



Lifetime amateur radio licensing

Format of new licences

Statement

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Section 1

Introduction

Lifetime amateur radio licensing

- 1.1 Subsequent to a consultation on amateur radio licensing launched on 26 May 2005, Ofcom published a policy statement on the future of amateur radio licensing on 14 February 2006¹.
- 1.2 It is necessary to make some changes to the amateur radio licence in order to implement these reforms.
- 1.3 This document contains the revised amateur radio licence for information purposes only so as to ensure that stakeholders are aware of the revised licence terms, conditions and limitations.
- 1.4 Ofcom plans to introduce the new lifetime amateur radio licence on 1 October 2006² (the "Implementation Date").
- 1.5 For each radio amateur licensee who holds an existing amateur radio licence, the new lifetime licence will only come into force when the term of their current amateur radio licence expires.
- 1.6 For each radio amateur licensee who holds an existing amateur radio licence, in order to ensure that the new lifetime licence arrives in good time, Ofcom will post lifetime amateur radio licences 6 weeks before the date when the licensee's current licence is due to expire. Ofcom will only send these licences to licensees whose licence expires on or after 1 October 2006². Any licences which expire before this date must be renewed with the RLC and will not be replaced with the new licence at that time.

¹ The policy statement is available at <http://www.ofcom.org.uk/consult/condocs/aradio/statement/>

² This date may change.

Section 2

Background

Reform of amateur radio licensing

- 2.1 On 14 February 2006 Ofcom published a policy statement on the future of amateur radio licensing.
- 2.2 The policy statement confirmed that Ofcom had decided to implement the following reforms:
- a) To issue lifetime amateur radio licences which will remain valid for as long as the licence details remain correct or until such time as the licence is either revoked by Ofcom or surrendered by the licensee. There shall be no end date on the amateur radio licence. Such licences will be personal to the licensee and will not be transferable.
 - b) To provide an online, web-based, self-service licensing service as an alternative to the postal service.
 - c) To issue electronic licences (probably PDF³ documents) to users of the online, web-based, self-service licensing service. Users of this service would print a hard copy of the licence which must be kept at the main station address.
 - d) To continue to make paper licences available (but subject to a small administrative charge).
 - e) To require licensees to validate their licence details at least once every five years in order to maintain their lifetime licence.
- 2.3 It is necessary to make some changes to the amateur radio licence in order to implement these reforms.

Improving clarity

- 2.4 Currently the combination of the licence validation document and the licence terms and conditions booklet together form the amateur radio licence.
- 2.5 The terms and conditions of the amateur radio licence are set out in one of three separate licence terms and conditions booklets:
- a) The Amateur Radio Full Licence Terms, Provisions and Limitations Booklet – BR68;
 - b) The Amateur Radio (Intermediate) Licence Terms, Provisions and Limitations Booklet – BR68/I;
 - c) The Amateur Radio Foundation Terms, Provisions and Limitations Booklet – BR68/F.

³ The Adobe PDF[®] format produces graphically rich, platform-independent content. PDF[®] is a registered trademark of Adobe.

- 2.6 In order to simplify the licence and the licensing process, these will now be combined into a single lifetime licence document with a single set of terms and conditions. This change will mean that any differences between the terms, provisions and limitations that apply to each class of amateur radio licence will be clearly visible.

Greater freedom

- 2.7 We have taken the opportunity to review the terms of the licence to ensure that they are consistent with current legal and regulatory requirements.
- 2.8 This review has led to the introduction of licence terms which are less prescriptive than the terms of the current licence.
- 2.9 The format of the licence is given in Section 3.

Section 3

Draft amateur radio licence

United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence

French: United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence

German: United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence

Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949

French: Wireless Telegraphy Act

German: Wireless Telegraphy Act

Section 1

Licence details

French: Licence details

German: Licence details

Licence class French: Licence class German: Licence class	[Full Licence/Intermediate Licence/Foundation Licence/Full (Reciprocal) Licence/Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence/Full (Club) Licence] ⁴
CEPT equivalent licence class French: CEPT equivalent licence class German: CEPT equivalent licence class	
Licensee's name French: Licensee's name German: Licensee's name	
Call sign French: Callsign German: Callsign	
Mailing address French: Mailing address German: Mailing address	
Main Station Address French: Main station address German: Main station address	
Issue date French: Issue date German: Issue date	
First issue date French: First issue date German: First issue date	

⁴ Delete as applicable

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

If this Licence is a Full Licence then the Licensee shall also be authorised to operate in countries which have implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 in accordance with Clause 16 of Section 2⁵.



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

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

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

Repeat in French

Repeat in German

⁵ Please refer to note (d) to this Licence

Section 2

Terms, conditions and limitations

1. Purpose

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

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

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

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

2. Location

2(1) The Licensee may only operate the Radio Equipment at the following locations:

- (a) at the Main Station Address;
- (b) at an Alternative Address provided that the Licensee gives the Ofcom Licensing Centre at least seven days prior written notice of its intention to operate from an Alternative Address and details of the location of that Alternative Address.
- (c) at a Temporary Location;
- (d) from a Mobile location;
- (e) where this Licence is a Full Licence only, from a Maritime Mobile location; and
- (f) where this Licence is a Full Licence only, and unless it is a Temporary Licence, the Licensee may operate in countries which have implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 in accordance with Clause 16(1).

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

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

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

2(4) If the Licensee operates the Radio Equipment at an Alternative Address, the Licensee shall use the suffix "/A" with its Callsign.

2(5) If the Licensee operates the Radio Equipment at a Temporary Location, the Licensee shall use the suffix “/P” with its Callsign and during operation of the Radio Equipment shall give the location of the Radio Equipment at least once every 30 minutes to an accuracy of better than 5 km by a generally used identifier⁶.

2(6) If the Licensee operates the Radio Equipment from a Mobile location, the Licensee shall use the suffix “/M”.

2(7) If the Licensee operates the Radio Equipment from a Maritime Mobile location, the Licensee shall use the suffix “/MM”.

3. Operators and qualifications

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

3(2) Only where this Licence is a Full Licence the Licensee may also permit the operation of the Radio Equipment:

- (a) by a person who holds a current United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence,
- (b) by any person:
 - I. who does not fall within Clause 3(2)(a), (c), (d) or (e);
 - II. whom the Licensee has reasonable grounds to believe is not a Disqualified Person; and
 - III. who holds a Radio Amateur’s Examination Pass Certificate recognised by Ofcom.
- (c) by a person on a Recognised Foundation Training Course; or
- (d) by a non-UK radio amateur licensed by any other country; or
- (e) by a representative of a User Service in accordance with Clause 1(2),

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

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

3(4) Only where this Licence is a Full Club Licence issued to the Licensee for use on behalf of a Club, then the Licensee may:

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

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

⁶ For guidance please refer to note (c) to this Licence.

3(5) The Licensee shall only be entitled to operate the Radio Equipment if the Licensee holds a Radio Amateur's Examination Pass Certificate or other equivalent qualification recognised by Ofcom.

4 Variation and revocation

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

4(2) Pursuant to section 4 of the 1998 Act Ofcom may not revoke this Licence under section 1(4) of the 1949 Act except:

- (a) at the request of, or with the consent of, the Licensee;
- (b) if there has been a breach of any of the terms, conditions or limitations of the Licence;
- (c) in accordance with section 4(5) of the 1998 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 or section 156 of the Communications Act 2003;
- (e) for reasons related to the management of the radio spectrum, provided that in such cases the power to revoke may only be exercised after first giving reasonable notice to Licensees; or
- (f) [where this Licence is a Paper Licence, for failure by the Licensee to pay the Licence Fee on or before the date of issue of this Licence.]⁷

4(3) Where Ofcom exercises its power to revoke or vary the Licence in accordance with section 1(4) of the 1949 Act, the Licensee shall be notified in writing, or by email, or by a general notice. Any general notices will be posted on the Ofcom website⁸.

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

4(5) Ofcom may automatically revoke this Licence five years after the later of:

- (a) the date on which the Licensee last notifies Ofcom that the Licensee wishes to amend any of the details set out in Section 1 of the Licence; or
- (b) the date on which the Licensee last confirms to Ofcom that the details set out in Section 1 of the Licence are still valid.⁹

5 Modification, restriction and closedown

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

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

⁷ Note that this Clause 4(2)(f) may be subject to change prior to the introduction of this revised United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence pending Ofcom's final decision on licence fees for amateur radio.

⁸ www.ofcom.org.uk

⁹ For guidance please refer to note (g) to this Licence.

5(2) Ofcom may require the Radio Equipment to be modified or restricted in use, or temporarily closed down either immediately or on the expiry of such period as may be specified in the event of a national or local state of emergency being declared. Ofcom may only exercise this power after a written notice is served on the Licensee or a general notice applicable to holders of a named class of Licence is published. Any general notices will be posted on the Ofcom website¹⁰.

5(3) When operating the Radio Equipment from a Maritime Mobile location, the Licensee shall cease to operate the Radio Equipment on the demand of the Vessel's master.

6 Changes

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

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

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

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

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

7 Equipment

7(1) The Licensee shall ensure that:

- (a) the emitted frequency of the apparatus comprised in the Radio Equipment is as stable and as free from Unwanted Emissions as the state of technical development for amateur radio apparatus reasonably permits; and
- (b) whatever class of emission is in use, the bandwidth occupied by the emission is such that not more than 1% of the mean power of the transmission falls outside the nominal modulated carrier bandwidth.¹¹

¹⁰ www.ofcom.org.uk

¹¹ Please refer to note (a) to this Licence.

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

7(3) Subject to Clause 7(4), the Licensee may control the Radio Equipment by means of wireless remote control devices within a range of no more than 100 metres from the location where the Radio Equipment is situated. The Licensee shall ensure that sufficient security measures are in place in relation to any such wireless remote control devices so as to ensure compliance with Clauses 3(1), 3(2), 3(3) and 3(4). Any security measures must be consistent with Clause 11(2) of this Licence.

7(4) Subject to Clauses 10(2) and 13(2), any wireless remote control device used in accordance with Clause 7(3):

- (a) may use amateur radio spectrum in accordance with Schedule 1; and
- (b) shall be subject to a maximum power level of 10 mW pep e.r.p.

7(5) Notwithstanding any other terms of this Licence, the Licensee shall ensure that the Radio Equipment is designed, constructed, maintained and used so that its use does not cause any Undue Interference to any wireless telegraphy.

7(6) If any Undue Interference to wireless telegraphy is caused by the radiation of Unwanted Emissions from the Radio Equipment, then the Licensee shall suppress the Unwanted Emissions to the degree satisfactory to Ofcom.

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

7(8) In order to reduce the likelihood of causing Undue Interference, the Licensee shall ensure that the Radio Equipment is capable of receiving Messages on the same frequencies and with the same classes of emission in use for the transmission of Messages by the Radio Equipment.

8 Access and inspection

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

- (a) to have access to the Radio Equipment; and
- (b) to inspect the Licence and to inspect, examine and test the 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 this Licence.

9 Limitations

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

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

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

9(3) Without prejudice to Clause 1 of this Licence, the Licensee shall not establish or use the Radio Equipment in any Aircraft or other Airborne Vehicle.

9(4) Before operating the Radio Equipment on a Vessel, the Licensee shall install, use or make changes to the Radio Equipment only with the written permission of the Vessel's Master.

9(5) Whilst operating the Radio Equipment on a Vessel, the Licensee shall observe radio silence on the advice of the Vessel's Master.

9(6) When the Licensee operates the Radio Equipment on a Vessel in international waters, use of the radio spectrum shall continue to be made in accordance with Schedule 1, except that the Licensee shall use only those frequency bands which, in accordance with the Radio Regulations, have an allocation to the amateur service in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) region being visited.

9(7) The Licensee shall not operate the Radio Equipment as:

- (a) a mailbox or bulletin board (each being a device which stores, in a readable form, complete messages, which are not to or from the Licensee, for re-transmission on behalf of other Amateurs); or
- (b) a telephony repeater (a facility which receives and simultaneously retransmits Messages by telephony), for or on behalf of other Amateurs;
- (c) an Internet Gateway (a facility which allows interconnection between amateur radio equipment and the Internet), for or on behalf of other Amateurs.

9(8) The Licensee may receive Messages from an overseas amateur or from a UK Amateur duly authorised by Ofcom on a frequency band not specified in Schedule 1 but the Licensee may only transmit on a band specified in Schedule 1 which is authorised under Clause 9(2).

10 Unattended and remote control operation

10(1) Only where this Licence is a Full Licence, a Full (Reciprocal) Licence, a Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence, a Full (Club) Licence or an Intermediate Licence the Licensee may conduct Unattended Operation of Beacons provided that such operations are consistent with both the terms of this Licence and with the additional restrictions which apply to the use of Beacons as specified in Schedule 2 to this Licence.

10(2) Only where this Licence is a Full Licence, a Full (Reciprocal) Licence, a Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence or a Full (Club) Licence, the Licensee may conduct Unattended Operation of Radio Equipment (including, for the avoidance of doubt, Beacons) by remote control provided that such operations are conducted only in Simplex and are consistent with the terms of this Licence save that where the remote control is a wireless remote control device the power restriction set out in Clause 7(4)(b) shall not apply.

10(3) Any communication links used to control the transmitter of Radio Equipment which is the subject of an Unattended Operation must be adequately secure so as to ensure compliance with Clauses 3(1), 3(2), 3(3) and 3(4) of this Licence. Any security measures must be consistent with Clause 11(2) of this Licence.

10(4) The use of any such communication links referred to in Clause 10(3) must be failsafe such that any failure will not result in unintended transmissions or any transmissions of a type not permitted by this Licence.

10(5) Unless this Licence is a Full Licence, a Full (Reciprocal) Licence, a Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence or a Full (Club) Licence, the Licensee is not permitted to make use of any amateur band allocations detailed in Schedule 1 to control the transmitter of any Radio Equipment which is the subject of an Unattended Operation.

10(6) When communicating via a Radio Equipment transmitter which is the subject of an Unattended Operation, unless the Licensee gives prior notice to the Ofcom Licensing Centre of the location of that Radio Equipment the Licensee shall use the suffix "/P" with the Licensee's Callsign and shall give the location of the Radio Equipment every 30 minutes to an accuracy of better than 5 km by a generally used identifier in accordance with Clause 2(5).

10(7) When communicating via a Radio Equipment transmitter which is the subject of an Unattended Operation, the Licensee must also use the appropriate regional secondary locator of that Radio Equipment in accordance with Clauses 2(2), 2(3), 2(4), 2(5) and 2(6). The secondary locator which must be used when conducting an Unattended Operation will not necessarily be the same as the secondary locator which must be used when operating from the Main Station Address.

10(8) The outgoing traffic for transmission by the Radio Equipment transmitter which is the subject of an Unattended Operation, and the incoming traffic received by the Radio Equipment receiver which is the subject of an Unattended Operation, may be routed via any communications link¹² provided that:

- (a) the protocol used to control the re-routing function of the Radio Equipment receiver is sufficiently secure so as to ensure compliance with Clauses 3(1), 3(2), 3(3) and 3(4) of this Licence; and
- (b) unless this Licence is a Full Licence, a Full (Reciprocal) Licence, a Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence or a Full (Club) Licence, such calls shall not be re-routed over

¹² Please refer to notes (e) and (f) to this Licence.

- a communications link which makes use of any amateur band allocations detailed in Schedule 1; and
- (c) such calls are only made to other Amateurs; and
- (d) the provisions of Clauses 10(5) and 10(6) are observed at all times.

10(9) This Clause 10 does not permit the Licensee to use Radio Equipment capable of Unattended Operation for general unsupervised use by other Amateurs.

11 Messages

11(1) The Licensee shall be permitted to use the Radio Equipment to discuss any topics of mutual interest with other Amateurs, and to seek to receive and impart any information and any ideas, providing that these Messages and the language used are not grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character.

11(2) The Licensee shall only address Messages to other Amateurs or to the stations of those Amateurs and shall not encrypt these Messages for the purpose of rendering the Message unintelligible to other radio spectrum users.

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

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

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

12 Log

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

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

13 Identification

13(1) The Licensee, or, if this Licence is a Full Licence, then any other authorised person who uses the Radio Equipment, shall transmit the Callsign specified in Section 1 of this Licence and any modifier applicable under the provisions of this Licence:

- (a) during initial calls ("CQ" calls) or calls to establish contact with another Amateur;

- (b) at least once during each transmission and additionally when the period of transmission is longer than 15 minutes, at the end of each transmission;
- (c) at least once every 15 minutes during net operations;
- (d) whenever the frequency of transmission is changed, at the beginning of transmission on the new frequency;
- (e) by the same type of transmission that is being used for the communication;
- (f) on the same frequency that is being used for the communication.

13(2) When using a wireless remote control device to control the operation of equipment in the Radio Equipment as provided in Clause 7(4) the identification requirements set out in this Clause 13 shall not apply to the operation of that wireless remote control device although the provisions of this Clause shall continue to apply to the operation of the Radio Equipment.

14 Recorded or retransmitted Messages

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

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

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

[15 Fees

15(1) If this Licence is a Paper Licence then the Licensee shall pay to Ofcom the Licence Fee which shall be payable on or before the date of issue of this Licence.

15(2) For the avoidance of doubt, no Licence Fee shall be payable where this Licence is issued electronically and is not a Paper Licence.]¹³

16 Operation by the Licensee in CEPT countries

16(1) Where this Licence is a Full Licence, but not a Full (Reciprocal) Licence, a Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence or a Full (Club) Licence, the Licensee may operate in countries which have implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 in accordance with the terms of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 provided that the Licensee is only a temporary visitor to and not a resident of the relevant host country.

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

- (a) comply with the requirements applicable to the use of wireless telegraphy apparatus at the location of operation in the host country;

¹³ Note that this Clause 15 may be subject to change prior to the introduction of this revised United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence pending Ofcom's final decision on licence fees for amateur radio.

- (b) present this Licence upon request to the relevant supervisory authorities in the host country;
- (c) unless instructed otherwise by the host country, use his home Callsign after the appropriate host country Callsign prefix.

17 Interpretation

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

- (a) "1949 Act" means the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;
- (b) "1998 Act" means the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1998;
- (c) "Alternative Address" means a fixed postal address in the United Kingdom other than the Main Station Address;
- (d) "Aircraft" and "Airborne Vehicles" includes full size and models and also includes balloons whether tethered or free;
- (e) "Amateur" means a holder of a United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence;
- (f) "At Sea" means in the Tidal Waters or territorial sea of the United Kingdom or in international waters;
- (g) "Beacon" means automatic transmitting only Radio Equipment which is operated by the Licensee in accordance with Clause 10 and Schedule 2 of this Licence;
- (h) "Callsign" means the unique group of alphanumeric characters specified in Section 1 of this Licence and used to identify the Radio Equipment in accordance with ITU Radio Regulations;
- (i) "CEPT" means the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations;
- (j) "Club" means an amateur radio club;
- (k) "Disqualified Person" means any person:
 - I. whose United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence is currently revoked or varied as a result of revocation action;
 - II. whose last application for a United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence was refused as a result of revocation action; or
 - III. who, in the last six months, has been convicted of an offence under any of the Wireless Telegraphy Acts.
- (l) "Foundation Licence" means a licence issued to an Amateur who is the holder of a Radio Amateur's Examination Pass Certificate which confirms that the holder has achieved the appropriate level of competence required by Ofcom to be issued with such a licence;
- (m) "Full Licence" means a licence issued to an Amateur who is the holder of a Radio Amateur's 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;
- (n) "Full (Club) Licence" means a licence issued to an Amateur who is the holder of a separate Full Licence and who represents a Club;
- (o) "Full (Reciprocal) Licence" means a licence issued to an Amateur who holds a Harmonised Amateur Radio Examination Certificate which confirms that the holder has achieved the appropriate level of competence required by Ofcom to be issued with such a licence;
- (p) "Full (Temporary Reciprocal) Licence" means a licence issued to an Amateur who holds an amateur radio licence issued by a foreign (non-UK) administration recognised by Ofcom and which confirms that the holder has achieved the appropriate level of competence required by Ofcom to be issued with such a licence;
- (q) "Harmonised Amateur Radio Examination Certificate" means a certificate issued by a non-UK licensing administration as evidence that the holder has achieved a

- specified level of qualification consistent with the requirements of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02;
- (r) "Inland Waters" means any canal, river, lake, loch or navigation which is not Tidal Water;
 - (s) "Inspect" means examine and test;
 - (t) "Intermediate Licence" means a licence issued to an Amateur who is the holder of a Radio Amateur's Examination Pass Certificate which confirms that the holder has achieved the appropriate level of competence required by Ofcom to be issued with such a licence;
 - (u) "Licence Fee" means the licence fee payable by the Licensee to Ofcom only where this Licence is a Paper Licence;
 - (v) "Licensee" means the holder of this Licence named in Section 1 of the Licence;
 - (w) "Main Station Address" means the main station address stated in Section 1 of this Licence;
 - (x) "Maritime Mobile" means the Radio Equipment is located on any Vessel at Sea;
 - (y) "Message" means a signal which conveys information to or from radio equipment operated by an Amateur in accordance with a United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence;
 - (z) "Mobile" means the Radio Equipment is located in the United Kingdom:
 - I. in any vehicle;
 - II. on the person of the Licensee where the Licensee is a pedestrian; or
 - III. on any Vessel in Inland Waters;
 - (aa) "Ofcom" means the Office of Communications;
 - (bb) "Ofcom Licensing Centre" means Ofcom's offices at Riverside House, 2a Southwark Bridge Road, London, SE1 9HA;
 - (cc) "Paper Licence" means a Licence that is issued manually to the Licensee in paper form by Ofcom;
 - (dd) "Radio Amateur's Examination Pass Certificate" means an original certificate issued by an examination body which is recognised by Ofcom which confirms that that person named on the certificate has achieved the level of competence required to hold either a Full, Intermediate or Foundation United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence;
 - (ee) "Recognised Foundation Training Course" means a training course which, if successfully completed, will lead to the person attending the course being issued with a Radio Amateur's Examination Pass Certificate which confirms that that person has achieved the level of competence required by Ofcom to be issued with a Foundation Licence;
 - (ff) "Regional Secondary Locator" means a letter used by the Licensee to convey the location of the Radio Equipment in accordance with Clause 2(2);
 - (gg) "Secretary of State" means the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry;
 - (hh) "Simplex" means using the same single frequency for both transmission and reception;
 - (ii) "Telecommunication Convention" and "Radio Regulations" mean the International Telecommunication Convention and the Radio Regulations annexed thereto and include any Convention or Regulation which may from time to time be enacted or brought into force in substitution for, in amendment of, or in addition to, the Telecommunication Convention or Radio Regulations;
 - (jj) "Temporary Licence" means a Licence which is issued to a radio amateur who is already licensed by a foreign (non-UK) licensing administration and who wishes to operate on a temporary basis in the UK. A UK Callsign will not be issued with a Temporary Licence;
 - (kk) "Temporary Location" means a fixed location in the United Kingdom which is not the Main Station Address or an Alternative Address;
 - (ll) "Tidal Water" means any part of the sea or a river within the ebb and flow of the tide at ordinary spring tides;

- (mm) "Unattended Operation" means the operation of Radio Equipment from a different location to that where the Radio Equipment is physically located;
- (nn) "Undue Interference" shall have the meaning given by Section 19 of the 1949 Act;
- (oo) "United Kingdom" means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;
- (pp) "United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence" means a Full, Intermediate, Foundation, Full (Reciprocal), Full (Temporary Reciprocal), or Full (Club) Amateur Radio Licence;
- (qq) "Unwanted Emissions" means spurious emissions and out-of-band emissions as defined in the Radio Regulations;
- (rr) "User Service" means the British Red Cross Society, the St John Ambulance Brigade, the St Andrew's Ambulance Association, the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, the Salvation Army, any Government Department and 'Category 1' responder as defined in the Civil Contingencies Act (2004) and, where authorised by a Category 1 responder, any 'Category 2' responder defined in the Civil Contingencies Act (2004);
- (ss) "Vessel" means any other floating structure which is capable of being manned;
- (tt) "Vessel at Sea" means a Vessel operating on the seaward side of the low-water line along the coastline as marked on large scale charts officially recognised by the relevant coastal state;
- (uu) "Vessel in Inland Waters" means a Vessel operating on the landward side of the low-water line along the coastline as marked on large scale charts officially recognised by the relevant coastal state;
- (vv) "Wireless Telegraphy Acts" means the 1949 Act, the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1967, the 1998 Act, the Broadcasting (Offences) Act 1967, the Communications Act 2003 as any of them as have been or may be amended from time to time.

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

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

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

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

Notes to the licence

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

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

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

(c) When the location of the Radio Equipment must be given in accordance with Clause 2(5), it is recommended that one of the following location identifiers be used:

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

(d) The full UK Amateur Radio Licence enables UK radio amateurs to operate under their Licence in a growing number of countries. You may operate in any country which has implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01. A list of countries that have implemented T/R 61-01 is available from the European Radiocommunications Office website at <http://www.ero.dk/>

(e) The purpose of this Clause is to permit the Licensee to construct an Unattended Operations Station for the Licensee's personal use.

(f) When considering the use of a public communications link, it is the Licensee's responsibility to ensure that any such use would be consistent with the terms and conditions of the service provider.

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

Schedule 1

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

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

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

SAMPLE

Table A
Foundation Licence Parameters

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to the Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)	Permitted Types of Transmission
0.1357-0.1378	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK.	Not allocated	1W (0 dBW) e.r.p.	Morse, RT (Radio-telephony), RTTY (Radio-teletype), Data, Facsimile, SSTV
1.810-1.830	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK.	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)	
1.830-1.850	Primary	Not allocated		
1.850-2.000	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK.	Not allocated		
3.500-3.800	Primary. Shared with other services	Not allocated		
7.000-7.100	Primary	Not allocated		
7.100-7.200	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK.	Not allocated		
10.100-10.150	Secondary	Not allocated		
14.000-14.250	Primary	Not allocated		
14.250-14.350		Not allocated		
18.068-18.168		Not allocated		
21.000-21.450		Not allocated		
24.890-24.990		Not allocated		
28.000-29.700 (1)		Not allocated		
50.00-51.00		Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK		
51.00-52.00	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated		
70.00-70.50		Not allocated		
144.0-146.0	Primary	Not allocated		
430.0-431.0	Secondary	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW) e.r.p.	
431.0-432.0	Secondary. Not available for use within 100km radius of Charing Cross, London (51°30'30"N, 00°07'24"W)	Not allocated		
432.0-438.0	Secondary	Not allocated		
438.0-440.0	Secondary	Not allocated	10W (10 dBW)	

Notes to Table A

(1) Allocation commences 1 October 2006.

Table B**Intermediate Licence Parameters**

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to The Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to The Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)	Permitted Types of Transmission
0.1357-0.1378	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated	1W (0 dBW) e.r.p.	Morse, RT (Radio- telephony), RTTY (Radio- teletype), Data, Facsimile, SSTV
1.810-1.830	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)	
1.830-1.850	Primary	Not allocated		
1.850-2.000	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated	32W (15 dBW)	
3.500-3.800	Primary. Shared with other services	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)	
7.000-7.100	Primary	Primary		
7.100-7.200	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated		
10.100-10.150	Secondary	Not allocated		
14.000-14.250	Primary	Primary		
14.250-14.350	Primary	Not allocated		
18.068-18.168	Primary	Primary		
21.000-21.450				
24.890-24.990				
28.000-29.700				
50.00-51.00				
51.00-52.00	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated		
70.00-70.50		Not allocated		
144.0-146.0	Primary	Primary		
430.0-431.0	Secondary	Not allocated		
431.0-432.0	Secondary. Not available for use within 100km radius of Charing Cross, London (51°30'30"N, 00°07'24"W)	Not allocated	40W (16 dBW) e.r.p.	
432.0-435.0	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)	
435.0-438.0	Secondary	Secondary		
438.0-440.0	Secondary	Not allocated		

... continued

Intermediate Licence Parameters (continued)

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to The Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to The Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)	Permitted Types of Transmission	
1240-1260	Secondary	Not allocated	50W (17 dBW)	Morse, RT (Radio-telephony), RTTY (Radio-teletype), Data, Facsimile, SSTV, FSTV	
1260-1270	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only			
1270-1325	Secondary	Not allocated			
2310-2400	Secondary	Not allocated			
2400-2450	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.			
3400-3475	Secondary	Not allocated			
5650-5670	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only			
5670-5680	Secondary	Not allocated			
5755-5765	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Not allocated			
5820-5830		Not allocated			
5830-5850		Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.			Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. Space to Earth only.
10000-10125		Secondary			Not allocated
10225-10450	Secondary	Not allocated			
10450-10475	Secondary	Secondary			
10475-10500	Not allocated	Secondary			
24000-24050	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users			
24050-24150	Secondary. May only be used with the written consent of Ofcom. Users must accept interference from ISM users	Not allocated			
24150-24250	Secondary	Not allocated			
47000-47200	Primary	Primary			
75500-76000 (1)	Primary (1)	Primary (1)			
142000-144000 (1)	Primary (1)	Primary (1)			
248000-250000	Primary	Primary			

Notes to Table B

(1) Allocation is until 31 December 2006.

Table C
Full Licence Parameters

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to The Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to The Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)	Permitted Types of Transmission
0.1357-0.1378	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated	1W (0 dBW) e.r.p.	Morse, RT (Radio-telephony) RTTY (Radio-teletype), Data, Facsimile, SSTV
1.810-1.830	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)	
1.830-1.850	Primary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)	
1.850-2.000	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated		
3.500-3.800	Primary. Shared with other services	Not allocated		
7.000-7.100	Primary	Primary		
7.100-7.200	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated		
10.100-10.150	Secondary	Not allocated		
14.000-14.250	Primary	Primary		
14.250-14.350	Primary	Not allocated		
18.068-18.168	Primary	Primary		
21.000-21.450				
24.890-24.990				
28.000-29.700				
50.00-51.00	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the UK	Not allocated	100W (20 dBW)	
51.00-52.00	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the UK	Not allocated		
70.00-70.50		Not allocated		
144.0-146.0	Primary	Primary		
430.0-431.0	Secondary	Not allocated		
431.0-432.0	Secondary. Not available for use; within 100km radius of Charing Cross, London (51°30'30"N, 00°07'24"W)	Not allocated	40W (16 dBW) e.r.p.	
432.0-435.0	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)	
435.0-438.0	Secondary	Secondary		
438.0-440.0	Secondary	Not allocated		
1240-1260	Secondary	Not allocated		
1260-1270	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only		
1270-1325	Secondary	Not allocated		

... continued

Full Licence Parameters (continued)

Frequency Bands (in MHz)	Status of allocations in UK to The Amateur Service	Status of allocations in UK to The Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Peak Envelope Power level in Watts (and dB relative to 1 Watt)	Permitted Types of Transmission	
2310-2400	Secondary	Not allocated	400W (26 dBW)	Morse, RT (Radio-telephony), RTTY (Radio-teletype), Data, Facsimile, SSTV, FSTV	
2400-2450	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.			
3400-3475	Secondary	Not allocated			
5650-5670	Secondary	Secondary. Earth to space only			
5670-5680	Secondary	Not allocated			
5755-5765	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	Not allocated			
5820-5830		Not allocated			
5830-5850		Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users.			Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. Space to Earth only.
		10000-10125			Secondary
10225-10450	Secondary	Not allocated			
10450-10475	Secondary	Secondary			
10475-10500	Not allocated	Secondary			
24000-24050	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	Primary. Users must accept interference from ISM users			
24050-24150	Secondary. May only be used with the written consent of Ofcom. Users must accept interference from ISM users	Not allocated			
24150-24250	Secondary	Not allocated			
47000-47200	Primary	Primary			
75500-76000 (1)	Primary (1)	Primary (1) ³			
76000-77500	Secondary	Secondary			
77500-78000	Primary	Primary			
78000-79000	Secondary	Secondary			
79000-81000	Secondary	Secondary			
122250-123000	Secondary	Not allocated			
134000-136000	Primary	Primary			
136000-141000	Secondary	Secondary			
142000-144000 (1)	Primary (1)	Primary (1)			
241000-248000	Secondary	Secondary			
248000-250000	Primary	Primary			

Notes to Table C

(1) Allocation is until 31 December 2006.

Types of transmission

Abbreviation or class of emission	Description
Morse: A1A, F2A, A1B	Hand or automatically sent Morse code.
Radiotelephony (RT): J3E, F3E, G3E, A3E	Radiotelephony (RT). Speech, including selective calling signals.
RTTY: F1B, F2B, J2B	Radio teletype (RTTY) and AMTOR.
Data: F1D, F2D, J2D	Digital codes representing numbers, text, speech, images, measurements, computer programs or other information authorised by the Licence.
Facsimile (Fax): J2C	Facsimile. Transmission of fixed or graphic images.
SSTV: J2B	Slow scan (i.e. reduced bandwidth) Television.
FSTV: C3F	Fast scan Television

Notes to Schedule 1

- (a) dBW is the power level in dB relative to one Watt.
- (b) Peak envelope power is the average power supplied to the antenna by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions.
- (c) Effective radiated power (e.r.p.) (in a given direction) is the product of the power supplied to the antenna and its gain relative to a half-wave dipole in a given direction.
- (d) ISM is an abbreviation for industrial, scientific and medical applications.
- (e) Repeaters and beacon stations are subject to successful frequency co-ordination.

Schedule 2

Additional restrictions which apply to the Unattended Operation of Beacons

Frequencies	Full Licence	Intermediate Licence
1.960 MHz	(1)	(1)
3.510 MHz -3.543 MHz	(1)	(not allocated)
3.553 MHz - 3.600 MHz	(1)	(not allocated)
28.000 MHz - 28.100 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 (1)	(not allocated)
28.100 MHz - 28.500 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 (1)	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 (1)
28.500 MHz – 29.700 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 (1)	(not allocated)
70.000 MHz - 70.500 MHz		(not allocated)
144.000 MHz - 146.000 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR TA 012869 (1) (2)	(not allocated)
1298 – 1299 MHz	Not in N. Ireland and not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	Not in N. Ireland and not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577
2310.0000 MHz - 2310.4125 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	(not allocated)
2310.4125 MHz - 2355.0000 MHz		(not allocated)
2355 MHz - 2365 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	(not allocated)
2365 MHz - 2392 MHz		(not allocated)
2392 MHz - 2450 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	(not allocated)
3400 MHz - 3420 MHz		(not allocated)
3420 MHz - 3430 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SO 916223, NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	(not allocated)
3430 MHz - 3450 MHz		(not allocated)
3450 MHz - 3455 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SO 916223, NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	(not allocated)
3455 MHz - 3475 MHz		(not allocated)
5650 MHz - 5670 MHz		(not allocated)
5670 MHz - 5680 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127 and NGR SE 202577	(not allocated)
5755 MHz - 5765 MHz		(not allocated)
5820 MHz - 5850 MHz		(not allocated)
10000 MHz – 10125 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SO 916223, SS 206127, NGR SK 985640 and NGR SE 202577	Not within 50 km of NGR SS 206127, NGR SK 985640 or NGR SE 202577
10400 MHz – 10475 MHz		
24000 MHz – 24050 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 and NGR SE 202577	(not allocated)
47000 MHz – 47200 MHz	Not within 50 km of NGR SK 985640 and NGR SE 202577	(not allocated)

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

(1) May only be used for the purpose of direction finding competitions. The Beacon must transmit the Callsign of the Licensee in accordance with Clause 12 of this Licence and it must be possible to switch the Beacon off within two hours of a demand to close down by a person authorised by Ofcom.

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

Notes to schedule 2

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

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

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

SAMPLE