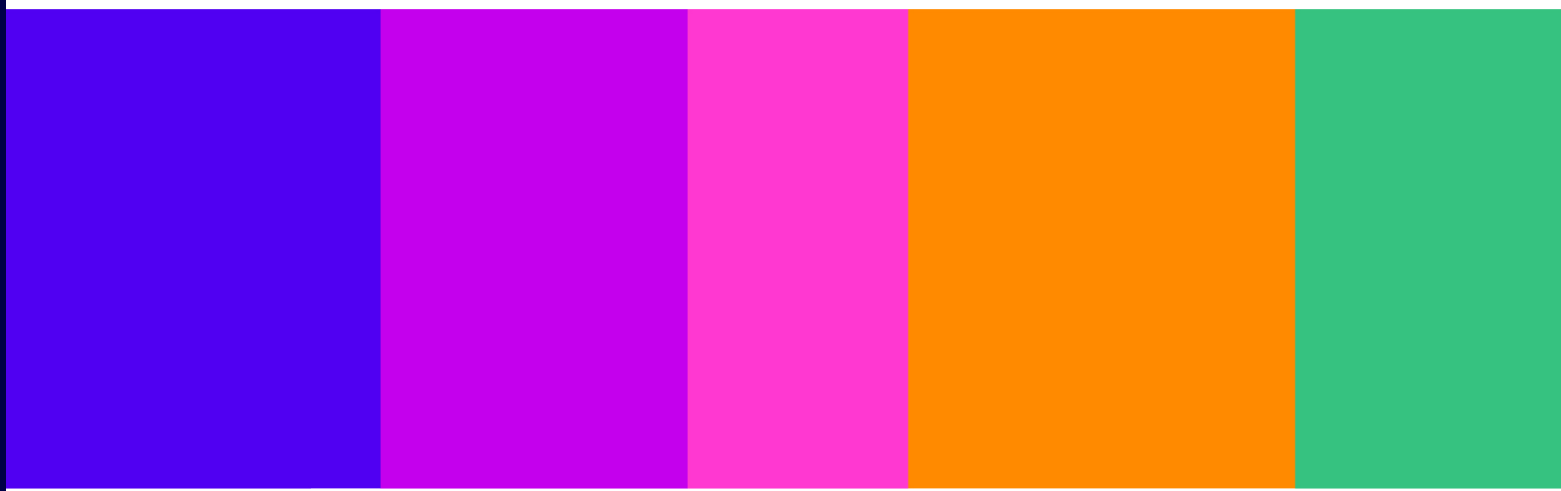


General notice of decision to vary amateur radio licences

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

Statement

Published 21 February 2024



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1. Overview

- 1.1 Ofcom issues radiocommunications licences which allow the use of radio equipment by amateur radio operators. Amateur radio, sometimes known as ham radio, has been an important part of wireless communication technology in the UK for more than a century. It is a hobby that involves the use of radio equipment to communicate with other amateur radio operators around the world.
- 1.2 On 11 December 2023, we published the [December Statement](#) in which we outlined our plans to update the amateur radio licence framework, following [consultation](#), to ensure the policies and licences meet the needs of today and tomorrow's radio amateurs while streamlining the licensing process. Alongside this we notified licensees of our [proposals to vary all amateur radio licences](#) to implement a number of the planned changes. This document sets out our final decision relating to those proposals to vary all amateur radio licences, following consideration of the representations we received in response to the proposals. It contains important information and licensees should read it carefully.

What we have decided – in brief

We have decided to proceed with our proposals and vary all amateur radio licences to make the following changes:

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 a Notice of Variation (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.

We have also made a small number of additional changes in response to representations received from stakeholders.

Alongside this decision we have published on our website:

- An updated version of the Amateur Radio Licence document;
- An updated version of the Amateur Radio Wireless Telegraphy Licence Conditions Booklet;
- An updated version of the Notice of Coordination; and
- An updated version of the amateur radio guidance document.

- 1.3 All amateur radio licences are effectively varied as of today's date and any use of amateur radio equipment must be in accordance with the new terms and conditions for the class of amateur licence held. Licensees can download a copy of the new licence terms and conditions booklet from our website. Due to the large volume of licences currently on issue, the process of reissuing each Licence document will take some time. We expect to have completed this process by autumn 2024.
- 1.4 In this document, we set out the background to our final decision, why we have made this decision and what this means for affected licensees.

2. Our proposals and decision

Our proposals

- 2.1 Before we vary licences, we are required by law to first notify licensees of our proposal. We did this by publishing a [General Notice](#) on our website on 11 December 2023 (our ‘December Proposals’) which set out our licence variation proposals following [consultation](#).
- 2.2 Our December Proposals explained our proposals to vary the terms and conditions of all amateur radio licence classes. We explained that the changes were intended to enable amateur radio to continue to thrive and remain a vibrant and valuable part of the broader communication landscape for years to come. We also explained that the new rules were aimed at making the following key changes:
- a) Modernising our policies and rules to allow radio amateurs greater operating freedoms whilst maintaining appropriate regulatory control over spectrum use; and
 - b) Making our rules as clear as possible to improve consistency and responsiveness; aligning with other spectrum areas that we authorise where appropriate.
- 2.3 We explained that in order to deliver these changes we would need to vary all classes of amateur radio licence, making changes to the terms and conditions. We said that we did not expect any of the new terms and conditions to require licensees to take any additional steps to ensure compliance. We explained that if licensees complied with all the previous terms and conditions of their licence, then they should have no undue difficulty in complying with all the proposed new terms and conditions of their licence.

Summary of our proposed changes

- 2.4 Section 2 of our [December Proposals](#) set out the proposed changes to the amateur radio licence in more detail, and are summarised in the following paragraphs 2.5 – 2.13. The wider policy decisions relating to changes to the amateur radio licensing framework were set out in the [December statement](#).

Licensing framework update

- 2.5 We proposed to make the following changes for all Amateur Radio Licences:
- Introduce a new revocation provision. The new revocation provision would give Ofcom grounds to revoke a licence if a licensee holds multiple personal licences (excluding Full (Club) Licences). This would apply to existing licensees and those that progress through the licence levels.
 - Allow supervised use of the radio equipment by unlicensed users. Any unlicensed individual would be able to use the radio equipment, providing that this is under direct supervision of the licensee. The licensee must ensure that this operation is done in compliance with all applicable terms and conditions and always 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

equipment.¹ These provisions would be set out in the condition relating to persons who may operate the licence.

Changes to call signs

2.6 We proposed to:

- Make the use of an RSL optional. This would amend the preceding provision in the Licence to make the use of an RSL optional 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.
- Allow Foundation and Full licensees to use the RSL 'E' for England, should they wish to do so.
- Make the process for using Special RSLs easier. Licensees would be able to use a special RSL to mark a national event when Ofcom publishes a notification via the website. An NoV would no longer be required.
- Relax the rules concerning the use of suffixes. References to specific suffixes would be removed from the licence document, and a provision added to inform licensees that they may use any suffix they want, as long as the station remains identifiable.

Technical parameters update

2.7 We proposed to allow the following:

- An increase to permitted transmit power. The licence variation would 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.
- All licensees to use internet-based technologies for remote controlling equipment, extending the current provision to Foundation and Intermediate licensees.
- The deployment of some repeaters, gateways, data stations and beacons without the need to obtain an NoV. Licensees would need to ensure that their deployment would not cause interference to existing users and for powers over 5 Watts ERP and there would be a requirement to obtain a call sign from the RSGB or other bodies stipulated by Ofcom.
- Foundation licensees would be able to build their own radio equipment and have access to the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, subject to a maximum transmit power of 2 Watts PEP.
- Some low power airborne use in bands designated as Primary, at a maximum transmit power of 400 mW EIRP.

Licence terms and condition update

2.8 We proposed to:

- Align the conditions of the licence with other spectrum licences that Ofcom issues;

¹ Condition 6 of the proposed amateur radio licence terms and conditions.

- Rename the Amateur terms conditions and limitations document (the “Amateur TCL”) as the Amateur Radio Wireless Telegraphy General Licence Conditions Booklet (the “Amateur Conditions Booklet”);
- Update the licence template to simplify and ensure consistency with [CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01](#); and
- Make a number of other amendments, removing unnecessary complexity and making the terms and conditions clearer.²

Other licence amendments

- 2.9 **We proposed to amend the geographical boundary definition.** This new provision would partly replace the text regarding the extent of the licence. Under this proposal the licence would continue to apply to the United Kingdom and Crown Dependencies, including the territorial seas. This text would only contain provisions that relate to the territorial extent of the licence issued by Ofcom.
- 2.10 **We proposed 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 proposed to include the provisions relating to Unattended Beacon operation currently in Schedule 2 of the licence into this document.
- 2.11 **We proposed new conditions relating to the use of radio equipment by remote control and unattended operation.** We clarified the proposed provisions relating to these uses. Radio equipment left unattended outside of the main station address would need to display information so that ownership of the radio can be identified by Ofcom, if required.
- 2.12 **We also proposed 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.
- 2.13 **We proposed 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 proposed to remove some references that are no longer used in the licence. We proposed to add beacon, repeater, gateway, and data station definitions to the definition section of the licence as these types of operations would be available under the new licence terms and conditions.

Variation process

- 2.14 Our December Proposals explained the licence variation process, including how licensees could make representations or provide comments to Ofcom in response to our proposals.
- 2.15 Licensees had until 22 January 2023 to provide any representations to Ofcom.

² 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

Summary of representations and Ofcom's response

2.16 We received a total of 91 representations from stakeholders relating to a number of our proposals. Stakeholders also identified some minor typographical and presentational errors in our draft licence documents. We have categorised the points raised under the headings in the following paragraphs, followed by our response.

Regional Secondary Locators (RSLs)

2.17 In our December Proposal we set out the following proposals:

- a) to make the use of an RSL optional;
- b) to allow Foundation and Full licensees to use the RSL 'E' for England;
- c) to make the process for using Special RSLs easier; and
- d) to relax the rules concerning the use of suffixes.

2.18 Several stakeholders responded setting out their opposition to the proposed changes. They referenced the potential impact on certain contests and awards conducted within the amateur radio community that rely on making contacts across different nations and the confusion that could arise if RSLs were made optional. Some respondents commented that RSLs provide a sense of identity, or that RSLs are directly tied to cultural identity. Other respondents felt that making the use of an RSL optional could be seen as a signal that Ofcom was supporting the homogenisation of the UK nations.

2.19 A small number of stakeholders said that a new permanent RSL should be introduced for Cornwall, given that the Cornish are recognised as a national minority. They requested that we reconsider an earlier decision made in 2016, not to grant this.

Ofcom's response

2.20 While we note stakeholders' concerns about the use of RSLs, as set out in our December statement (see paragraph 3.47), we confirm that our proposal does not remove the use of RSLs as a function for amateur radio users. RSLs will still be available for use on an optional basis³ which means that users can continue to make use of RSLs in contests. The purpose of an RSL is to provide geographical information relating to the country of transmission, based on the 4 nations and Crown Dependencies. Its function is not intended to be an expression of cultural identity.

2.21 It is important to note that the use of RSLs has no bearing on our spectrum management duties, and the majority of respondents to the policy consultation supported this proposal. Therefore, we remain of the view that it is appropriate to remove the mandatory requirement to use RSLs, as we do not believe it is proportionate to revoke a licence or take enforcement action against a licensee where they have not complied with the requirement.

2.22 In our 2023 consultation, we set out several proposals relating to RSLs, and said that we did not propose to grant any new permanent RSLs. We didn't receive many responses to the policy consultation on this point, with less than a handful advocating for a 'K' RSL for Cornwall.

2.23 We have considered the points raised in representations calling for a new 'K' call sign for Cornwall but have decided not to introduce this at this time. National minority status gives Cornish people the right to freely express, preserve, share, and develop cultural identity

³ With the exception of intermediate licensees who choose to retain a call sign beginning with '2'.

without fear of discrimination⁴. As set out above, the purpose of an RSL is to provide geographical information relating to the country of transmission, based on the 4 nations, and Crown Dependencies of the UK; its function is not intended to be an expression of a cultural identity. Further, the current RSLs relate to discrete geographical areas; the introduction of a new permanent RSL for a region within an existing RSL area would result in additional complexity and confusion around which RSL to use, which would be inconsistent with our aim to simplify the Amateur Radio Licensing Framework. However, our decision to liberalise the use of call sign suffixes will allow radio amateurs to add any suffix to the end of a call sign, so long as the station remains identifiable. This means that Cornish radio amateurs could, for example, choose to add 'K' to the end of their call sign to signal they are operating from Cornwall.

Power Limits

- 2.24 Some stakeholders expressed their opposition to our proposals to increase the permitted transmit powers for Foundation, Intermediate and Full Licences in those bands with a 'Primary' allocation for Amateur Services in Schedule 1 of the licence. Others told us that the restriction on power in the 1800 kHz band was too restrictive and requested an increase in power, in some cases up to 100 W. A small number of stakeholders also said that the proposed increase in power was not spread evenly enough across the different classes of licence.

Ofcom's response

- 2.25 Having reviewed the comments made by stakeholders, we note that many of these issues we have already addressed in our [December statement](#) (see paragraphs 3.97 to 3.109). We still consider that the power limit changes that we have proposed will align the UK with many other countries that permit higher powers.
- 2.26 In relation to the requests for an increase in power in the 1850 – 2000 kHz band, footnote 5.96 of the [Radio Regulations](#) sets out that the power limit of any amateur station in this band shall not exceed 10 Watts in several countries, including the UK.

Call signs

- 2.27 Some stakeholders raised objections to our proposals to revoke their lower-level licences as they progressed through the licensing tiers. Other stakeholders did not agree with our proposal to re-issue call signs after a radio amateur had passed away. Some also commented that the cooling off period that we proposed (5 years) was not sufficient and should be extended.

Ofcom's response

- 2.28 In relation to the revocation of lower-level licences, we do not believe that this in any way diminishes the achievements of radio amateurs. The new process means that only the highest level licence will remain valid, but radio amateurs will still be able to retain their certificates relating to the lower level examinations to demonstrate their achievements.
- 2.29 The 5-year cooling off period is an Ofcom policy taken in the [December statement](#) and is not a licence term or condition; accordingly it was not included in this Notice of proposals that require a variation to the licence or within scope for consideration under this General Notice.

⁴ <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/people-and-communities/equality-and-diversity/cornish-national-minority/>

RAYNET

- 2.30 Stakeholders associated with RAYNET, a voluntary group that provides communications for the community, were mostly in favour of our proposals but also raised some concerns over the proposed licence variations which were specifically related to their service. RAYNET noted particular concern with:
- a) The coordination requirements for the 430 – 440 MHz band. RAYNET told us that some of their operations are unplanned and support emergency services. They stated that requiring coordination would significantly impact their ability to operate at short notice.
 - b) Restrictions on club call signs. Representations from members of RAYNET opposed restrictions on club call signs, expressing the view that limiting these to five would result in undue administrative burden on clubs that currently hold more than five to represent different locations.
 - c) Proposed definition of ‘gateways’ - in particular, they felt that explicitly stating that a gateway is ‘simplex’ creates an unnecessary layer of complexity and isn’t aligned with their understanding of what a gateway is.

Ofcom’s response

- 2.31 We have considered RAYNET’S concerns in relation to the coordination requirements for the 430 – 440 MHz band and throughout the process we have engaged with the Ministry of Defence (MOD) on these requirements. The MOD has agreed to relax the coordination requirements for all repeaters, beacons, and gateways that operate under 25 Watts ERP in this band, meaning that these will no longer require clearance. All other terms and conditions relating to the use of this equipment remain applicable. In our view, this should mitigate the potential impact on RAYNET emergency activities. We have updated the Notice of Coordination to reflect this.
- 2.32 Having considered RAYNET’s comments on our proposals to impose a limit of 5 call signs on Clubs, we remain satisfied that this proposal will not negatively impact their services or activities. RAYNET activities in emergency situations rely on temporary repeater call signs (which would be additional to the 5 club call signs); further, as with other Clubs, RAYNET members can utilise suffixes to signal different operating conditions and support simultaneous activities if they wish to do so.
- 2.33 In relation to the concerns raised about the definition of a ‘gateway’ we note that the term only applies to those users operating on a single frequency. In their representation RAYNET however advised that there were some multi-frequency gateways in operation. We have therefore worked with the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB)⁵ to find a new definition that is more suitable. Under this new definition, a gateway is defined as radio equipment for the purpose of connecting to another non-amateur network. We have therefore amended the definition to remove the reference to operating on a single frequency.

Geographic Boundaries

- 2.34 A couple of representations queried the removal of any reference to operation in international waters. They noted that the previous licence had specific provisions for this operation and stated that it should be covered in the new licence.

⁵ The Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) is the national membership organisation for amateur radio enthusiasts.

Ofcom's response

- 2.35 In response to the comments received we have decided to amend the licence. When considering the provisions for maritime use in international waters it was apparent that the same conditions would apply to use on an aircraft. After considering the extent of Ofcom's jurisdiction, the licence includes a provision that now authorises the use of the radio equipment onboard any UK registered ship or aircraft when in international waters or airspace⁶.
- 2.36 Operation in these circumstances is on a non-interference, non-protection basis and users will be bound by the specific power limits set out for each band, in particular the band restrictions and low power airborne limits if operating on an aircraft; further they must also ensure operations comply with the relevant regional provisions set out in the ITU Radio Regulations. For example, the band at 70 – 70.5 MHz is authorised in the UK but has not been allocated elsewhere in ITU Region 1 for amateur services. This means that some frequency bands may only be used within the UK and its territorial seas or airspace for amateur radio services and not beyond it.
- 2.37 Individuals will also need to obtain authorisation from the relevant person of authority on a ship or aircraft before transmission can begin. It should be noted that an amateur radio licence does not provide any broader authorisation related to airborne or maritime operations. Nor does it supersede any safety rules or requirements. Further guidance is provided in the Amateur Radio Guidance document.
- 2.38 Use on non-UK registered ships and aircraft is not covered under the licence as this can only be authorised by the administration of the country where the ship or aircraft is registered.

Editorial changes

- 2.39 Stakeholders noted several minor typographical errors and noted that the draft amateur radio licence documents contained gendered language. Other stakeholders raised points asking for clarification of some terms used in the suite of Amateur Radio licence documents and aspects of the Notice of Coordination.

Ofcom's response

- 2.40 We have reviewed the licence documents and corrected the minor typographical errors (e.g., incorrect spacing) that were identified by stakeholders. We have also removed any occurrences of gendered language within the licence documents. We will also seek to incorporate some clarification of licence terms in our guidance document that we have published alongside this statement. We note that Intermediate licensees were excluded from the provisions for deploying beacons between 5 – 25 Watts ERP. This has now been corrected.
- 2.41 We have updated the Notice of Coordination to make it clear that in addition to repeaters the deployment of beacons, gateways, and data stations in the 1240 – 1325 MHz band is subject to clearance from the CAA. We continue to be in discussions with the CAA about possible relaxation of these requirements. Any future change would be reflected in the Notice of Coordination.

⁶ This provision does not extend to other countries' national airspace/territorial waters. Holder of a Full Licence with a HAREC should seek authorisation from the relevant foreign administration.

Final decision

- 2.42 Having considered all the responses, we have made certain changes to our proposals as outlined above, including some minor amendments. However we have concluded that overall, we have not received any information that might result in us deciding not to vary all amateur radio licences in accordance with our [December Proposals](#), subject to the amendments identified.
- 2.43 We have therefore decided that, subject to those amendments identified, we will proceed with varying all amateur radio licences as set out in our December Proposals.

Variation of licences

- 2.44 In accordance with our final decision, this General Notice varies all amateur radio licences. As explained in our December Proposal, licences now consist of the following three parts:
- a) The licence document;
 - b) The Amateur Radio Wireless Telegraphy Licence Conditions Booklet; and
 - c) Coordination Notice.

Compliance with the new licence

- 2.45 Some of the changes we have made are administrative, other changes are for clarification. We do not therefore expect the new terms and conditions to require licensees to take any additional steps to ensure they comply. If licensees are already complying with all the current terms and conditions of their licence, then they will also comply with all the new terms and conditions of their varied licence.

Next steps

- 2.46 Now that the statutory process for varying existing licences is complete and we have published our final decision, all amateur radio licences are effectively varied as of today's date and any use of amateur radio equipment must be in accordance with the new terms and conditions.
- 2.47 We will shortly commence writing to licensees to provide them with their new licence document. We will contact licensees by email or post depending on their preferred method of communication. There are approximately 100,000 amateur licences currently issued, therefore the process of reissuing such a large number of licences will take some time. We expect to have completed this process by autumn 2024.
- 2.48 In order to allow us to contact you more quickly, if you have opted to receive documents via the post, it is recommended that you provide an up-to-date email address, and we will send your new Amateur Radio Licence, as well as any future correspondence by email. Please send an email by **31 March 2024** to amateur.radio.review@ofcom.org.uk, and include the following information:

Subject: Email communication – YES!

- Your full name

- Your Callsign or customer reference number
- 2.49 In the meantime, licensees can access the Amateur Radio Wireless Telegraphy Licence Conditions Booklet from our website and can print or download it. If a licensee requires the Booklet in an alternative format (e.g., PDF, large print, easy read, audio recording or braille), they can send an email to spectrum.licensing@ofcom.org.uk, letting us know what information is required and in what format. We will consider the request and respond within 21 days.
- 2.50 We are also sending an email update to licensees that have signed up to our spectrum email updates to inform them of our final decision.

Legal requirements

- 2.51 This document is a General Notice that gives notice of our final decision to vary all 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 all amateur radio licences. In particular:
- a) Paragraph 6 of Schedule 1 of the Act and the terms and conditions of all amateur radio licences allow Ofcom to vary licences by publishing a General Notice on its website.
 - b) For the reasons set out in paragraph 3.19 of our December Proposals, we consider our decision to be objectively justifiable and proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent, in accordance with the requirements in section 9(7) and paragraph 6A of Schedule 1 of the Act.
 - c) This General Notice constitutes our final decision, in accordance with the requirements in paragraph 7(10) and (11) of Schedule 1 of the Act; it gives notice of our final decision to affected licensees, explains the reasons for our decision and varies all amateur radio licences.

Impact assessment

- 2.52 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](#).
- 2.53 As initially set out in the [General Notice](#), our provisional conclusion was that our proposals would be unlikely to have a significant impact on licensees in accordance with section 7 of the Communications Act 2003. In reaching our decision, we have continued to consider the proposals taking into account the representations received. As the proposals made would liberalise the amateur radio licence to allow greater operating freedom, provide clarity and remove unnecessary administrative burdens on licensees, we consider that our decision to implement our proposals will have an overall positive impact.
- 2.54 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 2003⁷.

- 2.55 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.
- 2.56 The 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 will be able to continue to use an RSL as part of their call sign if they wish to do so.
- 2.57 Whilst we have changed 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.
- 2.58 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 new terms and conditions of their licence.

Equality impact assessment

- 2.59 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.
- 2.60 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.
- 2.61 To help us comply with our duties under the 2010 Act and the 1998 Act, we assess the impact of our decisions on persons sharing protected characteristics and in particular whether they may discriminate against such persons or impact on equality of opportunity or good relations.
- 2.62 We have given careful consideration to whether our decision 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

⁷ Section 3(1)(a) of the Communications Act 2003

⁸ Section 3(4)(l) of the Communications Act 2003

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.

- 2.63 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](#)).
- 2.64 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.
- 2.65 We do not consider that our decision will have a negative impact on specific groups of persons differently to the general population. This includes the different interests of persons in the different parts of the UK. For example, whilst we have made particular decisions in relation to the use of RSLs, licensees will continue to be able to include some form of identifier, either by use of an RSL where this applies to a particular geographic location, or by the addition of a suffix to the end of a call sign so long as the station remains identifiable.
- 2.66 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 characteristics⁹. 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

- 2.67 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)¹⁰.
- 2.68 We do not consider our decision will 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 is because our decisions relate to a nationwide licensing regime and the relevant licence products are available to anyone within the UK.
- 2.69 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

⁹ [Wireless Telegraphy \(Content of Transmission\) Regulations](#) 1988 will continue to apply to the content of suffixes.

¹⁰ 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.

the Welsh Language Commissioner¹¹. Ofcom will continue to take this approach in the future in relation to amateur radio licences.

How to stay up to date

2.70 We encourage all licensees to [subscribe to spectrum email updates](#) to stay up to date with any future proposals relating to amateur radio licences.

¹¹ Compliance Notice – Section 44 Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, The Office of Communications, 25 July 2016, paragraph 38.

A1. Licence terms and conditions

- A1.1 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.
- A1.2 We have however illustrated in the document any changes to the wording:
- Text based on existing standard terms and conditions set out in other Ofcom Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 licences – this is highlighted green and underlined.
 - Text to implement the policy changes or amend existing text as set out in the 2023 Statement and the 2023 General Notice of proposals to vary amateur radio licences – **this is highlighted yellow and in bold.**
 - Changes that we have introduced based on comments received to the Notice of Variation – *this is highlighted turquoise and in italics.*
- A1.3 Where the text is not highlighted, this indicates that the provisions were already in the existing licence and its terms and conditions.

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.**¹²

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

¹² <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/>

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:
 - a) 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; *and*
 - b) *use the Radio Equipment aboard any ship or aircraft registered in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man in international waters or airspace.*

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:
 - 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 an *Intermediate*, 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

Region	All licences	Full (Club) Licence only
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 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.

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 restrictions¹⁵ in the relevant tables for general public exposure identified in the ICNIRP Guidelines¹⁶ in any area where a member of the general public is or can be expected to be present when transmissions are taking place.

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.¹⁷

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”](#).

¹⁵ Compliance with the reference levels for general public exposure identified in the ICNIRP Guidelines will ensure compliance with the basic restrictions.

¹⁶ The relevant tables for general public exposure are identified in Ofcom’s [“Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement”](#).

¹⁷ Further information on emergency situations is set out in Ofcom’s [“Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement”](#).

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.
 - 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.¹⁸
- 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.¹⁹
- 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.²⁰

¹⁸ 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](#).

¹⁹ 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 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.

²⁰ 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

- 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:
- 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 direction²¹ that is higher than 100 Watts EIRP or 61 Watts ERP.²²
 - 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

determine if wireless telegraphy station(s) or wireless telegraphy apparatus *“transmits at powers higher than 10 Watts EIRP or 6.1 Watts ERP”*.

²¹ 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.

²² 100 Watts EIRP is equivalent to 61 Watts ERP.

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.²³

- 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.

²³ 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

- 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”** means 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 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
1830 to 1850 kHz	Primary	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
1850 to 2000 kHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 dBW)
3500 to 3800 kHz	Primary. Shared with other Services.	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
7000 to 7100 kHz	Primary	Primary	25 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
7100 to 7200 kHz	Primary	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
10000 to 10150 kHz	Secondary	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 dBW)
14000 to 14250 kHz	Primary	Primary	25 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
14250 to 14350 kHz	Primary	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
18068 to 18168 kHz	Primary	Primary	25 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
21000 to 21450 kHz	Primary	Primary	25 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
24890 to 24990 kHz	Primary	Primary	25 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
28.0 to 29.7 MHz	Primary	Primary	25 W (13.98 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
50 to 51 MHz	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK or Crown Dependencies.	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
51 to 52 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 dBW)
70.0 to 70.5 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 dBW)
144 to 146 MHz	Primary	Primary	25 W (13.98 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
430 to 431 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 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	25 W (13.98 dBW) ERP
432 to 435 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 dBW)
435 to 438 MHz	Secondary	Secondary	25 W (13.98 dBW)
438 to 440 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	25 W (13.98 dBW)
2400 to 2450 MHz	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	2 W (3 dBW)
5650 to 5670 MHz	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only	2 W (3 dBW)
5670 to 5680 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	2 W (3 dBW)
5755 to 5765 MHz	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Not allocated	2 W (3 dBW)
5820 to 5830 MHz	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Not allocated	2 W (3 dBW)
10.000 to 10.125 GHz	Secondary	Not allocated	1 W (0 dBW)
10.225 to 10.450 GHz	Secondary	Not allocated	1 W (0 dBW)
10.450 to 10.475 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	1 W (0 dBW)
10.475 to 10.500 GHz	Not allocated	Secondary	1 W (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	1 W (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	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
1830 to 1850 kHz	Primary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
1850 to 2000 kHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	32 W (15 dBW)
3500 to 3800 kHz	Primary. Shared with other Services.	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
7000 to 7100 kHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
7100 to 7200 kHz	Primary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
10000 to 10150 kHz	Secondary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
14000 to 14250 kHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
14250 to 14350 kHz	Primary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
18068 to 18168 kHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
21000 to 21450 kHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
24890 to 24990 kHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
28.0 to 29.7 MHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 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	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
51 to 52 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
70.0 to 70.5 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
144 to 146 MHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
430 to 431 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	40 W (16 dBW) ERP

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)
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	40 W (16 dBW) ERP
432 to 435 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
435 to 438 MHz	Secondary	Secondary	100 W (20 dBW)
438 to 440 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
1240 to 1260 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
1260 to 1270 MHz	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only	100 W (20 dBW)
1270 to 1325 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
2310 to 2350 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
2390 to 2400 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
2400 to 2450 MHz	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	100 W (20 dBW)
3400 to 3410 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
5650 to 5670 MHz	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only	100 W (20 dBW)
5670 to 5680 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
5755 to 5765 MHz	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
5820 to 5830 MHz	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Not allocated	100 W (20 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.	100 W (20 dBW)
10.000 to 10.125 GHz	Secondary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
10.225 to 10.450 GHz	Secondary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
10.450 to 10.475 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	100 W (20 dBW)
10.475 to 10.500 GHz	Not allocated	Secondary	100 W (20 dBW)
24.00 to 24.05 GHz	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	100 W (20 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	Not allocated	100 W (20 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)
	from ISM users.		
24.15 to 24.25 GHz	Secondary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
47.0 to 47.2 GHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
75.500 to 75.875 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	100 W (20 dBW)
75.875 to 76.000 GHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
76.0 to 77.5 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	100 W (20 dBW)
77.5 to 78.0 GHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
78 to 79 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	100 W (20 dBW)
79 to 81 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	100 W (20 dBW)
122.25 to 123.00 GHz	Secondary	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
134 to 136 GHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
136 to 141 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	100 W (20 dBW)
241 to 248 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	100 W (20 dBW)
248 to 250 GHz	Primary	Primary	100 W (20 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	1 W (0 dBW) ERP
472 to 479 kHz	Secondary	Not allocated	5 W (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	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
1830 to 1850 kHz	Primary	Not allocated	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
1850 to 2000 kHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	32 W (15 dBW)
3500 to 3800 kHz	Primary. Shared with other Services.	Not allocated	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
5258.5 to 5264 kHz 5276 to 5284 kHz 5288.5 to 5292 kHz 5298 to 5307 kHz 5313 to 5323 kHz 5333 to 5338 kHz 5354 to 5358 kHz 5362 to 5374.5 kHz 5378 to 5382 kHz 5395 to 5401.5 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 (20 dBW) but not exceeding 200 W EIRP
7000 to 7100 kHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
7100 to 7200 kHz	Primary	Not allocated	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
10.10 to 10.15 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
14.00 to 14.25 MHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
14.25 to 14.35 MHz	Primary	Not allocated	1000 W (30 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)
18.068 to 18.168 MHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
21.00 to 21.45 MHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
24.89 to 24.99 MHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
28.0 to 29.7 MHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 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	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
51 to 52 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	100 W (20 dBW)
70.0 to 70.5 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	160 W (22 dBW)
144 to 146 MHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
430 to 431 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	40 W (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	40 W (16 dBW) ERP
432 to 435 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
435 to 438 MHz	Secondary	Secondary	400 W (26 dBW)
438 to 440 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
1240 to 1260 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
1260 to 1270 MHz	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only	400 W (26 dBW)
1270 to 1325 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
2310 to 2350 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
2390 to 2400 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
2400 to 2450 MHz	Secondary. Users must accept interference from	Secondary. Users must accept interference from	400 W (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)
	ISM users.	ISM users.	
3400 to 3410 MHz	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services.	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
5650 to 5670 MHz	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only	400 W (26 dBW)
5670 to 5680 MHz	Secondary	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
5755 to 5765 MHz	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
5820 to 5830 MHz	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Not allocated	400 W (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.	400 W (26 dBW)
10.000 to 10.125 GHz	Secondary	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
10.225 to 10.450 GHz	Secondary	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
10.450 to 10.475 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	400 W (26 dBW)
10.475 to 10.500 GHz	Not allocated	Secondary	400 W (26 dBW)
24.00 to 24.05 GHz	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	1000 W (30 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	400 W (26 dBW)
24.15 to 24.25 GHz	Secondary	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
47.0 to 47.2 GHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
75.500 to 75.875 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	400W (26 dBW)
75.875 to 76.000 GHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
76.0 to 77.5 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	400 W (26 dBW)
77.5 to 78.0 GHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne
78 to 79 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	400 W (26 dBW)
79 to 81 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	400 W (26 dBW)
122.25 to 123.00 GHz	Secondary	Not allocated	400 W (26 dBW)
134 to 136 GHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 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
136 to 141 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	400 W (26 dBW)
241 to 248 GHz	Secondary	Secondary	400 W (26 dBW)
248 to 250 GHz	Primary	Primary	1000 W (30 dBW) 500 mW EIRP airborne

Note G (5 MHz band)

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;
- II. The antenna height shall not exceed 20 metres above ground level;
- III. *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 they become aware that such use is causing undue interference to the MoD’s use of the band;*
- IV. Communication may be established with military or military cadet organisations by transmitting and receiving only in the 5 MHz band;
- V. Particular care must be taken to ensure radiation does not take place outside the specified frequencies within the 5 MHz band;
- VI. *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 the Call sign:*
 - (1) The Licensee shall transmit the station Call sign when he first joining 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 Call sign 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 their Call sign when next he transmitting speech.
- VII. The Licensee shall operate the Station only at the Main Station Address or at a Temporary Location within the United Kingdom or Crown Dependencies.

VIII. *At a Temporary Location within the United Kingdom or Crown Dependencies, the Licensee shall give the location of the ~~Station~~ Radio Equipment every 30 minutes to an accuracy of at least 5km;*

IX. 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.

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, *gateways, data stations* and repeaters

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

Table 2: Amateur radio beacon, gateway, data station 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, <i>beacon, gateway or data station</i> over 25 Watts ERP in this band is subject to coordination with the Ministry of Defence (MOD). <i>Authorisation above 25 Watts ERP is only permitted via an NoV. Deployments under 25 Watt do not need to obtain clearance from the MOD</i> Licensees must have clearance from Ofcom before operating a repeater.
1240 – 1325 MHz	Deployment of a repeater, <i>beacon, gateway or data station</i> 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.

Frequency	Comments
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.

Ofcom coordination process

Licensees wishing to deploy a repeater, *beacon, gateway or data station* 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, *beacon, gateway or data station* in ~~these~~ *this* 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