

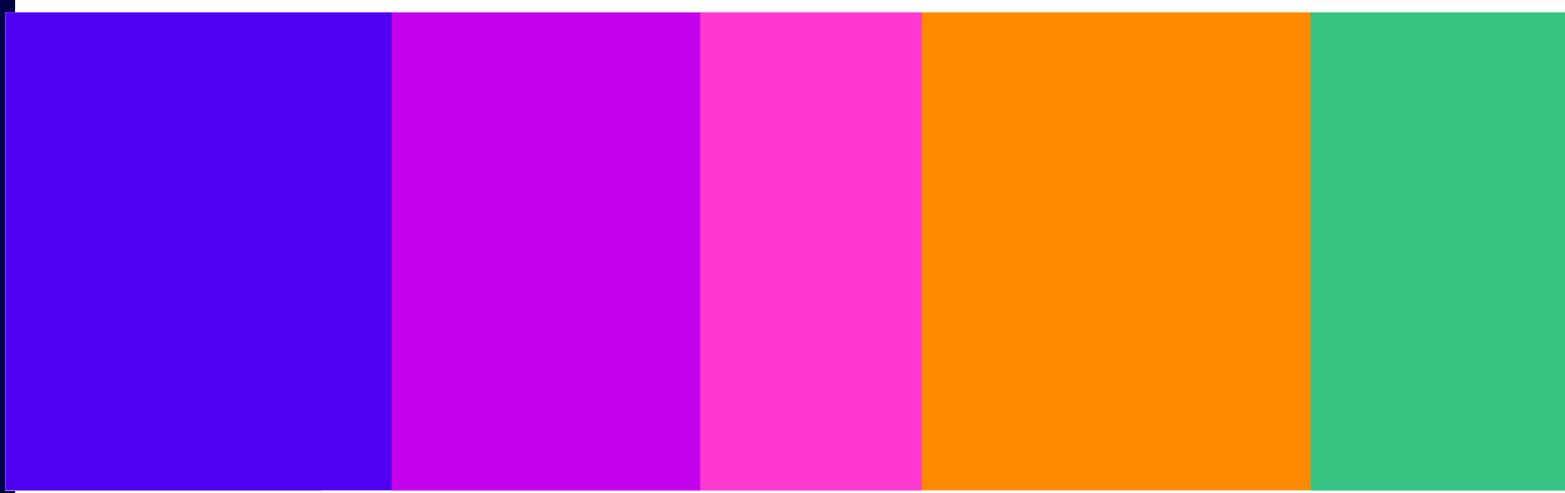
General notice of proposal to vary amateur radio licences

Licence variation to give effect to the new
amateur radio licensing framework

General Notice

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Closing date for responses: 22 January 2024



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1. Overview

- 1.1 This document provides notice of Ofcom’s proposals to vary all amateur radio licences to implement a number of changes that we believe will help ensure that amateur radio can continue to thrive for years to come.
- 1.2 Ofcom issues radiocommunications licences which allow the use of radio equipment by amateur radio operators. Our aim is to update our amateur radio licensing framework to simplify the UK amateur radio licence and its Terms and Conditions, associated documentation and processes.
- 1.3 The proposed variation will affect the following licences:
 - a) Amateur Radio Foundation;
 - b) Amateur Radio Intermediate;
 - c) Amateur Radio Full;
 - d) Amateur Radio Full (Club); and
 - e) Amateur Radio Full (Temporary Reciprocal)
- 1.4 The proposed licence variation would implement changes on which we have already [consulted](#) and published our decision on.

What we are proposing – in brief

Following consultation, we are proposing to make the following changes to all amateur radio licences:

1. Updating the licensing framework:

- Permitting licensees to only hold a single personal licence and requiring the revocation of lower-level licences as a licensee progresses (expected to be implemented in Phase 3 – 2024/25 financial year); and
- Enabling greater supervised third-party use of radio equipment, by simplifying the rules.

2. Streamlining and modernising call sign assignment:

- Making the use of Regional Secondary Locators (RSL) optional;
- Introducing the RSL ‘E’ for optional use by radio amateurs operating in England; and
- Simplifying the licence terms on the use of call sign suffixes.

3. Adjusting technical parameters to reflect the evolving needs of the hobby and provide radio amateurs with greater operating freedom:

- Enabling Foundation and Intermediate licensees to use internet-based technologies for remote control operation;
- Enabling some beacon, gateway, data station and repeater use without the need for an NoV;
- Increasing the maximum permissible power levels for all licensees;
- Liberalising the Foundation Licence to allow licensees to build their own equipment and access the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands; and
- Allowing low power airborne use in some frequency bands.

4. Providing clearer updated rules (terms and conditions which are easy for everyone to understand):

- Aligning various terms and conditions with other licences that Ofcom issues.
- Simplifying conditions to remove unnecessary complexity and making them clearer; and
- Removing provisions unnecessary for spectrum management purposes.

You do not need to do anything in response to this notice. However, if you wish to make a representation, please do so via the information provided in Section 3. The deadline for providing comments is 5.00pm on Monday 22 January 2024.

Background to these proposals

- 1.5 In June 2023 we published a [consultation](#) setting out proposals to update the amateur radio licensing framework. In November 2023 we published our [statement](#) which set out our decision to proceed with our proposals, with some amendments.
- 1.6 This General Notice gives notice that we propose to vary the terms and conditions of all Amateur radio licence classes. The aim of these changes is to ensure that amateur radio can continue to thrive and remain a vibrant and valuable part of the broader communication landscape for years to come. We focused on ensuring our rules are fit for purpose and have aimed to:
- a) Modernise our policies and rules to allow radio amateurs greater operating freedoms whilst maintaining appropriate regulatory control over spectrum use; and
 - b) Make our rules as clear as possible to improve consistency and responsiveness; aligning with other spectrum areas that we authorise where appropriate.
- 1.7 To deliver these changes we need to make changes to amateur radio licences and to vary them. We do not expect any of the new terms and conditions to require licensees to take any additional steps to ensure compliance. If licensees comply with all the previous terms and conditions of their licence, then we believe that they should have no undue difficulty in complying with all the proposed new terms and conditions of their licence.

Variation process

- 1.8 For Ofcom to vary wireless telegraphy licences, we are required by law as set out in Schedule 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006, to:
- a) notify licensees, either by publishing a General Notice on our website or in writing, of the reasons why we are proposing to vary their licence(s);
 - b) specify a period in which licensees may make representations; and
 - c) within one month of the end of that period:
 - i) decide whether or not to vary licences in accordance with our proposal or with modifications; and
 - ii) notify affected licensees of our decision.

- 1.9 We are publishing this General Notice in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of Schedule 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 and the terms and conditions of the licence.¹

Representations

- 1.10 We have already carried out a public consultation on our proposal to change the Amateur Radio Licence. Licensees have therefore already had an opportunity to comment on our proposed changes and many have done so – we have received nearly 1500 responses on our proposals from licensees and engagement with key stakeholder bodies, including the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB).
- 1.11 The specific changes we are now giving notice of have been developed and refined taking into account all the comments we have received to date. In light of the consultation and engagement we have already had with stakeholders, we expect there to be limited issues that have not already been raised and which we have not already addressed. We would like licensees to be mindful of this when deciding whether to make any representations and to first refer to our published documents.
- 1.12 If you do wish to make a representation, you have until 5.00pm on Monday 22 January 2024 to do so.

Decision to vary

- 1.13 After considering any representations received in response to this General Notice, we will publish our final decision on [this page](#) of our website. Our final decision will explain whether we have decided to vary all amateur radio licence classes to include the updated licence conditions. If so, our final decision will also explain whether we have decided to vary licences in accordance with our proposal (as set out in the “How we propose to vary licences” section above), or whether we have decided to make some modifications to our proposed variation.
- 1.14 We will publish our decision no later than 21 February 2024.

Receiving varied licences

- 1.15 After we have published our decision, we will begin contacting those licensees whose licence(s) we have decided to vary. We will then begin the process of sending out a replacement licence or provide information on the date of our final decision and where a replacement/updated licence can be obtained from.

¹ Clause 4(3) of the current amateur radio licence notes that 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 published on the Ofcom website.

2. Our variation

2.1 In this section we provide an overview of the changes that would be introduced as a result of our proposal to vary all amateur radio licences. We explain the policy changes that we have decided as a result of the Amateur Radio review and what this means for affected licensees.

Changes to the licence

- 2.2 Ofcom issues radiocommunications licences to allow the use of radio equipment by radio amateur users. Currently amateur radio licences consist of the following two documents:
- The main licence document, which contains information specific to a licensee including their contact details, licence number, licence class held and issue date;
 - The [Amateur Radio Licence Terms, conditions and limitations booklet](#) (“Amateur TCL”), that includes standard terms and conditions relating to the installation and use of the radio equipment. Schedule 1 sets out the frequencies that amateur radio users are permitted to transmit on, depending on the class of licence held. Schedule 2 contains any geographical operation restrictions that apply to the operation of unattended beacons.
- 2.3 Figure 1 provides a summary of how some of the proposed changes align with our aims. See below:

Figure 1: Key elements of the amateur radio licensing framework changes

| Changes to amateur radio licence |  Modernise our policies and rules to allow greater operating freedoms |  Clarify and streamline our rules and processes |
|--|---|---|
| Review of licensing framework | | |
| Licensees should only hold a single personal licence | | ✓ |
| Allowing greater supervised third party use of radio equipment | ✓ | |
| Changes to call signs | | |
| Making the use of Regional Secondary Locators (RSL) optional, with simpler rules | ✓ | ✓ |
| Permitting the optional use of the RSL ‘E’ for all licence classes when operating in England | ✓ | ✓ |
| Simplifying the process for authorising special RSLs | ✓ | ✓ |

| Changes to amateur radio licence |  Modernise our policies and rules to allow greater operating freedoms |  Clarify and streamline our rules and processes |
|---|---|---|
| Simplifying licence terms on the use of call sign suffixes and allowing their use on an optional basis | ✓ | ✓ |
| Technical parameters review | | |
| Increasing the permitted transmit power for all licence levels | ✓ | |
| Enabling all licensees to use internet-based technologies for remote control operation | ✓ | ✓ |
| Allowing the deployment of most beacons, gateways, data stations and repeaters without the need to apply for an NoV | ✓ | ✓ |
| Liberalising the Foundation Licence to allow them to build their own equipment and gain access to the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands | ✓ | |
| Allowing low power airborne use in some bands | ✓ | |
| Licence terms and conditions review | | |
| Updating the amateur radio licence to have greater alignment with standard Ofcom format and licence conditions | | ✓ |
| Minor changes to the licence template, simplifying and ensuring consistency with CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 | | ✓ |
| Update the licence terms and conditions, removing unnecessary complexity and making them clearer | ✓ | ✓ |

2.4 Annex 1 provides a marked-up version of the licence as it will appear if we decide to proceed with the proposed variation.

Licensing framework update

- 2.5 We are proposing to:
- a) Introduce a new revocation provision; and
 - b) Allow supervised use of radio equipment by unlicensed users.
- 2.6 To implement our decision for licensees to hold only a single personal amateur radio licence, we propose to amend the revocation provisions in the licence. The new revocation provision would give Ofcom grounds to revoke a licence if a licensee holds multiple personal (excluding Full (Club)) licences. This provision would apply to existing licensees and those that progress through the licence levels.
- 2.7 We propose to allow any unlicensed individual to use the radio equipment, providing that this is under direct supervision of the licensee. The licensee must ensure that this is done in compliance with all applicable terms and conditions of the licence and at all times remains responsible for the operation of the radio equipment. For Full (Club) Licences, where the licensee has agreed, any Full licensee may supervise unlicensed individuals to operate the radio equipment². These provisions are set out in the condition relating to persons who may operate the licence.

Changes to call signs

- 2.8 We are proposing to:
- a) Make the use of an RSL optional;
 - b) Allow Foundation and Full licensees to use the RSL 'E' for England;
 - c) Make the process for using Special RSLs easier;
 - d) Relax the rules concerning the use of suffixes.
- 2.9 Our proposal would amend the existing identification provision to make the use of the RSL an optional and not mandatory requirement when transmitting the call sign. However, for holders of an Intermediate Licence with a call sign starting with a 2, the use of an RSL would still be mandatory. All other licensees could continue to use an RSL if they wish to do so.
- 2.10 We are also proposing to allow Foundation and Full licensees in England to use the RSL 'E' if they wish to do so.
- 2.11 The process for using Special RSLs to mark a national event would be made easier by removing the need to obtain an individual NoV from Ofcom. Instead, licensees would be able to use a special RSL if Ofcom publishes a notification.
- 2.12 We also propose to remove references to specific suffixes in the licence document and make it clear that licensees may use any suffix they want³, as long as the station remains identifiable.

² Condition 6 of the proposed amateur radio licence terms and conditions.

³ 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. Any breach of these regulations could be considered a police matter and will be referred to the correct authorities as appropriate.

Technical parameters update

- 2.13 We are proposing to allow:
- a) An increase to permitted transmit power;
 - b) All licensees to use internet-based technologies for remote controlling equipment;
 - c) The deployment of some repeaters, gateways, data stations and beacons without the need to obtain an NoV;
 - d) Foundation licensee will be able to build their own radio equipment and have access to the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands; and
 - e) Some low power airborne use.
- 2.14 The proposed licence variation will increase the permitted transmit powers for the Foundation Licence from 10 to 25 Watts Peak Envelope Power (PEP), Intermediate from 50 to 100 Watts PEP and for Full Licences from 400 to 1000 Watts PEP in those bands listed as Primary in Schedule 1 of the licence.
- 2.15 In addition, Foundation and Intermediate licensees would be able to use the internet for remote control operation as well as Amateur Radio bands.
- 2.16 Under our proposals we would relax some of the requirement for licensees to obtain an NoV in order to deploy a beacon, gateway, data station or repeater. Licensees would need to ensure that their deployment would not cause interference to existing users and for powers over 5 Watts there is a requirement to obtain a call sign from the RSGB or other bodies stipulated by Ofcom.
- 2.17 Foundation licensees would be able to build their own equipment. In addition, they would be able to access the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, subject to a maximum transmit power of 2 Watts PEP.
- 2.18 Airborne use in bands designated as primary would be permitted at a maximum transmit power of 500 mW Effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP).

Licence terms and condition update

- 2.19 We are proposing to:
- a) Align the conditions of the licence with other spectrum licences that Ofcom issues;
 - b) Rename the Amateur TCL as the Amateur Radio Wireless Telegraphy General Licence Conditions Booklet (the “Amateur Conditions Booklet”).
 - c) Update the licence template to simplify and ensure consistency with CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01; and
 - d) Make a number of other amendments to removing unnecessary complexity and making them clearer.⁴

Other licence amendments

- 2.20 **We propose to amend the geographical boundary definition.** This new provision will partly replace the text regarding the extent of the licence. Under this proposal the licence will continue to apply to the United Kingdom and Crown Dependencies, including the territorial

⁴ This includes removing Schedule 2 relating to the use of unattended beacons. Simplified text will now be contained in a Notice of Coordination within the Amateur Conditions Booklet

seas. This text now only contains provisions that relate to the territorial extent of the licence issued by Ofcom.

- 2.21 **We propose to introduce a new coordination clause in line with other licences Ofcom issues.** This provision would provide a mechanism for Ofcom to notify licensees of coordination requirements. In many frequency bands the amateur radio licence is already subject to sharing conditions. These are set out in the licence or a requirement of the issue of an NoV. We propose to include the provisions relating to Unattended Beacon operation currently in Schedule 2 of the licence into this document.
- 2.22 **We propose new conditions relating the use of radio equipment by remote control and unattended operation.** We have clarified the proposed provisions relating to these uses. Radio equipment left unattended outside of the main station address will need to display information so that ownership of the radio can be identified by Ofcom, if required.
- 2.23 **We also propose to:**
- a) Allow the use of encrypted transmissions for control signals exchanged between earth command stations and space stations in the amateur-satellite service; and
 - b) Update the conditions relating to the sending of general reception messages by including beacons and data stations instead of the current reference to mailboxes and bulletin boards.
- 2.24 **We propose to make a small number of amendments to the definition section.** In most areas the definition of terms used in the existing licences would remain the same. We propose to remove some references that are no longer used in the licence. We have added beacon, repeater, gateway, and data station definitions to the definition section of the licence as these types of operations are available under the new licence terms and conditions.

3. Variation process and how to respond

Our proposal

- 3.1 For Ofcom to vary your licence we must first let affected licensees know that we are proposing to do this and explain the reasons why. We can do this either by individually contacting affected licensees or by publishing our proposal on our website. Where we publish a proposal on our website, it is called a General Notice.
- 3.2 Where we propose to vary your licence we must also:
- allow licensees the opportunity to respond or provide comments on our proposal if they wish to do so; and
 - specify a period (generally of at least 30 days) during which licensees can provide any comments they may wish to make.
- 3.3 As we advise in our consultation and our statement, we will use the General Notice approach to notify licensees of the proposed variation and will not be notifying individual licensees. Accordingly, we would advise that those wishing to be made aware of Ofcom publications to sign up for [Ofcom spectrum updates](#). For this licence variation, we have published this document on our website and sent an email update to licensees that have signed up to our spectrum email updates to inform them of our proposal to vary. We have also informed the representative organisation the RSGB of this proposed variation.

Responding to our proposal

- 3.4 Any response or comments a licensee provides in writing to our proposal is called a 'representation'. If you wish to make a representation, it must be received by Ofcom by the closing date by 5.00pm on Monday 22 January 2024.
- 3.5 You may send a representation via email to amateur.radio.review@ofcom.org.uk in English or Welsh, or by post, to the following address:
- Amateur Radio Variation Representation
Ofcom, PO Box 1285
Warrington
WA1 9GL
- 3.6 We recommend that you make a representation by email, if possible, to ensure we receive it before the closing date.
- 3.7 If you do not wish to make a representation, you do not need to take any action. We will contact affected licensees again at the end of this process.

Our final decision

- 3.8 Once the deadline for providing a representation has passed, Ofcom will consider all the representations that have been provided. We must then decide whether to go ahead with

our proposal. We may decide to vary licences in accordance with our proposal or with some modifications.

- 3.9 We must make our final decision within one month of the deadline for providing a representation. We must also let affected licensees know what we have decided and explain the reasons for our decision. We can do this either by individually contacting affected licensees or by publishing our final decision on our website (which is again called a General Notice). We will subsequently send licensees their new licence document via their preferred communication method. It would be beneficial for radio amateurs to ensure their communication preferences and contact details are up to date.
- 3.10 On the basis that the deadline for providing a representation is no later than 5:00pm on Monday 22 January 2024, we will publish our decision no later than 21 February 2024 by General Notice and send an email update to licensees that have signed up to our spectrum email updates to inform them of our decision.
- 3.11 If you would like to stay up to date with this proposal and our final decision, or more generally with our spectrum updates, you can subscribe to [spectrum updates](#).
- 3.12 We are also intending to introduce a new online licensing system and encourage all licensees to sign-up to manage their licence online once that new system becomes available.

Effect of our decision

- 3.13 If we decide to vary licences in accordance with our proposal, we will make the changes to licences that we have explained in this document. We would also:
- a) Replace the Amateur TLC with the Amateur Conditions Booklet; and
 - b) Issue the Amateur Radio Notice of Coordination.
- 3.14 The changes would come into effect from when we publish our decision. At the same time we would replace the Amateur TLC with the Amateur Conditions Booklet. We would then begin contacting licensees to provide them with their new licence document. Due to the volume of licences this process may take some weeks to complete.
- 3.15 From the date of our final decision, affected licensees would need to ensure they comply with all the terms and conditions of their licence, including:
- a) all the terms and conditions in their licence document, including any additional terms and conditions relating to specific operations; and
 - b) any coordination procedure set out in the Amateur Radio Notice of Coordination.
- 3.16 However, if licensees are already complying with the terms and conditions of their current licence, then we believe that they should have no undue difficulty in complying with all the proposed new terms and conditions of their licence.
- 3.17 While the licence variation process is ongoing, we would still accept new licence applications and issue new licences. If an applicant decides to apply for a licence (or continue with a licence application) during this time, they would be doing so on the basis they agree to have their licence subsequently varied in accordance with our final decision. Licensees will be notified of this at the point of application. This means that licensees that apply for a new licence after the date of this document but before we publish our final decision would, following the conclusion of the licence variation process, have their licence automatically varied in accordance with our final decision.

Legal requirements

- 3.18 This document is a General Notice. It gives notice of our proposal to vary amateur radio licences. It has been issued in accordance with paragraphs 6, 6A and 7 of Schedule 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 (the Act) and the terms and conditions applicable to amateur radio licences. In particular:
- a) Paragraphs 6(b) and 7(1) of Schedule 1 of the Act and the terms and conditions of amateur radio licences allow Ofcom to propose to vary licences by publishing a General Notice on its website. In accordance with paragraph 6A of Schedule 1 of the Act Ofcom may not revoke or vary a wireless telegraphy licence unless the proposed revocation or variation is objectively justifiable.
 - b) Section 9(1) of the Act provides that a wireless telegraphy licence may be granted subject to such terms, provisions and limitations as Ofcom think fit. In imposing terms, provisions, or limitations on a wireless telegraphy licence, Ofcom may only impose those that they are satisfied are objectively justifiable, transparent, non-discriminatory, and proportionate in accordance with the requirements in Section 9(7) of the Act
- 3.19 We consider our proposal to vary meets the requirements of Section 9(7) and paragraph 6A of Schedule 1 of the Act for the following reasons:
- i) **Objectively justified and transparent:** Our proposals are intended to strike the right balance between maintaining appropriate regulatory control over spectrum use and licensing, and ensuring a clearer, more consistent and responsive regime for radio amateurs. The proposals have already been subject to public consultation and the reasoning behind our policy decisions has been published in a statement available on the Ofcom website;
 - ii) **Non-discriminatory:** Our proposals would apply to all existing, and potential new, amateur radio licensees;
 - iii) **Proportionate:** Our proposals would ensure that amateur radio users would not be likely to cause undue interference to others, continue to comply with international agreements and reduce the administrative burden. In most areas licensees would be able to continue to operate in a similar way to now, as we are not proposing to restrict current operating parameters.
- 3.20 This General Notice constitutes our proposal in accordance with the requirements in paragraph 7(1) of Schedule 1 of the Act; it gives notice of our proposal to affected licensees, explains the reasons for our proposal and specifies the period during which affected licensees have an opportunity to make representations about our proposal.

Impact assessment

- 3.21 Impact assessments provide a valuable way of assessing different options for regulation. They form part of best practice policy making. For our general approach on how we assess and present the impact of our proposed decisions, see our [impact assessment guidance document](#).
- 3.22 As initially set out in the consultation document, we believed that our proposals are unlikely to have a significant impact on licensees in accordance with section 7 of the Communications Act 2003. These proposed policies will liberalise the amateur radio licence

to allow greater operating freedom, provide clarity and remove unnecessary administrative burdens on licensees. As such we expect our proposals to have an overall positive impact.

- 3.23 We have further considered if there are any wider citizen and consumer interests as well those involved in amateur radio. As amateur radio is a non-commercial hobby, we do not believe that the new terms have any significant impact on businesses or the general public. Nor do we believe that they will disproportionately impact people on low incomes or those living in different areas of the UK (including in rural or urban areas) in accordance with section 3(4)(i) and 3(4)(l) of the Communications Act 2003⁵⁶.
- 3.24 We also carefully considered the impact of new licence on other users of the radio spectrum and do not believe there are likely to be any negative impacts from our policies on other authorised spectrum users.
- 3.25 The proposed variation seeks to relax a number of restrictions previously imposed on licensees. We believe that these changes will provide benefits to the amateur radio community and to Ofcom through reduced administration requirements. Although we note in some cases our changes to the spectrum authorisation rules for amateurs are a move away from existing practice, we consider that they will deliver benefits and we have sought to enable licensees to continue to operate in the way to which they are accustomed. For example, licensees are able to continue to use an RSL as part of their call sign if they wish to do so.
- 3.26 Whilst we have proposed to change the structure and some of the wording in licence, we consider many of these changes to be presentational and administrative in nature. They are mainly intended to (1) update and align the structure and content in the amateur radio licence with those of other licence types that Ofcom issues; and (2) update and remove some of the unnecessary complexity to make it easier to understand. Overall, these changes are intended to simplify the format of the licensing documentation for licensees.
- 3.27 We do not expect any of the new terms and conditions to require licensees to take any additional steps to ensure compliance. If licensees comply with all the previous terms and conditions of their licence, then we believe that they should have no undue difficulty in complying with all the proposed new terms and conditions of their licence.

Equality Impact Assessment

- 3.28 Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 (the “2010 Act”) imposes a duty on Ofcom, when carrying out its functions, to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and other prohibited conduct related to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, and sexual orientation. The 2010 Act also requires Ofcom to have due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between persons who share specified protected characteristics and persons who do not.
- 3.29 Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (the “1998 Act”) also imposes a duty on Ofcom, when carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity and have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations across a range of categories outlined in the 1998 Act.

⁵ Section 3(1)(a) of the Communications Act 2003

⁶ Section 3(4)(l) of the Communications Act 2003

- 3.30 To help us comply with our duties under the 2010 Act and the 1998 Act, we assess the impact of our proposals on persons sharing protected characteristics and in particular whether they may discriminate against such persons or impact on equality of opportunity or good relations.
- 3.31 We have given careful consideration to whether our proposal to vary will have a particular impact on persons sharing protected characteristics (broadly including race, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, marriage and civil partnership and religion or belief in the UK and also dependents and political opinion in Northern Ireland), and in particular whether they may discriminate against such persons.
- 3.32 When thinking about equality we think more broadly than persons that share protected characteristics identified in equalities legislation and think about potential impacts on various groups of persons (see paragraph 4.7 of our [impact assessment guidance](#))
- 3.33 In particular, section 3(4) of the Communications Act also requires us to have regard to the needs and interests of specific groups of persons when performing our duties, as appear to us to be relevant in the circumstances. These include:
- a) the vulnerability of children and of others whose circumstances appear to us to put them in need of special protection;
 - b) the needs of persons with disabilities, older persons and persons on low incomes; and
 - c) the different interests of persons in the different parts of the UK, of the different ethnic communities within the UK and of persons living in rural and in urban areas.
- 3.34 We do not consider that our proposals will affect any specific groups of persons (including persons that share protected characteristics under the 2010 Act or the 1998 Act) differently to the general population.
- 3.35 The amateur radio licence review aims to produce a simpler and less restricted licence which will be easier to understand than the existing licence and would apply equally to all users. For these reasons, we do not consider that our policies will have negative impacts on any groups sharing protected characteristics⁷. We note that some changes involve the use of online systems to carry out such tasks, however, as with previous practice, [alternative accessibility arrangements](#) will be in place to enable all stakeholders to benefit from these policies.

Welsh language impact assessment

- 3.36 Ofcom is required to take Welsh language considerations into account when formulating, reviewing, or revising policies which are relevant to Wales (including proposals which are not targeted at Wales specifically but are of interest across the UK)⁸.
- 3.37 We do not consider our proposals have any impact on opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language or treat the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language. We also do not think there are ways in which our proposals could be formulated to have, or increase, a positive impact, or, not have adverse effects or decrease any adverse effects. This

⁷ [Wireless Telegraphy \(Content of Transmission\) Regulations](#) 1988 will continue to apply to the content of suffixes.

⁸ See Standards 84 – 89 of [Hysbysiad cydymffurfio](#) (in Welsh) and [compliance notice](#) (in English). Section 7 of the Welsh Language Commissioner's [Good Practice Advice Document](#) provides further advice and information on how bodies must comply with the Welsh Language Standards.

is because our proposals relate to a nationwide licensing regime and the relevant licence products are available to anyone within the UK.

- 3.38 We note that Ofcom’s current practice is to offer to produce spectrum licences in Welsh, and when requested does provide licences in Welsh, in accordance with its obligations set by the Welsh Language Commissioner⁹. Ofcom will continue to take this approach in the future in relation to amateur radio licences.

How to stay up to date

- 3.39 We encourage all licensees to [subscribe to email spectrum updates](#) to stay up to date with our proposal, decision, and any future changes.

⁹ Compliance Notice – Section 44 Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, The Office of Communications, 25 July 2016, paragraph 38.

A1. Proposed changes to amateur radio licences

- A1.1 The following text contains the proposed changes to the amateur radio licence and its terms and conditions. Due to the reformatting of the structure of the licence documentation, it has not been possible to provide a full tracked change version of the licence and its terms and conditions compared to the previous licence.
- A1.2 We have however illustrated in the document the changes to the wording we propose:
- a) New text based on existing standard terms and conditions set out in other Ofcom Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 licences – this is **highlighted green and underlined**.
 - b) New text to implement the proposed policy changes or amend existing text – this is **highlighted yellow and in bold**.
- A1.3 Where the text is not highlighted, this indicates that the provisions were already in the existing licence and its terms and conditions.
- A1.4 The existing amateur radio licence terms and conditions are available on our [website](#).

Amateur Radio Licence

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 Îles Anglo-Normandes et L'Île de Man
Vereinigtes 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

Licence details

Renseignements sur la licence
Lizenzdetails

| | |
|---|--|
| Licence class Classe de licence Lizenzklasse | |
| Licensee's name* Nom du titulaire Name des Lizenzinhabers | |
| Club name Nom du club Name des Klubs | |
| Callsign Indicatif d'appel Rufzeichen | |
| Main Station Address Adresse de station principale Hauptstationsanschrift | |
| Issue date of this version Date de délivrance Ausstellungsdatum | |
| First issue date Première date de délivrance Erstausstellungsdatum | |
| Licence number Numéro de licence Lizenznummer | |

1. This Licence is issued by the Office of Communications ("Ofcom") and replaces any previous authority granted in respect of the service subject to this Licence by Ofcom or by the Secretary of State.
 2. This Licence authorises the licence holder named above ("the Licensee") to establish, install and/or use radio transmitting and/or radio apparatus as described in the schedule(s) (together called "the Radio Equipment") subject to the terms set out below and subject to the terms of the Amateur Radio Wireless Telegraphy Licence Conditions Booklet OFW611.
 3. If this Licence is a Full Licence, the Licensee is authorised to operate in countries which have implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01. If the Licensee is operating under the provisions of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01, the Licence must be available for inspection by the authorities in that country.
1. Cette licence est délivrée par l'Office of Communications ("Ofcom") et remplace toute autorisation antérieure accordée concernant le service soumis à cette licence par l'Ofcom ou par le Secrétaire d'État.
 2. Cette licence autorise le titulaire de licence nommé ci-dessus ("le titulaire") à établir, installer et/ou utiliser des appareils radio et/ou de transmission radio comme décrit dans l'annexe ou les annexes (ensemble appelés « l'équipement radio ») à cette licence, sous réserve des conditions énoncées ci-dessous et soumises aux conditions du Livret des conditions de licence de radioamateur et de télégraphie sans fil OFW611.
 3. Si cette licence est une licence complète, le titulaire est autorisé à opérer dans les pays qui ont mis en œuvre la recommandation T/R 61-01 de la CEPT. Si le titulaire de licence opère conformément aux dispositions de la Recommandation CEPT T/R 61-01, la licence doit être disponible pour inspection par les autorités de ce pays.
1. Diese Lizenz wird vom Office of Communications ("Ofcom") ausgestellt und ersetzt alle früheren Genehmigungen, die Ofcom oder der Außenminister in Bezug auf den Dienst, der dieser Lizenz unterliegt, erteilt haben.
 2. Diese Lizenz ermächtigt den oben genannten Lizenzinhaber ("der Lizenznehmer"), Funkübertragungs- und/oder Funkgeräte wie in den Anhängen beschrieben (insgesamt „die Funkausrüstung“ genannt) einzurichten, zu installieren und/oder zu verwenden, vorausgesetzt dass die unten aufgeführten Bedingungen und die Bedingungen des Amateur Radio Wireless Telegraphy Licence Conditions Booklet OFW611. eingehalten werden.
 3. Wenn es sich bei dieser Lizenz um eine Volllizenz handelt, ist der Lizenznehmer berechtigt, in Ländern zu operieren, die die CEPT-Empfehlung T/R 61-01 umgesetzt haben. Wenn der Lizenznehmer gemäß den Bestimmungen der CEPT-Empfehlung T/R 61-01 tätig ist, muss die Lizenz den Behörden in diesem Land zur Einsichtnahme zur Verfügung stehen.

Amateur Radio General Licence Conditions Booklet

- A1.5 Due to the reformatting of the structure of the licence documentation, it has not been possible to provide a full tracked change version of the licence and its terms and conditions.
- A1.6 We have however illustrated in the document any changes to the wording:
- a) New text based on existing standard terms and conditions set out in other Ofcom Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 licences – **this is highlighted green and underlined.**
 - b) New text to implement the proposed policy changes or amend existing text as set out in the 2023 Statement – this is highlighted yellow and in bold.**
- A1.7 Where the text is not highlighted, this indicates that the provisions were already in the existing licence and its terms and conditions.
- A1.8 The existing amateur radio licence terms and conditions are available on our website.

Condition 1 - Licence Term, Variation and Revocation

1. **The Licence shall continue in force until revoked by Ofcom or surrendered by the Licensee.**
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 except:**
 - a) at the request of, or with the consent of, the Licensee;
 - b) if there has been a breach of any of the conditions 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 or section 5 of the Communications Act 2003; or
 - 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:
 - I. reasonable notice to the Licensee; or
 - II. in the case of 2310-2350 MHz, 2390-2400 MHz and 3400-3410 MHz three (3) months’ notice to the Licensee.
 - f) Where the licensee holds more than one personal Amateur Radio licence of any class issued by Ofcom;**
 - g) where the Licensee has not, in the course of the past five years, updated the contact details held by Ofcom or confirmed, that these details are correct;**
 - h) If the Licence is a Full (Club) Licence and the Licensee no longer represents the club named above; or
 - i) Where the Licensee has been convicted of an offence under the Wireless Telegraphy Act.
3. **Where Ofcom exercise their 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 a general notice. **Any general notices will be posted on the Ofcom website.**¹⁰

Condition 2 - Changes

1. The Licence may not be transferred.
2. The Licensee must give immediate notice to Ofcom in writing of any change to the Licensee's name and address from that recorded on the Licence.

Condition 3 - Licence Fee

1. The Licensee shall pay to Ofcom the relevant sums as provided in section 12 of the Act and the regulations made thereunder:
 - a) on or before the date of issue of the Licence; and
 - b) **on or before the payment date shown on the Licence for subsequent payments or such other date or dates as shall be notified in writing to the Licensee, in accordance with those regulations and any relevant terms, provisions and limitations of the Licence.**

Condition 4 - Geographical Boundaries

1. The Licensee is **authorised to establish, install and use the** Radio Equipment in **and over** the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man in each case including their territorial sea.

Condition 5 - Coordination

1. **The Licensee shall ensure that the Radio Equipment is operated in compliance with such coordination procedures as may be notified to the Licensee by Ofcom.**

Condition 6 - Radio Equipment Use

1. **The Licensee must ensure that the Radio Equipment is constructed, established, installed and used only in accordance with the provisions specified in the Licence.**
2. 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.
3. **The Licensee shall ensure that the establishment, installation, modification or use of the Radio Equipment is carried out in accordance with the restrictions set out in Condition 9 of this Licence in relation to electromagnetic field (EMF) exposure.**

Purpose

4. The Licensee must ensure that the Radio Equipment is only used:

¹⁰ <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/>

- a) for the purpose of self-training in radio communications, including conducting technical investigations; **or**
 - b) as a leisure activity and not for commercial purposes of any kind.
5. **The Licensee may use or permit the use of the Radio Equipment to assist with communications:**
- a) in times of disaster or **local**, national, international emergency;
 - b) to support operations conducted by a user service; or**
 - c) during any exercise relating to a and b.**

Persons who may operate the radio equipment

6. **The Radio Equipment may be used by the Licensee or by any person who has the permission of the licensee to do so and who is under the direct supervision of the Licensee.**
7. **If the Licence is a Full (Club) Licence, the Radio Equipment may be used:**
- a) unsupervised, by the holder of a Full Licence who has the permission of the licensee to do so; or**
 - b) by any person who is under the direct supervision of the holder of a Full Licence whom the Licensee has granted permission to do so.**
8. **The Radio Equipment may be used by a User Service during any operation or exercise conducted by a Responder.**
9. **When the Radio Equipment is used by a person other than the Licensee, the Licensee:**
- a) must ensure all users are made aware of and comply with the terms, conditions and limitations of the Licence; and**
 - b) remains responsible for the operation of the Radio Equipment and compliance with the terms, conditions and limitations of the Licence.**

Remote control operation

10. **The Licensee must ensure that, when operating the Radio Equipment by Remote Control:**
- a) any links used for the remote control of the Radio Equipment must be adequately secure so as to ensure that no other person is able to control the Radio Equipment;**
 - b) remote control links using Amateur Radio frequencies must use frequency bands above 30 MHz;**
 - c) transmissions from the Radio Equipment can be terminated promptly; and**
 - d) the Licence Number (as specified above) must be displayed on or next to any Radio Equipment located other than at the main station address.**

Unattended operation

11. **The Licensee must ensure that, when deploying Radio Equipment for Unattended Operation:**

- a) any links used for the remote control of the Radio Equipment must be adequately secure so as to ensure that no other person is able to control the Radio Equipment;
- b) transmissions from the Radio Equipment can be terminated promptly; and
- c) the Licence Number (as specified above) is displayed on or next to any Radio Equipment located other than at the main station address.

Radio beacon operation

12. Radio Equipment may be operated as a Radio Beacon providing that the Licensee:

- a) transmits in accordance with any restrictions as notified by Ofcom;
- b) transmits at powers no greater than 5 Watts ERP;
- c) is able to demonstrate that reasonable steps have been taken to minimise the risk of the Radio Beacon causing undue interference to other authorised uses of radio and provide evidence of this, if requested to do so by Ofcom; and
- d) is able to close down the Radio Beacon Station within two hours of being required to do so by Ofcom.

13. Where this is a Full Licence, Full (Club) Licence or Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence, the Radio Equipment may be used as a Radio Beacon at powers greater than 5 Watts but no more than 25 Watts ERP providing that the Licensee ensures that the beacon is identified using the call sign allocated and published by the Radio Society of Great Britain or any other body stipulated by Ofcom.

Gateway operation

14. The Radio Equipment may be used as a Gateway and may be operated (but not controlled) by other radio amateurs without supervision, providing that the Licensee:

- a) ensures that the Gateway transmits at powers no greater than 5 Watts ERP;
- b) is able to demonstrate that reasonable steps have been taken to minimise the risk of the Gateway causing undue interference to other authorised uses of radio and provide evidence of this if requested by Ofcom;
- c) is able to close down the Gateway within two hours of being required to do so by Ofcom.
- d) takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the Gateway is only used by an Amateur;
- e) remains responsible for the operation of the Gateway and compliance with the terms, conditions and limitations of the Licence; and
- f) Anyone wishing to establish a link to a Repeater must have the written permission of the Repeater keeper to do so.

Repeater operation

15. Where this is an Intermediate, Full, Full (Club) or Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence, the Radio Equipment may be used as a Repeater and may be operated (but not controlled) by other radio amateurs without supervision, providing that the Licensee:

- a) transmits in accordance with any restrictions as notified by Ofcom;
 - b) ensures that the Repeater transmits at powers no greater than 5 Watts ERP;
 - c) does not operate in a frequency band below 28 MHz;
 - d) is able to demonstrate that reasonable steps have been taken to minimise the risk of the Repeater causing undue interference to other authorised uses of radio and provide evidence of this if requested by Ofcom;
 - e) is able to close down the Repeater within two hours of being required to do so by Ofcom;
 - f) takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the Repeater is only used by an Amateur; and
 - g) remains responsible for the operation of the Repeater and compliance with the terms, conditions and limitations of the Licence.
16. Where this is a Full, Full (Club) or Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence, the Radio Equipment may be used as a Repeater Station at powers greater than 5 Watts but no more than 25 Watts ERP, providing that the Licensee:
- a) transmits in accordance with any restrictions as notified by Ofcom;
 - b) does not operate in a frequency band below 28 MHz;
 - c) ensures that the Repeater is identified using the call sign allocated and published by the Radio Society of Great Britain or any other body stipulated by Ofcom for that purpose;
 - d) is able to demonstrate that reasonable steps have been taken to minimise the risk of the Repeater causing undue interference to other authorised uses of radio and provide evidence of this if requested by Ofcom;
 - e) is able to close down the Repeater within two hours of being required to do so by Ofcom;
 - f) takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the Repeater is only used by an Amateur; and
 - g) remains responsible for the operation of the Repeater and compliance with the terms, conditions and limitations of the Licence.

Data station operation

17. The Radio Equipment may be used as a Data Station and may be operated (but not controlled) by other radio amateurs without supervision, providing that the Licensee:
- a) transmits in accordance with any restrictions as notified by Ofcom;
 - b) ensures that the Data Station transmits at powers no greater than 5 Watts ERP;
 - c) is able to demonstrate that reasonable steps have been taken to minimise the risk of the Data Station causing undue interference to other authorised uses of radio and provide evidence of this if requested by Ofcom;
 - d) is able to close down the Data Station within two hours of being required to do so by Ofcom;

- e) takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the Data Station is only used by an Amateur; and
 - f) remains responsible for the operation of the Data Station and compliance with the terms, conditions and limitations of the Licence.
18. Where this is an Intermediate, Full, Full (Club) or Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence, the Radio Equipment may be used as a Data Station at powers greater than 5 Watts but no more than 25 Watts ERP, providing that the Licensee:
- a) transmits in accordance with any restrictions as notified by Ofcom;
 - b) ensures that the Data Station is identified using the call sign allocated and published by the Radio Society of Great Britain or any other body stipulated by Ofcom for that purpose;
 - c) is able to demonstrate that reasonable steps have been taken to minimise the risk of the Data Station causing undue interference to other authorised uses of radio and provide evidence of this if requested by Ofcom;
 - d) is able to close down the Data Station within two hours of being required to do so by Ofcom;
 - e) takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the Data Station is only used by an Amateur; and
 - f) remains responsible for the operation of the Data Station and compliance with the terms, conditions and limitations of the Licence.

Making transmissions

19. Unless the Radio Equipment is being used for the purposes of clause 5, the Licensee must ensure that:
- a) Transmissions are **only** addressed to one or more amateur radio station(s);
 - b) Transmissions between amateur stations are not encrypted for the purpose of obscuring their meaning, **except for control signals exchanged between earth command stations and space stations in the amateur-satellite service.**
20. The Licensee may not make transmissions (either directly or for onward transmission by another station) for general reception other than:
- a) initial calls; or
 - b) transmissions to groups or networks 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 by a Beacon or via a Data Station for reception by Amateurs.**

Identification

21. The licensee that shall ensure that:
- a) the station is clearly identifiable at all times;
 - b) the call sign is transmitted as frequently as is practicable during transmissions; and

- c) the Call sign is given in voice or other appropriate format consistent with the mode of operation.

22. Unless the Licence is an Intermediate Licence with a call sign beginning with a 2, a 'Regional Secondary Locator' ('RSL') may be inserted into the transmitted call sign, as a new, additional, second character.

23. If the Licence is an Intermediate Licence with a call sign beginning with a 2, a RSL must be inserted into the transmitted call sign, as a new, additional, second character.

24. Where an RSL is used, it must be one of the following:

| Region | All licences | Full (Club) Licence only |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| England | E | X |
| Guernsey | U | P |
| Isle of Man | D | T |
| Jersey | J | H |
| Northern Ireland | I | N |
| Scotland | M | S |
| Wales | W | C |

25. The Licensee may, if notified by Ofcom, insert into the transmitted call sign any additional character, in place of an RSL, as specified by Ofcom.

26. Any suffix, following the 'slash' symbol ('/') may be added to the transmitted call sign.

Condition 7 - Access and Inspection

1. The Licensee shall permit any person authorised by Ofcom:

- a) **to have access to the Radio Equipment; and**
- b) **to inspect the Licence and Radio Equipment, at any and all reasonable times or, when in the 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 the Licence.**

Condition 8 - Modification, Restriction and Closedown

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 immediately if in the opinion of the person authorised by Ofcom:
 - a) a breach of the 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.
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 applicable to holders of a named class of Licence is published.

3. On a ship or aircraft, the Licensee may operate the Radio equipment only with the agreement of the captain or the person for the time being in control of the ship or aircraft.

4. If required by a person authorised by Ofcom, the Licensee shall 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.

Condition 9 – Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) Compliance

Sites which are not shared with another licensee

1. The Licensee shall only establish, install, modify or use Relevant Radio Equipment if the total electromagnetic field exposure levels produced by the Licensee’s On-Site Radio Equipment do not exceed the basic restrictions¹¹ in the relevant tables for general public exposure identified in the ICNIRP Guidelines¹² in any area where a member of the general public is or can be expected to be present when transmissions are taking place.

Sites which are shared with another licensee

2. In the case of a shared site where the Shared Site Exemption applies to the Licensee, the Licensee shall comply with paragraph 1 above.

3. In the case of a shared site where the Shared Site Exemption does not apply to the Licensee, the Licensee shall only establish, install, modify or use the Relevant Radio Equipment if:

- a) the total electromagnetic field exposure levels produced by the Licensee’s On-Site Radio Equipment, together with
- b) the total electromagnetic field exposure levels produced by all other wireless telegraphy stations and wireless telegraphy apparatus operated by another licensee on the same site for which the Licensee can reasonably assume that a Shared Site Exemption does not apply,

do not exceed the basic restrictions¹³ in the relevant tables for general public exposure identified in the ICNIRP Guidelines¹⁴ in any area where a member of the general public is or can be expected to be present when transmissions are taking place.

¹¹ Compliance with the reference levels for general public exposure identified in the ICNIRP Guidelines will ensure compliance with the basic restrictions.

¹² The relevant tables for general public exposure are identified in Ofcom’s [“Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement”](#).

¹³ Compliance with the reference levels for general public exposure identified in the ICNIRP Guidelines will ensure compliance with the basic restrictions.

¹⁴ The relevant tables for general public exposure are identified in Ofcom’s [“Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement”](#).

Emergency situations

4. The obligations in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above will not apply if the Relevant Radio Equipment is being used for the purpose of seeking emergency assistance or reporting and responding to an emergency situation (in the vicinity of that situation) including for search and rescue activities and maritime emergency communications.¹⁵

Relationship with authorised transmission levels

5. The Licensee shall comply with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above notwithstanding the maximum transmission levels authorised in the Licence.

Records

6. The Licensee shall keep, or shall procure that a third party shall keep, and shall make available to Ofcom on request, records (including the type of records identified in Ofcom's "Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement") that demonstrate how it has complied with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above when Relevant Radio Equipment is established, installed, modified or used.

Ofcom's "Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement"

7. When evaluating its compliance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, the Licensee shall take into account Ofcom's "Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement" that is in force at the relevant time.

Condition 10 – Interpretation

1. In this Booklet and in the Licence:
 - a) **the establishment, installation and use** of the Radio Equipment shall be interpreted as establishment and use of stations and installation and use of apparatus for wireless telegraphy as specified in section 8 of the Act.
 - b) **"Amateur" means a person duly authorised to operate an amateur radio station.**
 - c) **"Call sign"** means the unique group of alphanumeric characters, specified in this licence or **allocated by another body stipulated by Ofcom** and used to identify the Radio Equipment.
 - d) **"CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01"** means the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) recommendation on CEPT Radio Amateur Licence.
 - e) **"Data Station" means radio equipment that transmits or receives data;**
 - f) **"dBi"** means the ratio in dB (decibel) when comparing the gain of the antenna to the gain of an isotropic antenna. An isotropic antenna is a theoretical antenna which radiates power uniformly in all directions.

¹⁵ Further information on emergency situations is set out in Ofcom's "[Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement](#)".

- g) **“EIRP”** means equivalent isotropically radiated power which is the product of the power supplied to an antenna and the absolute or isotropic antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna.
- h) **“ERP”** means effective radiated power which is the product of the power supplied to an antenna and its gain in a given direction relative to a half-wave dipole.
- i) **“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.
- j) **“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.
- k) **“Full (Club) Licence”** means a Licence issued to an Amateur who is the holder of a separate Full Licence and who represents a Club.
- l) **“Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence”** means a licence issued to a person who holds an amateur radio Licence issued by a foreign administration recognised by Ofcom and which confirms that the holder has achieved the appropriate level of competence required by Ofcom.
- m) **“Gateway” means radio equipment that transmits and receives on a single frequency for the purpose of connecting to other non-amateur networks.**
- n) **“General public”** means any person who is not: (a) the Licensee, owner, operator or installer of the Relevant Radio Equipment; or (b) acting under a contract of employment or otherwise acting for purposes connected with their trade, business or profession or the performance by them of a public function.¹⁶
- o) **“ICNIRP Guidelines”** means the version of the Guidelines published by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection for limiting exposure to electromagnetic fields which are identified in Ofcom’s “Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement” that is in force at the relevant time.¹⁷

¹⁶ There is pre-existing health and safety legislation which already requires employers to protect workers from exposure to electromagnetic fields (“EMF”) including the following legislation specifically relating to EMF (as amended from time to time): [The Control of Electromagnetic Fields at Work Regulations 2016](#), [The Control of Electromagnetic Fields at Work Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) 2016](#) and [The Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels \(Health and Safety at Work\) \(Electromagnetic Fields\) Regulations 2016](#).

¹⁷ Ofcom’s “Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement” will initially require the Licensee to comply with the ICNIRP Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz), published in: Health Physics 74(4):494-522, dated April 1998 and available at: <https://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPemfgdl.pdf> (“1998 Guidelines”) or the ICNIRP Guidelines for limiting exposure to electromagnetic fields (100 KHz to 300 GHz), published in: Health Physics 118(5): 483–524; 2020 and available at: <https://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPrfgdl2020.pdf> [accessed: 6 November 2023] (“2020 Guidelines”). However, once work on the relevant standards explaining the methodology for assessing compliance with the 2020 Guidelines has progressed sufficiently, Ofcom will publish a public consultation on updating its “Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement” to explain that going forward Ofcom will be requiring the Licensee to comply with the 2020 Guidelines only. Following this public consultation, Ofcom will

- p) **"Inspect"** includes 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) **"Licensee's On-Site Radio Equipment"** means the Relevant Radio Equipment and any other wireless telegraphy station(s) and wireless telegraphy apparatus on the same site which transmits at powers higher than 10 Watts EIRP or 6.1 Watts ERP.¹⁸
- s) **"Peak Envelope Power (PEP)"** 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.
- t) **"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 Amateur Radio Licence issued by Ofcom.
- u) **"Radio Beacon" means automatic transmitting-only Radio Equipment which is operated by the Licensee for the purposes of determining radio propagation characteristics; position reporting; direction finding or other telemetry.**
- v) **"Radio Equipment"** means the radio equipment specified in the Licence.
- w) **"Regional Secondary Locator" means a letter, that is inserted after the initial character of the call sign assigned under the Licence, to convey the location of the Radio Equipment.**
- x) **"Remote Control Operation" means the Radio Equipment which transmits at a different location from the Licensee but is at all times under their direct control via a remote control link.**
- y) **"Repeater" means Radio Equipment that is capable of reception and re-transmission.**
- z) **"Relevant Radio Equipment"** means all the Radio Equipment that is authorised by this Licence to transmit at powers higher than 10 Watts EIRP or 6.1 Watts ERP.
- aa) **"Shared site"** means a site that is shared by the Licensee and at least one other licensee for the purposes of establishing, installing, modifying or using wireless telegraphy stations or wireless telegraphy apparatus.
- bb) **"Shared Site Exemption"** means any of the following three situations apply on a shared site in relation to the Licensee's or another licensee's wireless telegraphy station(s) or wireless telegraphy apparatus that is authorised to transmit at powers higher than 10 Watts EIRP or 6.1 Watts ERP:

publish an updated version of Ofcom's "Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement" on its website. Ofcom will follow the same process for any subsequent versions of the ICNIRP Guidelines.

¹⁸ 10 Watts EIRP is equivalent to 6.1 Watts ERP. In linear units $EIRP (W) = 1.64 \times ERP (W)$; in decibels $EIRP (dB) = ERP (dB) + 2.15$. Ofcom's "Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement" explains how the Licensee can determine if wireless telegraphy station(s) or wireless telegraphy apparatus "transmits at powers higher than 10 Watts EIRP or 6.1 Watts ERP".

- The first situation is that all of the licensee’s wireless telegraphy station(s) or wireless telegraphy apparatus on a shared site do not transmit at a combined total radiated power in any particular direction¹⁹ that is higher than 100 Watts EIRP or 61 Watts ERP.²⁰
 - The second situation is that the total electromagnetic field exposure levels produced by the licensee’s wireless telegraphy station(s) or wireless telegraphy apparatus in any area where a member of the general public is or can be expected to be present when transmissions are taking place is no more than 5% of the basic restrictions or 5% of the reference levels in the relevant tables for general public exposure identified in the ICNIRP Guidelines.²¹
 - The third situation is where the licensee’s wireless telegraphy station or wireless telegraphy apparatus has an antenna gain that is equal to or higher than 29 dBi and has a fixed beam.
- cc) **“Site”** means a physical structure, building, vehicle or moving platform.
- dd) **“Ship” has the same meaning as given in section 313 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995.**
- ee) **“the Act” means the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006.**
- ff) **“Unattended Operation” means the use of Radio Equipment by a person in a different location from that of the Radio Equipment.**
- gg) **“Undue Interference”** has the meaning given by Section 115 of the Act.
- hh) **“User Service” means the British Red Cross, St John Ambulance, the St Andrew’s Ambulance Association, the 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;**
- ii) **“Wireless telegraphy apparatus”** has the meaning given to it in section 117 of the Act.
- jj) **“Wireless telegraphy station”** has the meaning given to it in section 117 of the Act.
2. Any schedule to the Licence shall form part of the Licence, together with any subsequent schedule which Ofcom may issue as a variation to the Licence.
 3. The Interpretation Act 1978 shall apply to the Licence as it applies to an Act of Parliament.

¹⁹ For the purpose of this situation, the combined total radiated power is a simple sum of the radiated powers (in EIRP or ERP) of all of the licensee’s wireless telegraphy station(s) or wireless telegraphy apparatus on the shared site that transmits signals covering the same or overlapping areas.

²⁰ 100 Watts EIRP is equivalent to 61 Watts ERP.

²¹ The relevant tables for general public exposure are identified in Ofcom’s “Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement”.

Schedule 1

The Licensee shall only operate the Radio Equipment using the frequency bands and power levels set out in in the in the corresponding Table for their level of Licence.

| Licence level | Table |
|--|-------|
| Foundation | A |
| Intermediate | B |
| Full Licence, Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence or Full (Club) Licence | C |

Notes to Schedule 1

- a) **dBW** is the power level in dB relative to one Watt.
- b) **“EIRP” means equivalent isotropically radiated power which is the product of the power supplied to an antenna and the absolute or isotropic antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna.**
- c) **“ERP” means effective radiated power which is the product of the power supplied to an antenna and its gain in a given direction relative to a half-wave dipole.**
- d) **ISM** is an abbreviation for industrial, scientific and medical applications.
- e) **Peak Envelope Power (PEP)” 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.**
- f) **Unless airborne power limits are stipulated for the frequency band, the use of Radio Equipment is not permitted airborne.**

Table A: Foundation Licence Parameters

| Frequency bands | Status of Amateur Service allocation under this licence | Status of Amateur Satellite Service allocation under this licence | Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt) |
|--------------------|---|---|--|
| 135.7 to 137.8 kHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 1W (0 dBW) ERP |
| 1810 to 1830 kHz | Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK or Crown Dependencies. | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 1830 to 1850 kHz | Primary | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 1850 to 2000 kHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) |
| 3500 to 3800 kHz | Primary. Shared with other Services. | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 7000 to 7100 kHz | Primary | Primary | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 7100 to 7200 kHz | Primary | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 10000 to 10150 kHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) |
| 14000 to 14250 kHz | Primary | Primary | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 14250 to 14350 kHz | Primary | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 18068 to 18168 kHz | Primary | Primary | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |

| Frequency bands | Status of Amateur Service allocation under this licence | Status of Amateur Satellite Service allocation under this licence | Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt) |
|--------------------|---|---|--|
| 21000 to 21450 kHz | Primary | Primary | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 24890 to 24990 kHz | Primary | Primary | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 28.0 to 29.7 MHz | Primary | Primary | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 50 to 51 MHz | Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK or Crown Dependencies. | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 51 to 52 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) |
| 70.0 to 70.5 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) |
| 144 to 146 MHz | Primary | Primary | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 430 to 431 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) |
| 431 to 432 MHz | Secondary. Not available for use within 100km radius of Charing Cross, London (51°30'30"N, 00°07'24"W). | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) |
| 432 to 435 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) |
| 435 to 438 MHz | Secondary | Secondary | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) |
| 438 to 440 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 25 (13.98 dBW)-10W (10 dBW) |
| 2400 to 2450 MHz | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | 2W (3 dBW) |
| 5650 to 5670 MHz | Secondary | Secondary. Earth to space only | 2W (3 dBW) |

| Frequency bands | Status of Amateur Service allocation under this licence | Status of Amateur Satellite Service allocation under this licence | Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt) |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| 5670 to 5680 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 2W (3 dBW) |
| 5755 to 5765 MHz | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Not allocated | 2W (3 dBW) |
| 5820 to 5830 MHz | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Not allocated | 2W (3 dBW) |
| 10.000 to 10.125 GHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 1W (0 dBW) |
| 10.225 to 10.450 GHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 1W (0 dBW) |
| 10.450 to 10.475 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 1W (0 dBW) |
| 10.475 to 10.500 GHz | Not allocated | Secondary | 1W (0 dBW) |

Table B: Intermediate Licence Parameters

| Frequency Bands | Status of Amateur Service allocation under this licence | Status of Amateur Satellite Service allocation under this licence | Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt) |
|--------------------|---|---|---|
| 135.7 to 137.8 kHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 1W (0 dBW) ERP |
| 1810 to 1830 kHz | Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK or Crown Dependencies. | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 1830 to 1850 kHz | Primary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 1850 to 2000 kHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 32W (15 dBW) |
| 3500 to 3800 kHz | Primary. Shared with other Services. | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 7000 to 7100 kHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 7100 to 7200 kHz | Primary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 10000 to 10150 kHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 14000 to 14250 kHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 14250 to 14350 kHz | Primary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 18068 to 18168 kHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 21000 to 21450 kHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 24890 to 24990 kHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 28.0 to 29.7 MHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 50 to 51 MHz | Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |

| Frequency Bands | Status of Amateur Service allocation under this licence | Status of Amateur Satellite Service allocation under this licence | Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt) |
|------------------|---|---|--|
| | other services outside the UK or Crown Dependencies. | | 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 51 to 52 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 70.0 to 70.5 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 144 to 146 MHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 430 to 431 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 40W (16 dBW) ERP |
| 431 to 432 MHz | 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) ERP |
| 432 to 435 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 435 to 438 MHz | Secondary | Secondary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 438 to 440 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 1240 to 1260 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 1260 to 1270 MHz | Secondary | Secondary. Earth to space only | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 1270 to 1325 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 2310 to 2350 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 2390 to 2400 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 2400 to 2450 MHz | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 3400 to 3410 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 5650 to 5670 MHz | Secondary | Secondary. Earth to space only | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 5670 to 5680 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 5755 to 5765 MHz | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |

| Frequency Bands | Status of Amateur Service allocation under this licence | Status of Amateur Satellite Service allocation under this licence | Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt) |
|----------------------|---|--|--|
| 5820 to 5830 MHz | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 5830 to 5850 MHz | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. Space to Earth only. | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 10.000 to 10.125 GHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 10.225 to 10.450 GHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 10.450 to 10.475 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 10.475 to 10.500 GHz | Not allocated | Secondary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 24.00 to 24.05 GHz | Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 24.05 to 24.15 GHz | Secondary. May only be used with the written consent of Ofcom. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 24.15 to 24.25 GHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 47.0 to 47.2 GHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 75.500 to 75.875 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 75.875 to 76.000 GHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 76.0 to 77.5 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 77.5 to 78.0 GHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 78 to 79 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 79 to 81 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 122.25 to 123.00 GHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 134 to 136 GHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |

| Frequency Bands | Status of Amateur Service allocation under this licence | Status of Amateur Satellite Service allocation under this licence | Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt) |
|-----------------|---|---|--|
| 136 to 141 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 241 to 248 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) |
| 248 to 250 GHz | Primary | Primary | 100W (20 dBW) 50W (17 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |

Table C: Full Licence Parameters

| Frequency Bands | Status of Amateur Service allocation under this licence | Status of Amateur Satellite Service allocation under this licence | Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt) |
|--|--|---|--|
| 135.7 to 137.8 kHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 1W (0 dBW) ERP |
| 472 to 479 kHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 5W (7 dBW) EIRP |
| 1810 to 1830 kHz | Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK or Crown Dependencies. | Not allocated | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 1830 to 1850 kHz | Primary | Not allocated | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 1850 to 2000 kHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 32W (15 dBW) |
| 3500 to 3800 kHz | Primary. Shared with other Services. | Not allocated | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 5.2585 to 5.264 kHz 5.276 to 5.284 kHz 5.2885 to 5.292 kHz 5.298 to 5.307 kHz 5.313 to 5.323 kHz 5.333 to 5.338 kHz 5.354 to 5.358 kHz 5.362 to 5.3745 kHz 5.378 to 5.382 kHz 5.395 to 5.4015 kHz 5403.5 to 5406.5 KHz | Secondary. Subject to restrictions set out in note (g). Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside the UK or Crown Dependencies. | Not allocated | 100 W (20dBW) |
| 7000 to 7100 kHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 7100 to 7200 kHz | Primary | Not allocated | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 10.10 to 10.15 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 14.00 to 14.25 MHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) |

| Frequency Bands | Status of Amateur Service allocation under this licence | Status of Amateur Satellite Service allocation under this licence | Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt) |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 14.25 to 14.35 MHz | Primary | Not allocated | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 18.068 to 18.168 MHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 21.00 to 21.45 MHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 24.89 to 24.99 MHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 28.0 to 29.7 MHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 50 to 51 MHz | Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK or Crown Dependencies. | Not allocated | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 51 to 52 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 100W (20 dBW) |
| 70.0 to 70.5 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 160W (22 dBW) |
| 144 to 146 MHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 430 to 431 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 40W (16 dBW) ERP |
| 431 to 432 MHz | 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) ERP |
| 432 to 435 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 435 to 438 MHz | Secondary | Secondary | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 438 to 440 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 1240 to 1260 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |

| Frequency Bands | Status of Amateur Service allocation under this licence | Status of Amateur Satellite Service allocation under this licence | Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt) |
|----------------------|---|--|--|
| 1260 to 1270 MHz | Secondary | Secondary. Earth to space only | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 1270 to 1325 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 2310 to 2350 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 2390 to 2400 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 2400 to 2450 MHz | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 3400 to 3410 MHz | Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services. | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 5650 to 5670 MHz | Secondary | Secondary. Earth to space only | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 5670 to 5680 MHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 5755 to 5765 MHz | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 5820 to 5830 MHz | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 5830 to 5850 MHz | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. Space to Earth only. | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 10.000 to 10.125 GHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 10.225 to 10.450 GHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 10.450 to 10.475 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 10.475 to 10.500 GHz | Not allocated | Secondary | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 24.00 to 24.05 GHz | Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 24.05 to 24.15 GHz | Secondary. May only be used with the written consent of Ofcom. Users must accept interference from ISM users. | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 24.15 to 24.25 GHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 47.0 to 47.2 GHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 75.500 to 75.875 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 400W (26 dBW) |

| Frequency Bands | Status of Amateur Service allocation under this licence | Status of Amateur Satellite Service allocation under this licence | Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt) |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| 75.875 to 76.000 GHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 76.0 to 77.5 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 77.5 to 78.0 GHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 78 to 79 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 79 to 81 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 122.25 to 123.00 GHz | Secondary | Not allocated | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 134 to 136 GHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |
| 136 to 141 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 241 to 248 GHz | Secondary | Secondary | 400W (26 dBW) |
| 248 to 250 GHz | Primary | Primary | 1000W (30 dBW) 400W (26 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne |

5 MHz band note

- g) Where Radio Equipment is being used in the channels allocated between 5.2585 MHz and 5.4065 MHz (the “5 MHz band”), the following specific terms and conditions will also apply:
- i) When operating double sideband, the maximum bandwidth shall not exceed 6 kHz;
 - 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) Communication may be established with military or military cadet organisations by transmitting and receiving only in the 5 MHz band;
 - vi) Particular care must be taken to ensure radiation does not take place outside the specified frequencies within the 5 MHz band;
 - vii) 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:

- (1) The Licensee shall transmit the station Callsign when he first joins the net and on leaving it;
 - (2) subject to sub-condition (c) below, whilst participating in the net, the Licensee shall not be required to transmit the station Callsign when making contact with other participants;
 - (3) 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.
- viii) The Licensee shall operate the Station only at the Main Station Address or at a Temporary Location within the United Kingdom or Crown Dependencies.
 - ix) At a Temporary Location within the United Kingdom or Crown Dependencies, the Licensee shall give the location of the Station every 30 minutes to an accuracy of at least 5km;
 - x) The Licensee shall only operate the Radio Equipment to the extent that the Licensee can be contacted on a telephone which is located in close proximity to where the Radio Equipment is being operated.

[Please note that Schedule 2 has now been replaced with Amateur Radio Notice of Coordination.]

A2. Notice of coordination

Amateur Radio: Notice of coordination procedures

Overview

This Notice applies to all Amateur Radio Licensees, as set out under their respective licences.

This Notice specifies the protection requirements and coordination procedures necessary to ensure the protection of other radio users from Amateur Radio transmissions.

Coordination requirements

General restrictions

Amateur radio use of certain frequency bands is only possible due to other users, including the Ministry of Defence (MoD), sharing frequency allocations that they use. Where Amateur Radio use of a band is made available on this basis it is on the condition that the radio amateur use does not interfere with other services and can claim no protection from interference.

Amateur Radio use of certain frequency bands is also subject to additional restrictions; these are detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Amateur radio general use coordination requirement

| Frequency | Comments |
|-------------|---|
| 431-432 MHz | The use of the following frequencies is not permitted within 100km of London (Charing Cross). |

Beacons and repeaters

The deployment and operation of certain radio beacons and repeaters are subject to coordination restrictions. These are set out in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Amateur radio beacon and repeater coordination requirement

| Frequency | Comments |
|-----------------|--|
| 28.0 – 29.7 MHz | Use of an Unattended Beacon is not permitted within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 |
| 144 - 146 MHz | Use of an Unattended Beacon is not permitted within 50 km of NGR TA 012869 |
| 430 - 440MHz | Deployment of a repeater in this band is subject to coordination with the Ministry of Defence. Licensees must have clearance from Ofcom before operating a repeater. |

| Frequency | Comments |
|--|---|
| 1240 – 1325 MHz | Deployment of a repeater in this band is subject to coordination with the Ministry of Defence and Civil Aviation Authority. Licensees must have clearance from Ofcom before operating a repeater. |
| 1298 – 1299 MHz | Use of an Unattended Beacon is not permitted in Northern Ireland and not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577. |
| 2310.0 MHz - 2310.4125 MHz | Use of an Unattended Beacon is not permitted within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577. |
| 2392 MHz – 2450 MHz | Use of an Unattended Beacon is not permitted within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577. |
| 5670 MHz – 5680 MHz | Use of an Unattended Beacon is not permitted within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577. |
| 10.0 – 10.125 GHz | Use of an Unattended Beacon is not permitted within 50 km of NGR SO 916223, SS 206127, NGR SK 985640 and NGR SE 202577. |
| 24.0 – 24.050 GHz | Use of an Unattended Beacon is not permitted within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 and NGR SE 202577. |
| 47.0 – 47.2 GHz | Use of an Unattended Beacon is not permitted within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 and NGR SE 202577. |
| Frequencies above 75.5 GHz that are listed in Schedule-1 | Use of an Unattended Beacon is not permitted within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 and NGR SE 202577. |

Licensees wishing to deploy a repeater in 430 – 440 MHz or 1240 – 1325 MHz will need to obtain a clearance approval from Ofcom as they will need to be coordinated with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and Ministry of Defence (MoD) before any transmissions may begin.

Clearance requests for the deployment of a repeater in these bands must be sent to Ofcom. Clearance requests should only be sent once a provisional call sign has been obtained from the RSGB and applicant has conducted the necessary interference assessment and has provided evidence of this as part of the clearance request. If the clearance application is successful Ofcom will provide the necessary clearance authorisation.

Clearance requests must be sent to spectrum.licensing@ofcom.org.uk