Your response

Question	Your response
Question 1: Do you agree that we should amend the guide in the ways suggested? If not, are there any alternative options you think we should consider? Please provide evidence supporting your views, including any research you have conducted or have access to	Confidential? – N I have been heavily researching architecture and deprivation and communications deprivation around the world. Only in the UK do communications companies militantly block the Poor's Communications. This is only precedented by the Nazis using huge jamming machines to block British communications during the second world war, only now the targets are the poor.
Question 2: Do you agree that we should amend the guide in the ways suggested	Confidential? – N There are actually ways that the poor can access communications around the world for free in the case of poverty, destitution and emergency which I think ofcom should publish. The speeds are only 2.4 Mbps and are no substitute or competition in quality To paid services. These can be used in a pandemic, natural disasters, wars or during the commencement of the civil contingencies act. I am disillusioned to see the communications companies response for the poor and the people that keep the country running during the pandemic.

? If not, are there any alternative options you think we should consider? Please provide evidence supporting your views, including any research you have conducted or have access to.	Amazon has recently set a precedent to this type of mesh network with its Ring and Echo devices that use other internet connections to keep an internet deprived property online, there has been no dispute on this from Ofcom or ISPs. Thus any dispute for the poor using the below method would be seen as corruption.

See below.

Free Internet Connection For The Poor And Destitute, Android, DON'T BUY ITS FREE. I've been doing a bit of architecture and deprivation and communications deprivation research and have found the following. Free unlimited internet access for the poor and destitute from Google, works well, similar to Amazon's Ring mesh network. Using an Android phone. App is edoztunnel from Google. Also an app to share the connection with other devices. App is NetShare. To run Alexa or Spotify on a fire tablet (and other devices) you need to connect to Netshare tether with Psiphon app from the device you are connecting to the phone's internet. |
| **Question 3: Do you agree that there should be more consistency in the way in which providers seek to effect payment from customers in debt? If so, how do you believe this could be achieved most effectively? Please provide evidence** | Confidential? – n see above

The vulnerable, poor and destitute don't Have the means by definition. Exposure to ads is the only solution to this issue. Blockage of the poor'S communications amounts to inhuman and degrading treatment. When the vulnerable can't Communicate with their social support networks, the often end up sectioned or hospitalised from dangerous isolation that puts pressure on social services and the NHS. |

supporting your views, including any research you have conducted or have access to	
Question 4: Do you agree that we should amend the guide regarding the provision of information about measures to support customers? If not, are there any alternative options you think we should consider? Please provide evidence supporting your views, including any research you have conducted or have access to.	https://www.ofcom.org.uk/spectrum/interference-enforcement/spectrum-offences/jammersCymraegSearch 1. Home 2. Spectrum 3. Protecting and managing the airwaves 4. Spectrum offences 5. Radio frequency jammers # Radio frequency jammers **A radio frequency jammer is a device constructed, adapted or intended to be used to prevent the reception of radio transmissions by a receiver relevant to its function.** At best a radio frequency jammer could cause you to miss a call; at worst, it could facilitate crime or put life at risk. ## How jammers work A jammer normally functions by emitting an electromagnetic disturbance, sometimes called 'noise', on a band at an intensity that overwhelms the target receiver, making reception impossible. Jammers may be designed to affect specific services like the frequencies allocated for mobile phone services, satellite navigation systems, Wi-Fi or security systems. Jammers have been used to commit crime. ## Criminal offences ### Use of jammers

It is a crime to use any apparatus, including jammers, for the purposes of deliberately interfering with wireless telegraphy (radio communications) in the UK. The maximum penalty is two years' imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine. See section 68 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006.

Making jammers available

If you manufacture, import or distribute jammers, you may be committing a crime. The Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive 2014/30/EU, which has been implemented into UK law by the Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 (S.I. 2016/1091), places strict requirements on all electrical and electronic apparatus placed on the market or taken into service in the UK. The requirements state that apparatus must not cause excessive interference.

Ofcom may take appropriate enforcement action, including prosecution, to enforce the EMC provisions. The maximum penalty convention under the regulations is three months' imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine. The courts can order forfeiture of stocks of equipment.

Legal alternatives

Some people or organisations may wish to prevent the use of mobile phones in their premises, for example the owners of theatres, cinemas, concert halls or restaurants.

You should use education and publicity to discourage the use of mobile devices. Effective measures include display notices and passive detectors that alert when a mobile device enters the vicinity.

See also...

- Fixed terrestrial links

  01 July 2021

  Fixed Terrestrial Links or Fixed Wireless Systems (FWS) refer to terrestrial based wireless systems, operating between two or more fixed points.
- Guidance for business radio licensees

  07 May 2021

  If you use a radio system for your business then you will need a licence from Ofcom. Business radio users range from taxi companies and factories, to hospitals, care homes, industrial sites and transport operators. This section covers guidance for licensees.
- Spectrum information

Information on the radio spectrum, including the UK Frequency Allocation Table, broadcast transmitter guidance and interface requirements.

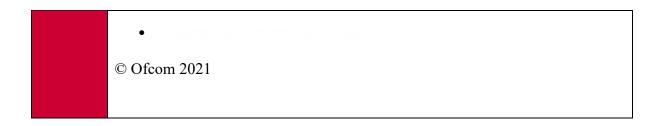- Satellite earth stations

18 November 2020

This section deals with the licensing information in relation to satellite services; Satellite Earth Stations and the licensing of GNSS repeaters. It also provides information about the grant of Recognised Spectrum Access (RSA) for Receive Only Earth Stations (ROES).

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