to remove the option of RSLs completely. This was not the proposal, merely that the use of RSLs should be optional. Other responses who agreed made the following points:

- If the use of RSLs were optional, it should nonetheless be encouraged;
- other countries get confused by the use of RSLs in the UK and, instead, expect prefixes to describe the location of a station;
- the current conventional practice for using RSLs does not work well for mobile stations using digital identification (such as APRS or D-STAR), which require reprogramming as the station crosses from one area of the UK to another

3.68 On both of our questions, many respondents made the point that RSLs have conventionally been used to identify the location of the transmission, rather than main station address.

3.69 Some 1450 respondents disagreed with our proposal. Most of these were consistent with the guidance, published by the RSGB. Individual comments included:

- If Ofcom is going to change its approach to the use of RSLs,, they should be removed altogether or made part of the call sign
 - RSLs have long been used; they identify where in the UK a station is operating;
 - Making RSLs optional would cause confusion;
 - Ofcom should scrap regional identifiers and only have the national (UK) identifier;
 - Ofcom should mandate the use of the CEPT convention, under which regional identifiers are added to the call sign as a prefix, rather than inserted as a second character)
- 3.70 The RSGB was concerned that making RSLs optional could cause confusion for DXCC¹⁴, contests and within the VHF/UHF community in easily determining beam headings etc. The RSGB consequently feared that, if implemented, the proposals could lead to disruption both nationally and internationally. On Question 8, the RSGB thought that it would discriminate unfairly against Intermediate licensees.
- 3.71 In reply to Q8, most respondents wanted the use of an RSL in the call sign of an Intermediate station to be consistent with their use in other stations, namely that they should reflect the location of the transmission, rather than the location of the main station address..

Ofcom response

- 3.72 In relation to our proposal to remove the mandatory requirement to use an RSL, we noted in our consultation that RSLs are not a necessary component of the formal identity of a station. That identity is the call sign that we assign to it. Further, RSLs are not required by any international rules that bind the UK¹⁵. English Foundation and Full stations (and stations at those levels that are visiting England) operate without using RSLs. Moreover, we also observed that in practice we do not use RSLs to discharge our statutory duties, for example identifying or resolving interference. Consequently we proposed to remove their use as a mandatory requirement.
- 3.73 However, we are mindful of the large number of respondents who disagreed with our proposals, citing a range of more general benefits to the conduct of the hobby and its associated management, such as the contests mentioned above. The use of RSLs (optional or mandatory) does not breach international requirements. We have therefore decided not to proceed with the proposal to make them optional just now and we shall maintain the requirement for their mandatory use. We are keen to understand better the benefits attributed by stakeholders to the mandatory use of RSL. We therefore plan to continue a dialogue with licensees on this.
- 3.74 In relation to our proposal that the RSL used should reflect the home location of the station, we are grateful for consultees' advice that the conventional use of RSLs is to identify the location of the transmission, not the main station address and we shall not change this.

¹⁴ These are contests to establish the maximum number of contacts with other stations; see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DX_Century_Club

¹⁵ For example, although Article 19 of the Radio Regulations agreed by the International Telecommunications Union (<http://www.itu.int/pub/R-REG-RR>) requires that amateur stations be identified with a call sign, no reference is made to RSLs.

- 3.75 Finally, on the use of RSLs by Intermediate stations, we agree that a consistent approach is necessary for clarity. Consequently, if RSLs are normally used to identify the location of the transmission, then we agree that this is how they should also be used by Intermediate stations, too.
- 3.76 If RSLs are used, we have decided to retain the existing system, with the RSL being inserted into the 'core' call sign as an additional second character. Making any change to that is likely to cause confusion.
- 3.77 We shall therefore:
- Retain the existing wording of Clauses 2(2) and 2(3) of the Licence for the time being; and
 - Continue to discuss the use of RSLs with the licensees with a view to improving our mutual understanding of our respective approaches to RSLs

Question and responses

- 3.78 In question 9, we asked:

Q9. Do you agree that replacing Clauses 2(1) and 16(1) with a new Clause to simplify and bring together all of the Licence conditions relating to the operation of radio equipment away from the Main Station address will make these provisions clearer?

- 3.79 The purpose of this proposal was to bring together and simplify the relevant provisions setting out where the station may operate. In particular, Ofcom proposed to introduce a single clause prohibiting licensees' use of radio equipment, other than in the UK or Crown Dependencies (including their territorial seas) unless the Licence is a Full (including Full (Reciprocal) Licence. We proposed to retain, however, the substance of existing provisions where the use of radio equipment in any aircraft or airborne vehicle is prohibited, and where only the holders of Full Licences (except Full (Club) or Temporary Licences) are authorised to operate from a Maritime Mobile location or in countries that have implemented the CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01¹⁶.
- 3.80 We also proposed to delete the definition of "At Sea" on the basis that it is now redundant.
- 3.81 The overwhelming majority of respondents agreed with our proposals. The RSGB further suggested that:
- Ofcom should also delete Clause 17(1)(kk) on 'Tidal Water', which is redundant;
 - Clauses 17(1)(d) and 11(1) should be further clarified so that communications can more clearly be with any licensed amateur, rather than just UK ones;
 - There should be a clearer distinction between the effect (in Clause 10 of the Licence) of the respective definitions of 'Remote Control Operation' and 'Unattended Operation'.

¹⁶ This recommendation (<http://www.erodocdb.dk/docs/doc98/official/pdf/TR6101.pdf>) allows licensed amateurs from one participating country to operate in another, for up to three months.

- Ofcom should correct what the Society saw as an omission of Full (Club) in 13(1). The RSGB's concern was that, as drafted, this Clause could be interpreted to mean that only the holder of a Club Licence may make all General Calls ('CQ') – it should be any authorised club member.

3.82 The comments received from respondents who disagreed included:

- Ofcom must not let a tidying up exercise change the meaning of the Licence;
- The prohibition on airborne use should be lifted;
- Use of low powers for the purpose of telemetry in balloons should be permitted;
- the word "or" should be included after (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) [in clause 2(1)] to clarify the Statement without ambiguity;
- provisions affecting Maritime Mobile operation should clarify the situation of Ships in the open sea, Ships at anchor in port, and Ships berthed at a quayside;
- the definition of 'At Sea' should tally with that used by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency for example.
- the result of the proposed wording in paragraph 2.88 [of the Consultation] means that UK Full (Club) Licences would no longer be able to be used in UK territorial waters.

Ofcom response

3.83 We agree that the expression 'Tidal Water' is superfluous and can be deleted. We have decided, however, that it is not necessary for the purposes of the Licence to amend the definition of 'Maritime Mobile' as suggested and that doing so would, in any event, likely over-complicate the provision.

3.84 The new clause 2(1) of the licence permits licensees to operate in the UK including territorial seas. Although the definition of 'Maritime Mobile' covers part of the territorial seas (from the low water mark to the 12 nautical mile limit) this doesn't prevent the use of the Radio Equipment in UK territorial seas.

3.85 We also note the concern expressed over the current definition of 'Amateur' in Clause 17(1)(d). At this stage, however, we do not propose changing this definition, pending further consideration of the relative pros and cons of any potential amendment.

3.86 We believe that the definitions of 'Remote Control' and 'Unattended' are reasonably clear but may benefit from guidance, as we mentioned in §2.107 of the Consultation. Consequently we shall provide additional guidance on this point when we update our published Guidance.

3.87 We do not agree that Clause 13(1) requires the actual licensee to make all general CQ calls. However, we shall provide guidance to confirm that any authorised person may operate the station to make a CQ call.

3.88 We do not believe it is appropriate to relax the prohibition on airborne use. This is principally because of the large footprint of an aeronautical signal. We remain concerned that this would present an unacceptable risk of harmful interference. Our

approach here would also apply to telemetry in balloons. This was not part of the proposal. We were simply bringing together the provisions relating to the locations in which the radio equipment may or may not be used. Our replacement of clause 2(1) should help to remove any ambiguity.

- 3.89 We also note that the status of two allocated bands changed as a result of decisions taken at the World Radio Conference in 2012. The status of the band from 75875 MHz to 76000 MHz, both for the Amateur Service and the Amateur Satellite Service, changed from 'primary' to 'secondary'. The status of the band from 7.100 MHz to 7.200 MHz for the Amateur Service changed from 'secondary' to 'primary'. This latter band is not allocated to the Amateur Satellite Service.
- 3.90 We shall therefore:
- Amalgamate Clauses 2(1) and 16(1) relating to where the radio equipment may be used (as set out in our Consultation) and incorporate into this new clause the prohibition on airborne use that is currently contained in Clause 9(3);
 - Delete the definition of 'At Sea' from the Interpretation section of the Licence;
 - Delete the definition of 'Tidal Waters'; from the Interpretation section of the Licence;
 - Update our published guidance on the distinction between the terms 'Remote Control' and 'Unattended Operation'.
 - Update the tables in Schedule 1 to the Licence, to reflect changes to the status of allocations, for primary to secondary and vice versa

Question and responses

- 3.91 In question 10, we asked:

Q10. Do you agree that the proposed changes will clarify RAYNET operation under the Licence?

- 3.92 The purpose of this proposal was to enable those who provide official support to some of the emergency services ("User Services", as defined in the Licence) to be able to provide that support without fear of breaching their Licence conditions.
- 3.93 In particular, we proposed that the Licence should make it clearer that, in some circumstances, licensees may encrypt messages and may transmit messages other than to other amateurs.
- 3.94 The RSGB (and several other respondents) pointed out that the expression 'RAYNET' may not capture all amateurs who operate as provided for by Clauses 1(2) and 1(3) of the Licence. In our consultation we used that expression as convenient shorthand. The provisions will apply to *any* amateur who operates under those Clauses.
- 3.95 The majority of respondents (some 1,600) agreed with our proposals or expressed no opinion. The RSGB thought that the proposal would more clearly allow messages to be exchanged between Amateurs and members of User Services. However, they stressed that, if stations are allowed to send encrypted messages, it was particularly

important that the stations remain clearly identifiable and thought that Guidance from Ofcom could help, here.

- 3.96 Some respondents expressed reservations about the encryption of messages. Others proposed changes to the way that RAYNET licensees are authorised, or wanted us to provide further guidance.

Ofcom response

- 3.97 The Licence prohibits encryption, reflecting the Radio Regulations and we note the genuine concerns expressed by some respondents about allowing encryption. However, this is not a general authorisation to encrypt. It is designed as a minor change to the Licence, to ensure that licensees remain within the terms of the Licence, in the few cases that they are asked to encrypt a message. The Radio Regulations prohibit encryption of cross-border messages from amateur stations¹⁷ and our changes will therefore only apply to operation in the UK.
- 3.98 We shall also provide guidance on this. For example, the need to encrypt a message should be a decision by ground commanders of the User Service, not by the Amateur Radio licensee. We also believe that the licensee should note in the station log the circumstances that led to the requirement to encrypt a message. This could be that the station was asked to transmit the location of a victim or the personal details of a casualty.
- 3.99 We shall therefore:
- Change the wording of the Licence expressly to provide that, when operating in the UK in support of a User Service or assisting with communications in times of emergency (in other words, as provided for in Clauses 1(2) and 1(3) of the Licence)
 - the radio equipment may be used to address messages to stations that are not amateur stations; and
 - messages may be encrypted,
 - Update our published Guidance on the circumstances in which we anticipate messages will need to be encrypted and on logging cases of encryption and to stress the importance to be clearly identifiable

¹⁷ Article 25 of the Radio Regulations provides, *inter alia*:

25.2A 1A) Transmissions between amateur stations of different countries shall not be encoded for the purpose of obscuring their meaning, except for control signals exchanged between earth command stations and space stations in the amateur-satellite service...

Section 4

Next Steps

The timetable for implementing changes

- 4.1 Under the WT Act we are required to provide written notice to licensees setting out the changes we intend to make to their licence. We plan to send this notice in January 2015. Licence holders will be provided with at least one month in which to make representations about the manner in which we have implemented the changes described in the statement to the licence
- 4.2 Ofcom then has a maximum of one month to consider representations and decide whether to proceed with the variation. We shall notify licensees (through a notice published on our website) of our decision within a week of making it. Licensees will then be provided with a new licence document reflecting the new terms and conditions.
- 4.3 We shall issue the new-style licence to anyone applying for a new licence from January 2015.

Annex 1

List of respondents

Respondents who did not request us to keep their name confidential

A1.1 The following individuals and organisations responded to the consultation:

Forename	Surname	Responding on behalf of
David	Abbott	Self
Neil	Ackerley	Self
John	Adams	Self
Stuart	Adaway	Self
Nicholas	Alders	Self
Ash	Amesbury	Self
Derek	Andrews	Self
Paul	Archer	Self
Geoff	Ashton	Self
Edmund	Ashworth	Self
Martin	Atherton	Self
Lawrence	Atkinson	Self
David	Austin	Self
Peter	Bacon	Self
Alan	Bain	Self
Robert	Baines	Self
Alan	Baker	Self
Stewart	Baker	Self
Paul	Balaam	Self
Keith	Ballinger	Self
Albert	Barnes	Self
Jim	Barr	Self
Alexander	Barrett	Self
Tony	Barron	Self
Andy	Barter	Self
Peter	Barville	Self
Peter	Barville	Self
Roger	Basford	Self
Stephen	Bassett	Self
Keith	Batchelor	Self
Glenn	Bates	Self
Donald	Beattie	Self
Robert	Beck	Self
Roger	Bell	Self
Eddie	Bennett	Self
Grahame	Bentley	Self
Alan	Betts	Self
Eamonn	Bias	Self

Forename	Surname	Responding on behalf of
Paul	Bigwood	Self
Robin	Birch	Self
Darren	Bisbey	Self
Norman	Bland	Self
John	Blaylock	Self
Vincent	Bobin	Self
Stephen	Boden	Self
Richard	Bown	Organisation - Amateur Radio
Roger	Bracey	Self
Colin	Bracher	Self
Paul	Bradfield	Organisation
Nick	Bradley	Self
Laurence	Bradshaw	Self
Charles Henry	Brain	Self
David	Brewerton	Self
Howard	Brindle	Self
Andy	Brooker	Self
Phillip	Brooks	Self
Chris	Brown	Self
Robert	Brown	Self
Peter	Browne	Self
Gerald	Bryan	Self
Norris	Bryan	Self
Stewart	Bryant	Self
Nicholas Michael	Buckley	Self
Daryl	Burchell	Self
Susan	Burchell	Self
David	Burchell	Self
Peter	Burden	Self
Bob	Burns	Self
Richard	Bush	Self
John	Butcher	Self
John	Butcher	Self
James	Butler	Self
David	Butler	Self
John	Button	Self
Jonathan	Byrne	Self
Philip	Cadman	Self
John	Campbell	Self
John	Cannell	Self
David	Carden	Self
Andrew	Cater	Self
Peter	Chadwick	Self
Stephen	Champion	Self
Kenneth	Chandler	Self
Sidney John	Chappell	Self
James	Chick	Self - G4NWJ

Forename	Surname	Responding on behalf of
Robert	Chipperfield	Self
Terry	Chipperfield	Self
George	Christofi	Self
Richard	Clark	Self
Brian	Cobb	Self
Roger	Cole	Self
Nigel	Coleman	Self
Geoffrey	Collier	Self
Roger	Colman-whaley	Self
Michael	Cooke	Self
David	Cooper	Self
Stewart	Cooper	Self
Paul	Cort-wright	Self
Stephen	Cottis	Self
John	Crowder	Self
Geoff	Crowley	Self
Quentin	Cruse	Self
Dave	Cutts	Self
Martin	Davies	Self
Michael	Davies	Self
David	Davies	Self
Ronald	Davies	Self
Richard	Davison	Self
David	Dawkes	Self
Kevin	Dawson	Self
Trevor	Day	Self
Peter	Day	Self
David	De La Haye	Self
Chris	Deacon	Self
Barry	Denyer-green	Self
A	Digby	Self
Andrew	Dorman	Self
Geoffrey	Dover	Self
Geoffrey	Downs	Self
Alastair	Drummond	Self
Colin	Drury	Self
Brian	Duffell	Self
David	Dunn	Self
Kevin	Earl	Self
Dennis	Easterling	Self
Ken	Eastty	Self
Eric	Edwards	Self
Harry	Elstob	Self
Keith	Evans	Self
John	Everingham	Self - G4TRN
David	Featherstone	Self
John	Fell	Self

Forename	Surname	Responding on behalf of
John	Fellows	Self
Nigel Peter	Ferguson	Self
Roger	Ferrand	Self
Donald	Field	Self
William	Findlay	Self
William	Findlay	Self
Paul	Fineron	Self
Barry	Firth	Self
Andy	Foad	Self
Tim	Forrester	Self
Frank	Foy	Self
Michael	Franklin	Self
Charles	Fraser-hopewell	Self
J N	Gannaway	Self
Ian	Garrard	Self
Paul	Gaskell	Self
Paul	Gaskin	Organisation - Solihull Amateur Radio Society
Mike	Gater	Self
Michael	Gee	Self
Dave	Gilligan	Self
J. P.	Gilliver	Self
Mike	Goodey	Self
Michael	Goodman	Self
	Gowen	Self
Michael	Granatt	Self
Iain	Grant	Self
David	Green	Self
Kenneth	Greenough	Self
Kenneth	Grover	Self
Paul	Gunther	Self
Michael	Hackford	Self
Brian	Hadley	Self
Tim	Hague	Self
Dale Alan	Haines	Self
Roland	Hall	Self
Jane	Hall	Self
Colin	Hall	Self
Ralph	Harkness	Self
Esther	Harper	Self
William	Harris	Self
Anthony	Harris	Self
Michael	Harris	Self
Robert	Harrison	Self
Matthew	Hartigan	Self
Stephen	Hartley	Self
Stephen	Haseldine	Self
Michael	Hastings	Self

Forename	Surname	Responding on behalf of
James	Hay	Self
Leslie	Hayward	Self
Andrew	Hearn	Self
Robert	Henderson	Self
Peter Nicholas	Henwood	Self
Peter	Herring	Self
Peter	Hicks	Self
Gareth	Hicks	Self
Paul	Higginson	Self - GW8IZR
David	Higgs	Self
Mark	Hill	Self
David	Hill	Self
Stephen	Hill	Self
Jon	Hirst	Self
Simon	Hodder	Self
Christopher		
Vincent	Hodgetts	Self
Brian	Hodgson	Self
Alan	Hodson	Self
Andrew	Holland	Self
E	Holt	Self
David	Honey	Self
Julian	Horn	Self
Peter	Horne	Self
Neil	Horton	Self
Tony	Hosking	Self
Peter	Howard	Organisation - Amateur Radio Users
Kim	Howe	Self
Paul	Howett	Self
Des	Howlett	Self
Tim	Hugill	Self - Licence G4FJK
John	Humphreys	Self
Martin	Hunt	Self
Michael	Hunt	Self
Reginald Claude	Hussey	Self
Alan	Hydes	Self
Malcolm	Hyman	Self
Michael	Isherwood	Self
Ian	Jackson	Self
Duncan	James	Self
Roger	Jarvis	Self
Lee	Jessup	Self
James	Jobe	Self
Martyn	Johnson	Self
Robert	Johnstone	Self
Richard	Jolliffe	Self
Mark	Jones	Self
Tony	Jones	Self

Forename	Surname	Responding on behalf of
JH	Jones	Self
Michael	Jones	Self
Robert	Jones	Self
George James	Kellaway	Self
Stewart	Kelly	Self
Roger	Kendall	Self
Mark	Kent	Self
Hugh	Kernohan	Self
Graham	Kimbell	Self
Chris	Kirby	Self
Tim	Kirby	Self
Dave	Kirkham	Self
Donald	Kirkwood	Milton Keynes RAYNET Group
Stephen	Knowles	Self
Dirk	Koopman	Self
Clive	Lambert- Hutchinson	Self
Carl	Langley	Self
Clifford	Lawrence	Self
Philip	Lawson	Self
Harry	Leach	Self
Jamie	Lewis	Self
Marc	Litchman	Self
Martin	Lovatt	Self
Peter	Love	Self
Ian	Lowe	Self
Iain	Macalister	Self
Alan	Macdonald	Self
Ian	Macdonald	Self
Alistair	Mackay	Self
	March	Self
John	Marriott	Self
Mark	Marsden	Self
Andrew	Martin	Self
Dennis	Martin	Self
Noel	Matthews	Self
Philip	Mayer	Self
Gerard	Mc Laughlin	Self
Ian	Mccarthy	Self
Callum	Mccormick	Self
John	Mccullagh	Self
Gerald	Mcgowan	Self
Paul	Mcgowan	Self
James	Mcinnis-boylan	Self
Robert T.	Mcknight	Self
Roger	Mcminn	Self
Kim	Medley	Self
Alan	Melia	Self

Forename	Surname	Responding on behalf of
Pete	Milsom	Self
Frank	Mitchell	Self
T	Mitchell	Self
Anthony	Mobbs	Self - Norfolk County Raynet
Iain	Moffat	Self
Raymond	Moore	Self
Geoffrey	Morgan	Self
Guy	Morgan	Self
Andrew	Morgan	Self
Bruce	Morris	Self
Phillip	Morris	Self
Geoff	Morris	Self
T R	Mortimer	Self
Gary	Morton	Self
Peter	Morys	Self
Ron	Mount	Self
Andrew	Mulholland	Self
Peter	Munson	Self
Brian	Murfitt	Self
John	Muzyka	Self
Nigel	Newby	Self
Antony	Nightingale	Self
John	Nunn	Self
Brian	Oldford	Self
Kenneth	O'reilly	Self
Alun	Palmer	Self
Bernard	Park	Self
Lawrence	Parkes	Self
Paul	Pasquet	Self
Gordon	Paterson	Self
Christopher	Peacock	Self
Gerald	Peck	Self
David	Penny	Self
David	Perry	Self
Richard	Perzyna	Self
Roy Edwin John	Peters	Self
Christopher	Pettitt	Self
David	Pick	Self
John	Pink	Self
Robin	Powell	Self
David	Pratt	Self
James	Preece	Self
David	Price	Self
Ronald	Price	Self
Stephen	Prior	Self
Kenneth Ian	Pritchard	Self
Michael	Pugh	Self - G4VPD

Forename	Surname	Responding on behalf of
Kevan	Pugh	Self
Stephen	Purser	Self
Mark	Rabel	Self
John	Rabson	Self
Keith	Radford	Self
John Edward	Randall	Self
John	Rankin	Self
Jim	Ratter	Self
Tom	Read	Self
David	Redman	Self
Colin	Redwood	Self
Paul	Reed	Self
Robert	Rees	Self
Adrian	Rees	Self
Alan	Reeves	Self
Niall	Reilly	Self
Clive	Reynolds	Self
Stephen	Rhenius	Self
Stuart	Richardson	Self
Stuart	Richardsonstuart	Self
Adrian	Riddick (m0rdi)	Self
Peter	Ridley	Self
Vincent	Robinson	Self
John	Rogers	Self
John	Rogers	Self
Stewart	Rolfe	Self
Hugh	Rooms	Self
Philip	Rose	Self
Donald	Ross	Self
Andrew	Rowland-stuart	Self
Edward	Rule	Self
Michael	Ruttenberg	Self
David	Sadler-lockwood	Organisation - Wakefield & District Radio Society
Adam	Sampson	Self
Neil	Sanderson	Self
John	Sanderson	Self
Colin	Santer	Self
Andrew	Scott	Self
Russ	Scully	Self
John	Seager	Self
David	Shaw	Self
Ian	Shepherd	Self
Michael	Shread	Self
Guy	Simmons	Self
David	Simmons	Self
Pete	Sipple	Self
Frank	Skillington	Self

Forename	Surname	Responding on behalf of
Stephen	Slater	Self
George	Smart	Self
Christopher	Smart	Self
David	Smith	Self
David	Smith	SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS (TA) ASSOCIATION
James	Smith	Self
Dominic	Smith	Self
Jeffrey	Smith	Self
Lawrence	Smith	Self
Julian	Smith	Self
David	Smith	Self
Michael	Smith	Self
Michael	Spencer	Self
Edmund	Spicer	Self
Ray	Spreadbury	Self
Richard	Stanley	None
Reginald	Stevens	Self
Andrew	Stevenson	Self
Steve	Stewart	Self
Andy	Talbot	Self
Andy	Talbot	Self
Ray	Tarling	Self
David	Taylor	Self
Simon	Taylor	Self
Andrew	Thomas	Self
Thomas Noel	Thompson	Self
Robin	Thompson	Self
Philip	Thompson	Self
Rob	Thomson	Self
Peter	Thomson	Self
Nicholas	Tile	Self
Stephen	Tompsett	Self
Peter	Torry	Self
Nicholas	Totterdell	Self
Nicholas	Totterdell	Organisation - Hallam DX Group
William	Tracey	Self
Chris	Tran	Self
Daniel	Trudgian	Self
Conor	Turton	Self
John	Tyler	Self
Martyn	Vincent	Self
David	Wade	Self
John	Wakefield	Self
Barry	Walker	n/a
Leonard Andrew	Walton	Self
John	Warburton	Self
Vivienne	Watson	Self

Forename	Surname	Responding on behalf of
Simon	Watts	Self
Jack	Weber	Self
Alastair	Weller	Self
Michael	Wells	Self
John	West	Self
Roger	Western	Self
Martin	Wheeler	Self - UK Amateur Radio Station G5FM
Jon	Wheeler	Self
Robert	Whelan	Self
Ian	White	Self
Jack	White	Self
Jim	Whiteside	Self
Neil	Whiting	Self
Gerard	Whitney	Self
Martyn	Whyte	Self
David	Williams	Self
Dave	Williams	Self
Philip	Willis	Self
John	Wilson	Self
Frank	Wilson	Self
Simone	Wilson	Self
Chris	Wiseman	Self
Antony Adrian	Wood	Self
Yvette Lesley	Wood	Self
Lawrence	Woolf	Self
Noel	Woolrych	Self
Julian	Woolvin	Self
Louise	Wright	Self
Thomas	Wylie	Self
Patrick	Xavier	Self
Patrick	Xavier Mw0xap	Self
Alan	Yarker	Self
Alan B	Yarker	Self

Annex 2

The amended Licence document

Amateur Radio Licence Licence de radio amateur Amateurfunklizenz

United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands & the Isle of Man Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, les Iles Anglo-Normandes et l'Île de Man Vereinigte Königreich von Großbritannien und Nordirland, die Kanalinseln und die Isle of Man

Wireless Telegraphy Act
2006 Législation sur la télégraphie sans fil 2006
Gesetz über drahtlose Telegrafie 2006

Section 1

Licence details
Renseignements sur la licence
Lizenzdetails

Licence class Classe de licence Lizenzklasse	
CEPT equivalent licence class Classe de licence CEPT équivalente Entsprechende CEPT-Klasse	
Licensee's name Nom du titulaire Name des Lizenzinhabers	<i>[Licensee's Name] insofar as he/she represents [name of Club].</i>
Callsign Indicatif d'appel Rufzeichen	
Mailing address Adresse postale Postanschrift	
Main Station Address Adresse de station principale Hauptstationsanschrift	
Issue date Date de délivrance Ausstellungsdatum	
First issue date Première date de délivrance Erstausstellungsdatum	

Licence number Numéro de licence Lizenznummer	
--	--

This Licence, issued by the Office of Communications (“Ofcom”) on the issue date specified above, authorises the holder named above (“the Licensee”) to establish and use stations or install or use radio transmitting and receiving apparatus for wireless telegraphy (the “Radio Equipment”) in accordance with the terms, conditions and limitations set out in Section 2 of this Licence.



If this Licence is a Full Licence then the Licensee shall also be authorised to operate in countries which have implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 in accordance with Clause 2(1)(b) of Section 2¹⁸.

This Licence shall be kept at the Main Station Address unless the Licensee is operating in a CEPT country which has implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 in which case the Licence may be required for proof of permission to operate (as required by Clause 16(1)(b) of Section 2).

In addition to terms defined elsewhere in this Licence, the definitions and other provisions in Clause 17 of Section 2 apply throughout this Licence, unless the contrary intention appears.

If this Licence is a Full (Reciprocal) Licence or a Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence then it has been issued under a reciprocal agreement between Ofcom and the Licensee's home (non-UK) licensing administration rather than on the production of proof of the qualification normally recognised by Ofcom. It is not recommended that a Full (Reciprocal) Licence or a Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence is used as a basis for the issue of further licences under reciprocal arrangements by other (non-UK) licensing administrations.

La présente licence, délivrée par l'Office of Communications ("Ofcom") à la date de délivrance mentionnée plus haut, autorise le titulaire susnommé ("le titulaire") à établir et à utiliser des stations ou à installer ou utiliser des postes radio-émetteurs ou radio-récepteurs de télégraphie sans fil (l' "équipement radio") en conformité avec les modalités, les conditions et les limites précisées à la section 2 de la présente licence.

Si la présente licence est une "Full Licence", le titulaire est autorisé à opérer dans les pays qui ont mis en oeuvre la recommandation T/R 61-01 du CEPT en conformité avec la clause 2(1)(b) de la section 2¹.

La présente licence sera conservée à l'adresse de station principale sauf si le titulaire opère dans un pays CEPT qui a mis en oeuvre la recommandation T/R 61-01 du CEPT, auquel cas la licence peut être demandée comme preuve de l'autorisation à opérer (selon les exigences de la clause 16(1)(b) de la section 2).

Outre les termes définis ailleurs dans la présente licence, les définitions et autres dispositions de la clause 17 de la section 2 s'appliquent à toute cette licence, sauf mention contraire.

Si la présente licence est une licence complète (bilatérale) ou une "Full (Reciprocal) Licence" ou une "Full (Temporary reciprocal) Licence", elle a donc été délivrée dans le cadre d'un accord bilatéral entre l'Ofcom et l'administration chargée de délivrer les licences dans le pays du titulaire (autre que le Royaume-uni) plutôt que sur la présentation de la preuve de la qualification normalement reconnue par l'Ofcom. Il n'est pas recommandé d'utiliser une "Full

¹⁸ A list of countries that have implemented T/R 61-01 is available from the European Radiocommunications Office website at <http://www.ero.dk/>

Une liste des pays ayant mis en oeuvre T/R 61-01 est disponible sur le site de l'European Radiocommunications Office à <http://www.ero.dk/>

Eine Liste der Länder, welche T/R 61-01 implementiert haben, sind auf Internetseite des Europäischen Radiokommunikationsbüros verfügbar unter <http://www.ero.dk/>.

(Reciprocal) Licence” ou une “Full (Temporary reciprocal) Licence” comme base de délivrance de nouvelles licences dans le cadre d'accords bilatéraux avec les administrations chargées de délivrer les licences dans les pays autres (que le Royaume- Uni).

Die vorliegende Lizenz, die an dem oben angegebenen Datum von der britischen Medienaufsichtsbehörde „Ofcom“ (Office of Communications) erteilt wurde, berechtigt den oben genannten Inhaber („Lizenzinhaber“) zum Einrichten und Benutzen von Stationen oder zum Installieren oder Benutzen von Funksende- und -empfangsgeräten für drahtlose Telegrafie („Funkausrüstung“) gemäß den in Teil 2 dieser Lizenz dargelegten Vorschriften, Bedingungen und Beschränkungen.

Handelt es sich bei dieser Lizenz um eine „Full Licence“, dann ist der Lizenzinhaber auch in Ländern, die die CEPT-Empfehlung T/R 61-01 gemäß Paragraph 2(1)(b) von Teil 2¹ anwenden, zum Abwickeln von Funkverkehr berechtigt.

Diese Lizenz ist an der Anschrift der Hauptstation aufzubewahren, sofern der Lizenzinhaber nicht in einem CEPT-Land Funkverkehr abwickelt, das CEPT-Empfehlung T/R 61-01 anwendet. In diesem Fall ist die Lizenz eventuell als Nachweis der Betriebsgenehmigung erforderlich (wie in Paragraph 16(1)(b) von Teil 2 vorgeschrieben).

Zusätzlich zu den an anderer Stelle in dieser Lizenz definierten Bedingungen gelten die Definitionen und sonstigen Bestimmungen in Paragraph 17 von Teil 2 für die gesamte Lizenz, wenn nicht die gegenteilige Absicht zum Ausdruck gebracht wird.

Handelt es sich bei dieser Lizenz um eine „Full (Reciprocal) Licence“ oder eine „Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence“, dann wurde sie im Rahmen eines Gegenseitigkeitsabkommens zwischen Ofcom und der eigenen (nichtbritischen) Lizenzierungsbehörde des Lizenzinhabers erteilt anstatt auf Vorlage des von Ofcom normalerweise akzeptierten Nachweises der Qualifizierung. Eine „Full (Reciprocal)“-Lizenz oder „Full (Temporary Reciprocal)“-Lizenz sollte nicht als Basis für die Erteilung weiterer Lizenzen im Rahmen von Gegenseitigkeitsabkommen durch andere (nichtbritische) Lizenzierungsbehörden verwendet werden.

Section 2

Terms, conditions and limitations

1. Purpose

1(1) The Licensee shall ensure that the Radio Equipment is only used:

- (a) for the purpose of self-training in radio communications, including conducting technical investigations; and
- (b) as a leisure activity and not for commercial purposes of any kind.

1(2) The Licensee may use or permit the use of the Radio Equipment by a member of a User Service during any operation conducted by a User Service or during any exercise relating to such an operation in each case for the purpose of sending Messages on behalf of the User Service.

1(3) The Licensee may use the Radio Equipment to assist with communications in times of disaster or national or international emergency.

2. Location

2(1) The Licensee may only operate the Radio Equipment in the United Kingdom (including its territorial seas) subject to sub-clauses (a) – (c):

- (a) Where this Licence is a Full Licence only, and unless it is a Full (Club) or Temporary Licence, the Licensee may operate the Radio Equipment from a Maritime Mobile location;
- (b) Where this Licence is a Full Licence only, and unless it is a Full (Club) or Temporary Licence, the Licensee may operate the Radio Equipment in countries which have implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01.
- (c) The Radio Equipment may not be established or used in any Aircraft or Airborne Vehicle.

2(2) The Licensee shall use the following appropriate Regional Secondary Locator after the United Kingdom Callsign prefix “G”, “M” or “2” as specified in Section 1, when identifying the Radio Equipment in accordance with Clause 13(1):

- (a) England - No Regional Secondary Locator;
- (b) Guernsey - “U”;
- (c) Isle of Man - “D”;
- (d) Jersey - “J”;
- (e) Northern Ireland - “I”;
- (f) Scotland - “M”;
- (g) Wales - “W”.

2(3) If the Callsign specified in Section 1 begins with the number “2”, the provisions of Clause 2(2) shall apply with the addition that when used in England, the Secondary Locator “E” shall be used.

3. Operators and qualifications

3(1) Subject to Clauses 1(2), 3(2) and 3(3), the Licensee shall ensure that the Radio Equipment shall only be operated by the Licensee personally and by no other persons.

3(2) The Licensee may permit the operation of the Radio Equipment by a person who holds a current United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence provided that any such operation of the Radio Equipment is carried out in the presence of and under the direct supervision of the Licensee and that such persons are made aware of, and of the requirement to comply with, the terms, conditions and limitations of this Licence.

3(3) Only where this Licence is a Full Licence or a Full (Club) Licence may the Licensee also permit the operation of the Radio Equipment:

- (a) by a person on a Recognised Foundation Training Course; or
- (b) by a non-UK person who holds a current radio amateur licence issued by any other country,
- (c) by any person:
 - I. who does not fall within Clause 3(3)(a) or (b);
 - II. whom the Licensee has reasonable grounds to believe is not a Disqualified Person; and
 - III. who holds a Radio Amateurs' Examination Pass Certificate recognised by Ofcom.

provided that, in each case, any such operation of the Radio Equipment is carried out in the presence of and under the direct supervision of the Licensee and that such persons are made aware of, and of the requirement to comply with, the terms, conditions and limitations of this Licence.

3(4) Only where this Licence is a Full Licence may the Licensee permit a non-licensed person to send a Message using the Radio Equipment provided that the Radio Equipment is operated by the Licensee.

3(5) Only where this Licence is a Full (Club) Licence issued to the Licensee for use on behalf of a Club, may the Licensee:

- (a) authorise any Club member who holds their own separate Full Licence to use and supervise the operation of the Radio Equipment on the Licensee's behalf under this Licence;
- (b) permit a non-licensed person to send a Message using the Radio Equipment provided the Radio Equipment is operated by the Licensee or by a Club member who holds their own separate Full Licence,

provided that, in each case, such persons are made aware of, and of the requirement to comply with, the terms, conditions and limitations of this Licence.

4 Variation and revocation

4(1) Subject to Clause 4(5), this Licence shall continue in force until revoked by Ofcom in accordance with Clause 4(2) or surrendered by the Licensee.

4(2) Pursuant to schedule 1, paragraph 8 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 (the "Act") Ofcom may not revoke this Licence under schedule 1, paragraph 6 of the Act except:

- (a) at the request of, or with the consent of, the Licensee;
- (b) if there has been a breach of any of the terms, conditions or limitations of the Licence;
- (c) in accordance with schedule 1, paragraph 8(5) of the Act;

- (d) if it appears to Ofcom to be necessary or expedient to revoke the Licence for the purposes of complying with a direction by the Secretary of State given to Ofcom under section 5 of the Act;
- (e) for reasons related to the management of the radio spectrum, provided that in such cases the power to revoke may only be exercised after first giving reasonable notice to Licensees;
- (f) where this Licence is a Paper Licence, for failure by the Licensee to pay the Licence Fee on or before the date of issue of this Licence;
- (g) where this is a Full (Club) Licence, Ofcom is satisfied that the Licensee no longer represents the club; or
- (h) where the Licensee has been convicted of an offence under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts.

4(3) Where Ofcom exercises its power to revoke or vary the Licence in accordance with schedule 1, paragraph 6 of the Act, the Licensee shall be notified in writing, or by email, or by a general notice. Any general notices will be posted on the Ofcom website¹⁹.

4(4) Ofcom reserves the right to publish the Callsign of the Licensee if the Licence is revoked.

4(5) Ofcom may ~~The word "automatically" has been removed here.~~ revoke this Licence five years after the later of:

- (a) the date on which the Licensee last notifies Ofcom that the Licensee wishes to amend any of the details set out in Section 1 of the Licence; or
- (b) the date on which the Licensee last confirms to Ofcom that the details set out in Section 1 of the Licence are still valid.²⁰

4(6) In relation to the following bands:

- (a) 2310 to 2350 MHz;
- (b) 2390 to 2400 MHz; and
- (c) 3400 to 3410 MHz.

Ofcom may vary this licence for reasons related to interference management after first giving reasonable notice of three months.

5 Modification, restriction and closedown

5(1) A person authorised by Ofcom may require the Radio Equipment, or any part thereof, to be modified or restricted in use, or temporarily or permanently closed down with immediate effect if, in the reasonable opinion of the person authorised by Ofcom:

- (a) a breach of this Licence has occurred; and/or
- (b) the use of the Radio Equipment is causing or contributing to Undue Interference to the authorised use of other radio equipment.

5(2) Ofcom may require the Radio Equipment to be modified or restricted in use, or temporarily closed down either immediately or on the expiry of such period as may be specified in the event of a national or local state of emergency being declared. Ofcom may only exercise this power after a written notice is served on the Licensee or a general notice is published. Any general notices will be posted on the Ofcom website.

5(3) When operating the Radio Equipment from a Maritime Mobile location, the Licensee

¹⁹ www.ofcom.org.uk

²⁰ For guidance please refer to note (i) to this Licence.

shall cease to operate the Radio Equipment on the demand of the Vessel's master.

6 Changes

6(1) This Licence is personal to the Licensee and may not be transferred.

6(2) The Licensee must give immediate notice to Ofcom either in writing or by means of Ofcom's on-line licensing system of any change to the Licensee's name, Main Station Address (or mailing address if different) from that recorded in this Licence.

6(3) By no later than five years after the date of issue of this Licence, unless during that five year period the Licensee has given notice to Ofcom of any change to any of the Licensee's details as set out in Section 1 of the Licence in accordance with Clause 6(2), the Licensee must confirm to Ofcom that the details set out in Section 1 of this Licence remain current and accurate. The Licensee must make a further confirmation to Ofcom once every five years from the later of:

- (a) the date on which the Licensee last confirms to Ofcom that the details set out in Section 1 of this Licence remain current and accurate; and
- (b) the date on which the Licensee last gives notice to Ofcom of any change to the Licensee's details in accordance with Clause 6(2),

unless during that five year period the Licensee has already given notice to Ofcom of a change to any of the Licensee's details set out in Section 1 in accordance with Clause 6(2), in which case the subsequent five year period will be calculated from the date on which the Licensee gave that notice. Failure to do so may lead to the revocation of this Licence in accordance with Clause 4(5).

7 Equipment

7(1) The Licensee shall ensure that:

- (a) the emitted frequency of the apparatus comprised in the Radio Equipment is as stable and as free from Unwanted Emissions as the state of technical development for amateur radio apparatus reasonably permits; and
- (b) whatever class of emission is in use, the bandwidth occupied by the emission is such that not more than 1% of the mean power of the transmission falls outside the nominal modulated carrier bandwidth²¹.

7(2) Where this Licence is a Foundation Licence, the Licensee shall only use commercially available Radio Equipment which satisfies IR 2028. Foundation Licence holders may also use Radio Equipment constructed using commercially available kits which satisfy IR 2028.

7(3) Notwithstanding any other terms of this Licence, the Licensee shall ensure that the Radio Equipment is designed, constructed, maintained and used so that its use does not cause any Undue Interference to any wireless telegraphy.

7(4) If any Undue Interference to wireless telegraphy is caused by the radiation of Unwanted Emissions from the Radio Equipment, then the Licensee shall suppress the Unwanted Emissions to the degree satisfactory to Ofcom.

7(5) The Licensee shall conduct tests from time to time to ensure that the requirements set out in this Clause 7 are met.

7(6) In order to reduce the likelihood of causing Undue Interference, the Licensee shall

²¹ Please refer to note (a) to this Licence.

ensure that the Radio Equipment is capable of receiving Messages on the same frequencies and with the same classes of emission in use for the transmission of Messages by the Radio Equipment.

8 Access and inspection

8(1) The Licensee shall permit any person authorised by Ofcom:

- (a) to inspect the Licence; and
- (b) to have access to the Radio Equipment for the purposes of inspection, examination and testing,

at any and all reasonable times or, when in the reasonable opinion of that person an urgent situation exists, at any time to ensure that the Radio Equipment is being used in accordance with the terms of this Licence.

9 Limitations

9(1) Each of the limitations set out in this Clause 9 are without prejudice to the provisions of Clause 1 of this Licence.

9(2) When operating the Radio Equipment the Licensee shall:

- (a) only use the frequency bands specified in Schedule 1, subject to the limitations set out in that Schedule;
- (b) only use a power level relating to those frequency bands which does not exceed the maximum power level specified in Schedule 1; and
- (c) take account of any other limitations set out in Schedule 1 which apply to the class of Licence held by the Licensee.

9(3) Before operating the Radio Equipment on a Vessel, the Licensee shall install, use or make changes to the Radio Equipment only with the written permission of the Vessel's Master. **[Author's note: Previous Clause 9(3) now amalgamated into Clause 2 (seen Clause 2(1)(c)). Following Clauses renumbered.]**

9(4) Whilst operating the Radio Equipment on a Vessel, the Licensee shall observe radio silence on the advice of the Vessel's Master.

9(5) When the Licensee operates the Radio Equipment on a Vessel in international waters, use of the radio spectrum shall continue to be made in accordance with Schedule 1, except that the Licensee shall use only those frequency bands which, in accordance with the Radio Regulations, have an allocation to the amateur service in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) region being visited.

9(6) The Licensee may receive Messages from an overseas amateur or from a UK Amateur duly authorised by Ofcom on a frequency band not specified in Schedule 1 but the Licensee may only transmit on a band specified in Schedule 1 which is authorised under Clause 9(2).

9(7) The Licensee shall comply with all relevant statutory enactments including, without limitation, the Wireless Telegraphy Acts.

10 Unattended and remote control operation

10(1) The Licensee may conduct Unattended Operation of Radio Equipment provided that any such operation is consistent with the terms of this Licence. Additional restrictions which apply to the Unattended Operation of Beacons are specified in Schedule 2 to this Licence.

10(2) Subject to Clause 10(3), the Licensee may also conduct Remote Control Operation of Radio Equipment (including, for the avoidance of doubt, Beacons) provided that any such operation is consistent with the terms of this Licence.

10(3) This Clause 10 does not permit the Licensee to install Radio Equipment capable of Remote Control Operation for general unsupervised use by other Amateurs.

10(4) Any communication links²² used to control the Radio Equipment or to carry Messages to or from the Radio Equipment in accordance with Clause 10(2) must be adequately secure so as to ensure compliance with Clause 3 of this Licence. Any security measures must be consistent with Clause 11(2) of this Licence.

10(5) The use of any such communication links referred to in Clause 10(4) must be failsafe such that any failure will not result in unintended transmissions or any transmissions of a type not permitted by this Licence.

10(6) If this Licence is a Foundation Licence or an Intermediate Licence, and the Licensee wishes to establish communication links to operate the Radio Equipment in accordance with Clause 10(4), then the Licensee may only do so using wireless communication links and the Licensee may only use the amateur band allocations detailed in Schedule 1⁶ to operate those links. Any such communications links shall be subject to a maximum power level of 500 mW pep e.r.p.

10(7) Only where this Licence is a Full Licence, Full (Reciprocal) Licence, Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence or a Full (Club) Licence, the Licensee may make use of any communications links (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the amateur band allocations detailed in Schedule 1²³) to establish the wireless communication links referred to in Clause 10(4).

11 Messages

11(1) The Licensee shall be permitted to use the Radio Equipment to discuss any topics of mutual interest with other Amateurs, and to seek to receive and impart any information and any ideas²⁴.

11(2) Unless the Radio Equipment is being used for the purposes of clauses 1(2) or 1(3) in the UK:

- (a) Messages sent from the station shall only be addressed to other Amateurs or to the stations of those Amateurs;
- (b) Messages sent from the station shall not be encrypted for the purposes of rendering the Message unintelligible to other radio spectrum users.

11(3) The Licensee may use codes and abbreviations for communications as long as they do not obscure or confuse the meaning of the Message.

11(4) The Licensee shall not send Messages (whether directly or for onwards transmission by another station) for general reception other than:

- (a) initial calls; or
- (b) to groups or networks ("nets") of three or more Amateurs as long as communication is first established separately with at least one Amateur in any such group;
- (c) Messages transmitted via a mailbox or bulletin board for reception by Amateurs.

²² Please refer to note (f) to this Licence

²³ Please refer to note (g) to this Licence

²⁴ Please refer to note (h) to this Licence.

12 Log

12(1) For the purposes of any interference investigation, to determine compliance with the terms, conditions and limitations of this Licence, or for any other matter concerning the enforcement of any relevant legislation, the Licensee shall at the request of a person authorised by Ofcom, keep a permanent record (a "log") of such matters concerning the operation of the Radio Equipment, over such period, and in such form, as the authorised person may require.

12(2) When operating the Radio Equipment from a Vessel, the Licensee shall, at the request of the Vessel's master, keep a log of such matters concerning the operation of the Radio Equipment as the master may require.

13 Identification

13(1) The Licensee, or, if this Licence is a Full Licence, then any other authorised person who uses the Radio Equipment, shall ensure that:

- (a) the station is clearly identifiable at all times;
- (b) the Callsign is transmitted as frequently as is practicable during transmissions, unless the specific requirements of Note (g) to the Notes to Schedule 1 of this Licence apply; and
- (c) the Callsign is given in voice or other appropriate format consistent with the mode of operation.

14 Recorded or retransmitted Messages

14(1) The Licensee may record and retransmit Messages addressed to the Licensee received from other Amateurs:

- (a) with whom the Licensee is in direct communication; or
- (b) which are intended for retransmission to a specified Amateur.

14(2) When recording and retransmitting the Message of another Amateur, if the Licensee also records and retransmits the Callsign of that Amateur, then the Licensee shall transmit the Callsign in such a way that the origin of the Message and the origin of the retransmission are clear.

15 Fees

The Licensee shall pay to Ofcom the relevant sums as provided in section 12 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 and the regulations made thereunder.

16 Operation by the Licensee in CEPT countries

16(1) Where the Licensee is authorised to operate abroad in accordance with Clause 2(1)(b), the Licensee shall:

- (a) comply with the requirements applicable to the use of wireless telegraphy apparatus at the location of operation in the host country;
- (b) present this Licence upon request to the relevant supervisory authorities in the host country;
- (c) unless instructed otherwise by the host country, use the Callsign specified in Section 1 of this Licence after the appropriate host country Callsign prefix.

[Author's note: Previous Clause 16(1) now amalgamated into Clause 2(1)(b).]

17 Interpretation

17(1) In this Licence, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Act" means the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006;
 - (b) "Alternative Address" means a fixed postal address in the United Kingdom other than the Main Station Address;
 - (c) "Aircraft" and "Airborne Vehicles" includes full size and models and also includes balloons whether tethered or free;
 - (d) "Amateur" means a holder of a United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence;
- [Author's note: The definition of 'At Sea' has now been removed.]**
- (e) "Beacon" means automatic transmitting only Radio Equipment which is operated by the Licensee in accordance with Clause 10 and Schedule 2 of this Licence;
 - (f) "Callsign" means the unique group of alphanumeric characters specified in Section 1 of this Licence and used to identify the Radio Equipment in accordance with ITU Radio Regulations;
 - (g) "CEPT" means the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations;
 - (h) "Club" means an amateur radio club;
 - (i) "Disqualified Person" means any person:
 - I. whose United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence is currently revoked or varied as a result of revocation action;
 - II. whose last application for a United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence was refused as a result of revocation action; or
 - III. who, in the last six months, has been convicted of an offence under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts.
 - (j) "Foundation Licence" means a Licence issued to an Amateur who is the holder of a Radio Amateurs' Examination Pass Certificate which confirms that the holder has achieved the appropriate level of competence required by Ofcom to be issued with a Foundation Licence;
 - (k) "Full Licence" means a Licence issued to an Amateur who is the holder of a Radio Amateurs' Examination Pass Certificate which confirms that the holder has achieved the appropriate level of competence required by Ofcom to be issued with a Full Licence;
 - (l) "Full (Club) Licence" means a Licence issued to an Amateur who is the holder of a separate Full Licence and who represents a Club;
 - (m) "Full (Reciprocal) Licence" means a Licence issued to an Amateur who holds a Harmonised Amateur Radio Examination Certificate which confirms that the holder has achieved the appropriate level of competence required by Ofcom to be issued with a Full (Reciprocal) Licence;
 - (n) "Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence" means a licence issued to an Amateur who holds an amateur radio Licence issued by a foreign (non-UK) administration recognised by Ofcom and which confirms that the holder has achieved the appropriate level of competence required by Ofcom to be issued with a Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence;
 - (o) "Harmonised Amateur Radio Examination Certificate" means a certificate issued by a non-UK licensing administration as evidence that the holder has achieved a specified level of qualification consistent with the requirements of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02;
 - (p) "Inspect" means examine and test;
 - (q) "Intermediate Licence" means a licence issued to an Amateur who is the holder of a Radio Amateurs' Examination Pass Certificate which confirms that the holder has achieved the appropriate level of competence required by Ofcom to be issued with an Intermediate Licence;
 - (r) "Licence Fee" means the licence fee payable by the Licensee to Ofcom only where this Licence is a Paper Licence;
 - (s) "Licensee" means the holder of this Licence named in Section 1 of the Licence;
 - (t) "Main Station Address" means the main station address stated in Section 1 of this

Licence;

- (u) "Maritime Mobile" means the Radio Equipment is located on any Vessel at Sea;
 - (v) "Message" means a signal which conveys information to or from Radio Equipment operated by an Amateur in accordance with a United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence;
 - (w) "Mobile" means the Radio Equipment is located in the United Kingdom:
 - I. in or on any vehicle or conveyance;
 - II. on the person of the Licensee where the Licensee is a pedestrian; or
 - III. on any Vessel on Inland Waters;
 - (x) "Modifier" means the applicable Regional Secondary Locator and may also include a suffix in accordance with note (d) to this Licence;
 - (y) "Ofcom" means the Office of Communications;
 - (aa) "Paper Licence" means a Licence that is issued to the Licensee in paper form by Ofcom;
 - (bb) "Radio Amateurs' Examination Pass Certificate" means an original certificate issued by an examination body which is recognised by Ofcom which confirms that that person named on the certificate has achieved the level of competence required to hold either a Full, Intermediate or Foundation United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence;
 - (cc) "Radio Equipment" has the meaning given to it in Section 1 of this Licence;
 - (dd) "Recognised Foundation Training Course" means a training course which, if successfully completed, will lead to the person attending the course being issued with a Radio Amateurs' Examination Pass Certificate which confirms that that person has achieved the level of competence required by Ofcom to be issued with a Foundation Licence;
 - (ee) "Regional Secondary Locator" means a letter used by the Licensee to convey the location of the Radio Equipment in accordance with Clause 2(2) and note (c) to this Licence;
 - (ff) "Remote Control Operation" means Unattended Operation but where the Radio Equipment is operated by remote control, that is, where the Licensee has the ability to control the Radio Equipment from a different location to that where the Radio Equipment is located;
 - (gg) "Secretary of State" means the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry;
 - (hh) "Telecommunication Convention" and "Radio Regulations" mean the International Telecommunication Convention and the Radio Regulations annexed thereto and include any Convention or Regulation which may from time to time be enacted or brought into force in substitution for, in amendment of, or in addition to, the Telecommunication Convention or Radio Regulations;
 - (ii) "Temporary Licence" means a Licence which is issued to a radio amateur who is already licensed by a foreign (non-UK) licensing administration and who wishes to operate on a temporary basis in the UK. A UK Callsign will not be issued with a Temporary Licence;
 - (jj) "Temporary Location" means a fixed location in the United Kingdom which is not the Main Station Address or an Alternative Address;
- [Author's note: The definition of 'Tidal Water' has now been removed.]**
- (ll) "Unattended Operation" means the operation of Radio Equipment by the Licensee when the Licensee is in a different location to that where the Radio Equipment is located;
 - (mm) "Undue Interference" shall have the meaning given by Section 115 of the Act;
 - (nn) "United Kingdom" means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;
 - (oo) "United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence" means a Full, Intermediate, Foundation, Full (Reciprocal), Full (Temporary Reciprocal), or Full (Club) Amateur Radio Licence;
 - (pp) "Unwanted Emissions" means spurious emissions and out-of-band emissions as defined in the Radio Regulations;

- (qq) "User Service" means the British Red Cross, St John Ambulance, the St Andrew's Ambulance Association, the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, the Salvation Army, any Government Department, any 'Category 1' responder, and any Category 2 responder as defined in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004;
- (rr) "Vessel" means any floating structure which is capable of being manned;
- (ss) "Vessel at Sea" means a Vessel operating on the seaward side of the low-water line along the coastline as marked on large scale charts officially recognised by the relevant coastal state;
- (tt) "Vessel on Inland Waters" means a Vessel operating on the landward side of the low-water line along the coastline as marked on large scale charts officially recognised by the relevant coastal state; and
- (uu) "Wireless Telegraphy Acts" means the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 and the Wireless Telegraphy (Content of Transmission) Regulations 1988 as either of them have been or may be amended from time to time.

17(2) The Licence consists of Section 1 and Section 2 (which includes Schedule 1 and Schedule 2) together with the notes thereto, as any of them may be varied from time to time.

17(3) The headings in this Licence are for ease of reference only and shall not affect the interpretation of the Licence.

17(4) To the extent that they do not conflict with or are not inconsistent with any of the Clauses herein, the notes to the Schedules and the notes to the Licence are binding on the Licensee.

17(5) The Interpretation Act 1978 shall apply to this Licence as it applies to an Act of Parliament.

Notes to the licence

(a) The bandwidths of emissions should be such as to ensure the most efficient utilisation of the spectrum. In general this requires that bandwidths be kept at the lowest values which technology and the nature of the service permit. Where bandwidth-expansion techniques are used, the minimum spectral power density consistent with efficient spectrum utilisation should be employed.

(b) When telephony is used, the letters of the Callsign may be confirmed phonetically by the pronouncement of well-known words of which the initial letters are the same as those in the Callsign. It is recommended that the phonetic alphabet contained in Appendix 14 of the Radio Regulations be used:

A	Alpha	J	Juliet	S	Sierra
B	Bravo	K	Kilo	T	Tango
C	Charlie	L	Lima	U	Uniform
D	Delta	M	Mike	V	Victor
E	Echo	N	November	W	Whiskey
F	Foxtrot	O	Oscar	X	X-ray
G	Golf	P	Papa	Y	Yankee
H	Hotel	Q	Quebec	Z	Zulu
I	India	R	Romeo		

(c) If the Radio Equipment is used solely by a Club then the following Regional Secondary Locators may be used instead of those described in Clause 2(2):

- I. England - "X";
- II. Guernsey - "P";
- III. Isle of Man - "T";
- IV. Jersey - "H";
- V. Northern Ireland - "N";

- VI. Scotland - "S";
- VII. Wales - "C".

(d) When operating at locations other than the Main Station Address, it is recommended that the following suffixes be used:

- I. If the Licensee operates the Radio Equipment at an Alternative Address, the Licensee may use the suffix "/A" with the Callsign;
- II. If the Licensee operates the Radio Equipment at a Temporary Location, the Licensee may use the suffix "/P" with the Callsign;
- III. If the Licensee operates the Radio Equipment from a Mobile location, the Licensee may use the suffix "/M" with the Callsign;
- IV. If the Licensee operates the Radio Equipment from a Maritime Mobile location, the Licensee may use the suffix "/MM" with the Callsign.

(e) When the location of the Radio Equipment is given, it is recommended that one of the following location identifiers be used:

- I. the full postcode;
- II. latitude and longitude in degrees and minutes;
- III. National Grid Reference correct to six figures;
- IV. International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) locator to six characters; or
- V. the address or other geographical description correct to 5 km.

(f) When considering the use of communication links referred to in Clause 10(4) of this Licence, it is the Licensee's responsibility to ensure that the Licensee is duly authorised to use the communications link for this purpose. When considering the use of public communications links, it is the Licensee's responsibility to ensure that any such use would be consistent with the terms and conditions of the service provider.

(g) When considering the use of the amateur band allocations detailed in Schedule 1 to establish the communication links referred to in Clause 10(4) of this Licence, the Licensee should only use band allocations above 30 MHz to establish these communications links.

(h) The Wireless Telegraphy (Content of Transmission) Regulations 1988 make it an offence to use any station for wireless telegraphy or any wireless telegraphy apparatus to send a message, communication or other matter in whatever form that is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character.

(i) In order to avoid the Licence being revoked, by no later than five years after the date of issue of this Licence, the Licensee must either notify Ofcom of a change of the Licensee's details in Section 1 of the Licence or confirm to Ofcom that the details set out in Section 1 of the Licence are still valid. Unless the Licensee makes a further notification or confirmation to Ofcom once every five years from the last date of notification or confirmation, then the Licence will be revoked.

Schedule 1

Where this Licence is a Foundation Licence, the Licensee shall only be permitted to operate the Radio Equipment using the frequency bands and power levels set out in Table A of this Schedule 1.

Where this Licence is an Intermediate Licence, the Licensee shall only be permitted to operate the Radio Equipment using the frequency bands and power levels set out in Table B of this Schedule 1.

Where this Licence is either a Full Licence, a Full (Reciprocal) Licence, a Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence or a Full (Club) Licence, the Licensee shall only be permitted to operate the Radio Equipment using the frequency bands and power levels set out in Table C of this Schedule 1.

Table A**Foundation Licence Parameters**

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)
0.1357-0.1378	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK.	Not allocated	1W (0 dBW) e.r.p.
1.810-1.830	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK.	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
1.830-1.850	Primary	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
1.850-2.000	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK.	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
3.500-3.800	Primary. Shared with other services	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
7.000-7.100	Primary	Primary	10W (10 dBW)
7.100-7.200	<i>Primary</i> . Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK. [Author's note: Status changed at the World Radio Conference 2012.]	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
10.100-10.150	Secondary	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
14.000-14.250	Primary	Primary	10W (10 dBW)
14.250-14.350	Primary	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
18.068-18.168	Primary	Primary	10W (10 dBW)
21.000-21.450	Primary	Primary	10W (10 dBW)
24.890-24.990	Primary	Primary	10W (10 dBW)
28.000-29.700	Primary	Primary	10W (10 dBW)
50.00-51.00	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
51.00-52.00	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
70.00-70.50	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
144.0-146.0	Primary	Primary	10W (10 dBW)
430.0-431.0	Secondary	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW) e.r.p.
431.0-432.0	Secondary. Not available for use within 100km radius of Charing Cross, London (51°30'30"N, 00°07'24"W)	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW) e.r.p.
432.0-435.0	Secondary	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
435.0-438.0	Secondary	Secondary	10W (10 dBW)
438.0-440.0	Secondary	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)
10000-10125	Secondary	Not allocated	1W (0 dBW)
10225-10450	Secondary	Not allocated	1W (0 dBW)
10450-10475	Secondary	Secondary	1W (0 dBW)
10475-10500	Not allocated	Secondary	1W (0 dBW)

Table B

[Author's note: The following frequency bands have been removed for the purposes of the PSSR Statement:

- 2350 -2390 MHz
- 3410 -3475 MHz]

Intermediate Licence Parameters

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)
0.1357-0.1378	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK.	Not allocated	1W (0 dBW) e.r.p.
1.810-1.830	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
1.830-1.850	Primary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
1.850-2.000	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated	32W (15 dBW)
3.500-3.800	Primary. Shared with other services	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
7.000-7.100	Primary	Primary	50W (17 dBW)
7.100-7.200	<i>Primary.</i> Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK [Author's note: Status changed at the World Radio Conference 2012]	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
10.100-10.150	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
14.000-14.250	Primary	Primary	50W (17 dBW)
14.250-14.350	Primary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
18.068-18.168	Primary	Primary	50W (17 dBW)
21.000-21.450	Primary	Primary	50W (17 dBW)
24.890-24.990	Primary	Primary	50W (17 dBW)
28.000-29.700	Primary	Primary	50W (17 dBW)
50.00-51.00	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
51.00-52.00	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
70.00-70.50	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
144.0-146.0	Primary	Primary	50W (17 dBW)
430.0-431.0	Secondary	Not allocated	40W (16 dBW) e.r.p.
431.0-432.0	Secondary. Not available for use within 100km radius of Charing Cross, London (51°30'30"N, 00°07'24"W)	Not allocated	40W (16 dBW) e.r.p.
432.0-435.0	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
435.0-438.0	Secondary	Secondary	50W (17 dBW)
438.0-440.0	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
1240-1260	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
1260-1270	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only	50W (17 dBW)
1270-1325	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
2310-2350 [Author's note: Changed for purposes of the PSSR Statement.]	<i>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</i>	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
2390-2400 [Author's note: Changed for purposes of the PSSR Statement.]	<i>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</i>	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)

2400-2450	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	50W (17 dBW)
3400-3410 [Author's note: Changed for purposes of the PSSR Statement.]	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
5650-5670	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only	50W (17 dBW)

Intermediate Licence Parameters (continued)

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)
5670-5680	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
5755-5765	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
5820-5830	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
5830-5850	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. Space to Earth only.	50W (17 dBW)
10000-10125	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
10225-10450	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
10450-10475	Secondary	Secondary	50W (17 dBW)
10475-10500	Not allocated	Secondary	50W (17 dBW)
24000-24050	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	50W (17 dBW)
24050-24150	Secondary. May only be used with the written consent of Ofcom. Users must accept interference from ISM users	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
24150-24250	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
47000-47200	Primary	Primary	50W (17 dBW)
75500-75875	Secondary	Secondary	50W (17 dBW)
75875-76000	<u>Secondary</u> [Author's note: Status changed at the World Radio Conference 2012]	<u>Secondary</u> [Author's note: Status changed at the World Radio Conference 2012]	50W (17 dBW)
76000-77500	Secondary	Secondary	50W (17 dBW)
77500-78000	Primary	Primary	50W (17 dBW)
78000-79000	Secondary	Secondary	50W (17 dBW)
79000-81000	Secondary	Secondary	50W (17 dBW)
122250-123000	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)
134000-136000	Primary	Primary	50W (17 dBW)
136000-141000	Secondary	Secondary	50W (17 dBW)
241000-248000	Secondary	Secondary	50W (17 dBW)
248000-250000	Primary	Primary	50W (17 dBW)

Table C

[Author's note: The following frequency bands have been removed for the purposes of the PSSR Statement:

- 2350-2390 MHz
- 3410-3475 MHz]

Full Licence Parameters

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)
0.1357-0.1378	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK.	Not allocated	1W (0 dBW) e.r.p.
<u>0.472 - 0.479</u> <u>(subject to note (f))</u> [Author's note: New allocation at the World Radio Conference 2012]	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK.</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>Subject to note (f). 5W (6.99 dBW) e.i.r.p.</u>
1.810-1.830	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
1.830-1.850	Primary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
1.850-2.000	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated	32W (15 dBW)
3.500-3.800	Primary. Shared with other services	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
<u>5.2585 – 5.264</u> <u>(subject to note (g))</u>	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>100 W (20dBW)</u>
<u>5.276 – 5.284</u> <u>(subject to note g)</u>	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>100 W (20dBW)</u>
<u>5.2885 – 5.292</u> <u>(subject to note (g))</u>	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>100 W (20dBW)</u>
<u>5.298 - 5.307</u> <u>(subject to note (g))</u>	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>100 W (20dBW)</u>
<u>5.313 – 5.323</u> <u>(subject to note (g))</u>	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>100 W (20dBW)</u>
<u>5.333 – 5.338</u> <u>(subject to note (g))</u>	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>100 W (20dBW)</u>
<u>5.354 – 5.358</u> <u>(subject to note (g))</u>	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>100 W (20dBW)</u>
<u>5.362 – 5.3745</u> <u>(subject to note (g))</u>	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>100 W (20dBW)</u>
<u>5.378 – 5.382</u> <u>(subject to note (g))</u>	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>100 W (20dBW)</u>
<u>5.395 – 5.4015</u> <u>(subject to note (g))</u>	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>100 W (20dBW)</u>
<u>5.4035 – 5.4065</u> <u>(subject to note (g))</u>	<u>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</u>	<u>Not allocated</u>	<u>100 W (20dBW)</u>

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)
7.000-7.100	Primary	Primary	400W (26 dBW)
7.100-7.200	<i>Primary</i> . Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK [Author's note: Status changed at the World Radio Conference 2012]	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
10.100-10.150	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)

Full Licence Parameters (continued)

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)
14.000-14.250	Primary	Primary	400W (26 dBW)
14.250-14.350	Primary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
18.068-18.168	Primary	Primary	400W (26 dBW)
21.000-21.450	Primary	Primary	400W (26 dBW)
24.890-24.990	Primary	Primary	400W (26 dBW)
28.000-29.700	Primary	Primary	400W (26 dBW)
50.00-51.00	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
51.00-52.00	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated	100W (20 dBW)
70.00-70.50	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated	160W (22 dBW)
144.0-146.0	Primary	Primary	400W (26 dBW)
430.0-431.0	Secondary	Not allocated	40W (16 dBW) e.r.p.
431.0-432.0	Secondary. Not available for use; within 100km radius of Charing Cross, London (51°30'30"N,00°07'4"W)	Not allocated	40W (16 dBW) e.r.p.
432.0-435.0	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
435.0-438.0	Secondary	Secondary	400W (26 dBW)
438.0-440.0	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
1240-1260	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
1260-1270	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only	400W (26 dBW)
1270-1325	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
2310-2350 [Author's note: Changed for purposes of the PSSR Statement.]	<i>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</i>	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
2390-2400 [Author's note: Changed for purposes of the PSSR Statement.]	<i>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</i>	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
2400-2450	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	400W (26 dBW)
3400-3410 [Author's note: Changed for purposes of the PSSR Statement.]	<i>Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK</i>	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
5650-5670	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only	400W (26 dBW)
5670-5680	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
5755-5765	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
5820-5830	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
5830-5850	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. Space to Earth only.	400W (26 dBW)
10000-10125	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
10225-10450	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)
10450-10475	Secondary	Secondary	400W (26 dBW)
10475-10500	Not allocated	Secondary	400W (26 dBW)
24000-24050	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	400W (26 dBW)
24050-24150	Secondary. May only be used with the written consent of Ofcom. Users must accept interference from ISM users	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
24150-24250	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
47000-47200	Primary	Primary	400W (26 dBW)
75500-75875	Secondary	Secondary	400W (26 dBW)
75875-76000	Secondary [Author's note: Status changed at the World Radio Conference 2012.]	Secondary [Author's note: Status changed at the World Radio Conference 2012.]	400W (26 dBW)
76000-77500	Secondary	Secondary	400W (26 dBW)
77500-78000	Primary	Primary	400W (26 dBW)

Full Licence Parameters (continued)

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)
78000-79000	Secondary	Secondary	400W (26 dBW)
79000-81000	Secondary	Secondary	400W (26 dBW)
122250-123000	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)
134000-136000	Primary	Primary	400W (26 dBW)
136000-141000	Secondary	Secondary	400W (26 dBW)
241000-248000	Secondary	Secondary	400W (26 dBW)
248000-250000	Primary	Primary	400W (26 dBW)

Notes to Schedule 1

(a) dBW is the power level in dB relative to one Watt.

(b) Peak envelope power is the average power supplied to the antenna by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions.

(c) Effective radiated power (e.r.p.) (in a given direction) is the product of the power supplied to the antenna and its gain relative to a half-wave dipole in a given direction.

(d) ISM is an abbreviation for industrial, scientific and medical applications.

(e) In all frequency bands, high intensities of radio frequency radiation may be harmful and safety precautions should be taken. Advice concerning safe levels of exposure to radio frequency radiation is provided by Public Health England and corresponding agencies in other parts of the United Kingdom.

(f) Where Radio Equipment is being used in the 0.472 - 0.479 MHz band, the following specific terms and conditions will also apply:

(i) Where the Equipment is used within 800 kilometres of any border of any of the countries listed below, the maximum power level must not exceed 1 Watt eirp.

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

- (ii) Any use of the Station in another country is subject to the laws of that country;
- (iii) The Station must not cause interference to and may not claim protection from other wireless telegraphy or electronic equipment;
- (iv) In particular, the Radio Equipment must not cause interference to stations operating in the aeronautical radio navigation service or on 490 kHz in the Maritime Mobile service;
- (v) If the Licensee is notified that the Radio Equipment is causing interference to the services described in (iv) above, the Licensee must close down the Equipment and not use it until it can be used without causing such interference.

(g) Where Radio Equipment is being used in the 5 MHz band, the following specific terms and conditions will also apply:

- (i) When operating double sideband, the maximum bandwidth shall not exceed 6kHz;
- (ii) Notwithstanding the maximum peak envelope power expressed in the table, above, the maximum radiated power must not exceed 200 Watts eirp;
- (iii) The antenna height shall not exceed 20 metres above ground level;
- (iv) The Licensee must not cause interference to the use made of the 5 MHz band by the Ministry of Defence ("MoD") and must close down any apparatus that operates in the 5 MHz band if he or she becomes aware that such use is causing undue interference to the MoD's use of the band;
- (v) The Licensee must close down the Radio Equipment if he or she becomes aware that such use is causing undue interference to the MoD's use of the 5 MHz band;
- (vi) Communication may be established with military or military cadet organisations by transmitting and receiving only in the 5 MHz band;
- (vii) Particular care must be taken to ensure radiation does not take place outside the specified frequencies within the 5 MHz band;
- (viii) Where the Licensee intends to operate within a "net" (a network), the Licensee shall observe the following requirements in relation to the transmission of his or her Callsign:
 - (a) The Licensee shall transmit the station Callsign when he first joins the net and on leaving it;
 - (b) subject to sub-clause (c) below, whilst participating in the net, the Licensee shall not be required to transmit the station Callsign when making contact with other participants;
 - (c) where the Licensee's transmissions have been other than in speech mode for at least fifteen minutes, the Licensee shall transmit his call sign when next he transmits speech.
- (ix) The Licensee shall operate the Station only at the Main Station Address or at a Temporary Location within the United Kingdom.
- (x) At a Temporary Location within the UK, the Licensee shall give the location of the Station every 30 minutes to an accuracy of at least 5km by a generally used identifier as indicated in Note (c) to the "Notes to the licence";
- (xi) The Licensee shall only operate the Station to the extent that the Licensee can be contacted on a telephone which is located in close proximity to the Station.
- (xii) In this footnote, "the 5 MHz band" means the radio spectrum between 5.2585 MHz and 5.4065 MHz

Schedule 2

[Author's note: We will propose the removal of the following bands for the purposes of PSSR:

- 2350 -2390 MHz
- 3410 -3475 MHz]

Additional restrictions which apply to the Unattended Operation of Beacons

Frequencies	Full Licence, Full (Reciprocal) Licence, Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence, Full (Club) Licence	Intermediate Licence	Foundation Licence
1.960 MHz	(1)	(1)	Not allocated
3.510 MHz -3.543 MHz	(1)	Not allocated	Not allocated
3.553 MHz - 3.600 MHz	(1)	Not allocated	Not allocated
28.000 MHz - 28.100 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 (1)	Not allocated	Not allocated
28.100 MHz - 28.500 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 (1)	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 (1)	Not allocated
28.500 MHz – 29.700 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 (1)	Not allocated	Not allocated
70.000 MHz - 70.500 MHz		Not allocated	Not allocated
144.000 MHz - 146.000 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR TA 012869 (1) (2)	Not allocated	Not allocated
1298 – 1299 MHz	Not in N. Ireland and not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	Not in N. Ireland and not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	Not allocated
2310.0000 MHz - 2310.4125 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	Not allocated	Not allocated
2310.4125 MHz - 2350.0000 MHz		Not allocated	Not allocated
2390 MHz - 2392 MHz		Not allocated	Not allocated
2392 MHz - 2450 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	Not allocated	Not allocated
3400 MHz - 3410 MHz		Not allocated	Not allocated
5650 MHz - 5670 MHz		Not allocated	Not allocated
5670 MHz - 5680 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	Not allocated	Not allocated
5755 MHz - 5765 MHz		Not allocated	Not allocated
5820 MHz - 5850 MHz		Not allocated	Not allocated
10000 MHz – 10125 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SO 916223, SS 206127, NGR SK 985640 and NGR SE 202577	Not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127, NGR SK 985640 or NGR SE 202577	Not allocated
10400 MHz – 10475 MHz			Not allocated
24000 MHz – 24050 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 and NGR SE 202577	Not allocated	Not allocated
47000 MHz – 47200 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 and NGR SE 202577	Not allocated	Not allocated

Notes to additional restrictions which apply to the unattended operation of beacons

(1) May only be used for the purpose of direction finding competitions. The Beacon must transmit the Callsign of the Licensee in accordance with Clause 13 of this Licence and it must be possible to switch the Beacon off within two hours of a demand to close down by a person authorised by Ofcom.

(2) It is permissible to transmit positional information using automatic position reporting software on a spot frequency of 144.800 MHz at any one temporary location not within 50 km of NGR TA 012869. The maximum permitted period of unattended operation is 30 minutes.

Notes to schedule 2

(a) The Unattended Operation of Beacons is only permitted within the frequency bands:

- I. Which are listed in the first column of Schedule 2; or
- II. which are above 75500 MHz and are listed in the first column of Schedule 1 providing that such operation is not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 and NGR SE 202577.

(b) Beacons may operate with a maximum power level of 25 W e.r.p. pep.

Annex 3

RSGB guidance for respondents

RSGB guidance for responding to the Ofcom consultation

A3.1 The RSGB published the following guidance.

RSGB guidance for responding to the Ofcom consultation

The feedback that we are getting is that some people have found the consultation document difficult to read and interpret, yet the questions seem simple. Since there are various important points that may not be entirely obvious on first reading of the document we have decided to provide some more specific guidance on how to interpret the document and importantly help you to form your response. The main concerns that RSGB consider need addressing are Questions 1, 6, 7 and 8, where we hope the following discussion will help you to formulate your own views for your response. You will of course need to consider the other questions, which we understand people are finding more straightforward.

Question 1: Do you agree with the proposal to include, as a matter of course, the 470 kHz and 5 MHz bands into the Licence for all Amateur Radio (Full) licensees?

The main thrust of this proposal is that the Licence be varied for all Full licensees (including Club and Reciprocal licensees), authorising the use of the 470 kHz and 5 MHz bands as a matter of course. However it proposes to achieve this by a 'copy+paste' of existing NoV clauses, which are not necessarily appropriate in the main licence/schedule and in places could present serious difficulties for radio amateurs.

Paragraph 2.26.3 proposes a potentially far-reaching precedent in relation to interference namely:

“The station must not cause interference to, and may not claim protection from other wireless telegraphy or electronic equipment.”

The key words are 'electronic equipment' which implies that we must not cause interference to non-radio equipment. This has never been included in the licence schedule and is at variance with Ofcom's normal practice in not investigating interference to non-radio related equipment.

Paragraph 2.26.6 also proposes that:

“The licensee must take suitable precautions, particularly in locations to which people have access, to minimise the risks associated with exposure to Radio Frequency (“RF”) radiation”

This seems to have been carried over from an earlier application form for Special Research Permits and should be omitted as in the 470 kHz band near field measurements are very difficult to make. Clause (e) in the Notes to Schedule 1, found at the end of Section 2 of the existing licence, is sufficient in this regard.

As these two issues stand they may not immediately cause problems, but their inclusion into a licence document covering an ITU agreed amateur band, as in the case of the 472kHz band, could set a precedent for the terms to be applied to other amateur bands in a future review of the amateur licences.

Q1 suggested response:

'No – Not as proposed. I agree that the bands should be made available to all Full Licencees but in exactly the same way as other bands to which amateurs have access on a Secondary basis. The standard wording applicable to other amateur bands should suffice i.e:

“Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside and outside the UK”

Furthermore some of the proposed clauses set concerning precedents that if subsequently applied to other bands would radically change specific aspects of amateur radio in the UK. Of particular concern is Paragraph 2.26.6, which should be omitted entirely, as well as the phrase 'electronic equipment' in 2.26.3

With respect to Paragraph 2.26.6, near-field measurements at these frequencies are very difficult to determine with any accuracy and in any case are irrelevant at the power levels in use. Clause (e) in Notes to Schedule1 of the existing licence is sufficient and does not need to be reinforced in relation to the 472kHz entry.'

Question 6: *Do you agree that Clause 13 of the Licence should be amended to allow for a simpler, more flexible approach for identifying Amateur Radio stations?*

The proposal suggests a less prescriptive approach than the long-established requirement for transmission of callsigns at the beginning of a contact and at 15- minute intervals etc.

The requirement would now be that a station must be 'clearly identifiable at all times', that a valid call sign for the station be transmitted 'as frequently as is practicable during transmissions' to ensure that the station is clearly identified; and that the station's identity be given in 'voice, Morse Code or a format consistent with whatever form of modulation is in use'.

Our observations are:-

'as frequently as practicable' is open to too great a range of interpretation (and in some cases might be more burdensome than the well known 15 minute rule).

Licence terms that refer to specific modes such as CW or voice are unwelcome

Ofcom notes in Para 2.62 that these relaxations would in any case not apply to the 5MHz band

On air identification by and of amateurs is a key concern and a cornerstone of good operating practice. Our view is that :-

a station must be clearly identifiable at all times
the station's identity be given in a format consistent with the modulation in use

clear definitions for callsign use (and a maximum interval) are essential

Q6 suggested response:

'No – Not as proposed. A clear definition of callsign usage and the current maximum interval of 15-minutes should be retained. However the requirements that a station must be clearly identifiable at all times and that the identity be given in a format consistent with the modulation in use are supported (but that specific terms such as voice or Morse Code should not be used).'

Question 7: *Given the current uncertainty amongst Radio Amateur licensees in relation to Clause 2(2), do you believe that it would be a practical solution for Ofcom to remove this clause and to insert additional wording into Clause 13, as proposed above?*

Note—Q7 and Q8 (for Intermediate Licensees) need to be read together as both affect the use of RSLs.

The key words are found in paragraph 2.64 (from Licence condition 2(2))

“The Licensee shall use the following appropriate Regional Secondary Locator after the United Kingdom Callsign prefix “G”, “M” or “2” as specified in Section 1, when identifying the Radio Equipment in accordance with Clause 13(1):”

and Ofcom’s comments that “we understand that there is confusion as to exactly what Clause 2(2) means”

It has been a licensing requirement in the UK for many decades to use the relevant RSL to indicate the location of the transmitter. As well as a requirement it has become custom and practice amongst UK amateur licence holders and the RSLs are deeply embedded into amateur psyche. This arrangement has also been acknowledged and understood by amateurs outside the UK. The implications of making the RSL optional could be huge including causing confusion in DXCC, contests and within the VHF/UHF community in easily determining beam headings, etc.

The consultation refers to confusion within the Amateur Radio community. However the root cause of the problem appears to be within Ofcom who at times have issued a mixture of licences with the RSL embedded or not embedded in the core main station address callsign. The proposed change will certainly cause confusion resulting from the optional inclusion of the RSL for Foundation and Full Licence holders and the related, but very different, Question 8 mandatory changes for Intermediate Licence holders.

It is clear that the changes outlined in both Question 7 and Question 8 below constitute a major impact. The RSGB’s view is that the arrangements for the call sign prefix in our current licence meets the requirements laid down in the ITU Radio Regulations. We thus have the opinion that no change is necessary. We consider Ofcom should listen to and respect the Stakeholder position for “no change” and “if it is not broken don’t fix it”. A better approach would be for Ofcom to fix the root cause of the problem mentioned in the paragraph above.

Q7 suggested response:

'No – there is no need to change current mandated and widely accepted practice. Any change of current practice will lead to both confusion and disruption both nationally and internationally. To do otherwise would do away with more than 50 years of practice, widely understood throughout the world and would create far more confusion than is currently alleged to exist'

Question 8: *Do you agree with Ofcom's proposal to amend Clause 2(3) of the Licence to require Intermediate licensees to transmit a call sign that reflects the location of their main station?*

Compared to the proposal in Question-7, this introduces a totally different (and potentially discriminatory) requirement for Intermediate Licensees. Furthermore by locking the callsign to the main station address rather than the actual location of the transmission, serious confusion arises (with for example a 2W0xxx station operating as that in Scotland for example). This would be in conflict with the Q6 requirement for clear identification and be inconsistent with Foundation and Full licensees.

If you agree there is no confusion in respect of current practice in terms of the callsign prefix for other licence classes then a response as suggested below follows logically. This also introduces the concept of equal treatment for all, something which Ofcom themselves have highlighted in their recent equality statement.

Q8 suggested response:

'No I disagree – All call sign classes should be treated in the same way by retaining the current clause in respect of the callsign prefix'

NOTES

Ofcom require feedback from individuals on their Consultation Response Form. These forms will provide evidence that Ofcom will use when judging the level of support or otherwise for their proposals. Please consider the guidance carefully, form your own view that could, of course, be at variance with the above guidance, and make your response using the online Ofcom Response Form here: <https://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/amateur-radio-licence/howtorespond/form>

Please try to tailor your individual response – Ofcom need your individual views, not just multiple copies of our guidance!

If you wish to update a previous reply to Ofcom, you can submit again but you must make it clear that the response supersedes your previous one

RSGB shortcut for information: <http://rsgb.org/licencereview>.

Annex 4

Glossary

Abbreviations, acronyms and expressions used in this Statement

A4.1 In this Statement, we use the following terms:

APRS	Automatic Packet Reporting System
CEPT	European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations
CQ	An initial call to establish contact with any station that may be receiving
Crown Dependencies	Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man
D-STAR	Digital Smart Technologies for Amateur Radio
DX	Distant
GHz	Gigahertz
kHz	Kilohertz
MHz	Megahertz
MOD	Ministry of Defence
Ofcom	Office of Communications
PSSR	Public Sector Spectrum Release
RAYNET	Any licensee who operates in support of a User Service under Clause 1(2) and 1(3) of the Licence
RSGB	Radio Society of Great Britain
RSL	Regional Secondary Locator A letter inserted as an additional, second character to the call sign of an amateur radio station to describe the part of the UK in which the transmission is being made
UHF	Ultra High Frequency – frequencies from 300 MHz to 3,000 MHz
UK	The United Kingdom. We use this term as convenient shorthand also to cover the Crown Dependencies
VHF	Very High Frequency – frequencies from 30 MHz to 300 MHz
WT Act	Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 (as amended)