



AMATEUR RADIO LICENCE (A) OR (B) TERMS, PROVISIONS AND LIMITATIONS BOOKLET BR68

These terms, provisions and limitations shall be read as an integral part of the Amateur Radio Licence (A) or (B).

Conditions of Use

Purpose

- (1) The Licensee shall use the Station for the purpose of self-training in communication by wireless telegraphy, which use (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) includes technical investigations.
- (2) The Licensee may use or permit the use of the Station, as part of his self-training in communication by wireless telegraphy, during any operation conducted by a User Service [defined in sub-clause 12(1) (o)] or during any exercise relating to such an operation for the purpose of sending Messages on behalf of the User Service to other licensed amateur stations.
- (3) Notwithstanding sub-clauses 1(1) and 1(4) (a) of this Licence and subject to the limitations in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 of Resolution 640 of the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union, the Licensee may use the following frequency bands to meet the needs of international disaster communications: 3.5 MHz to 3.8 MHz, 7.0 MHz to 7.1 MHz, 10.10 MHz to 10.15 MHz, 14.00 MHz to 14.35 MHz, 18.068 MHz to 18.168 MHz, 21.00 MHz to 21.45 MHz, 24.89 MHz to 24.99 MHz and 144 MHz to 146 MHz.

Messages

- (4) The Licensee shall address Messages only to other licensed amateurs or the stations of licensed amateurs and shall send only:

 - Messages relating to technical investigations or remarks of a personal character; or
 - Signals (not encyphered) which form part of, or relate to, the transmission of Messages.

1. (5) 'Messages' and 'Signals' include communication by:
 - (a) telephony;
 - (b) morse telegraphy;
 - (c) visual communications (which include slow scan television (SSTV), fast scan television (FSTV) and facsimile); and
 - (d) digital communications (which include data, radio teletype (RTTY) and amateur teleprinting over radio (AMTOR)).

1. (6) The Licensee may use codes and abbreviations for communications as long as they do not obscure the meaning of, but only facilitate, the communications.

1. (7) 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 by licensed amateurs other than:
 - (a) initial calls; or
 - (b) to groups of licensed amateurs as long as communication is first established separately with at least one licensed amateur in any such group;or
 - (c) to licensed amateurs who participate within a net and subject to the identification requirements provided for in sub-clause 7 (1A) below; or
 - (d) messages transmitted via a mailbox or bulletin board for reception by all or any licensed amateurs who have the facility to transmit and receive RTTY or Data Transmissions.

1. (8) If this Licence is held on behalf of a club and having regard to sub-clauses 2(10) and 3(3), greetings messages may be sent by non-licensed persons provided that:
 - (a) it is under the direct supervision of the Licensee or other Authorised Club Member (who must operate the transmitter and identify the station); and
 - (b) each greetings message does not exceed two minutes; and
 - (c) each person may send only one such message to each station with which the station is in contact; and
 - (d) greetings messages may be sent and received only within the United Kingdom or to and from stations in the United States of America, Canada, Falkland Islands and Pitcairn Island.

1. (9) The Licensee shall not transmit such material as music, public broadcasts or speeches.

Location

1. (10) "Station" means the station of the Licensee at the Main Station Address, a Temporary Location or while Mobile or Maritime Mobile, as the case may be.

1. (11) Subject to clause 11, the Licensee shall operate the Station only:
 - (a) at the Main Station Address (“Main Station Address” means the main station address of the Licensee set forth in paragraph (d) of the Validation Document);
 - (b) at a Temporary Location (“Temporary Location” means a location, other than the Main Station Address, in the United Kingdom, and in a fixed position);
 - (c) while Mobile (“Mobile” means located in the United Kingdom in any vehicle, as a pedestrian or on any Vessel in Inland Waters); or
 - (d) while Maritime Mobile (“Maritime Mobile” means located on any Vessel At Sea).

1. (12) The Licensee shall give prior written notice to the Secretary of State at the address specified in note (a) to this Booklet of any change in the Main Station Address (or mailing address, if different).

Standard Frequency Service

1. (13) The Licensee may use the Station for the reception of transmissions in the Standard Frequency Service (a radio communication service for scientific, technical and other purposes, providing the transmission of specific frequencies of stated high precision, intended for general reception).

Limitations on Use

2. (1) Subject to other, more specific, terms in this Licence, the Licensee shall only use:
 - (a) the frequency bands specified in the first column of the Schedule to this Licence subject to the limitations set out in the second and third columns of the Schedule;
 - (b) a power relating to such frequency bands not exceeding the maximum specified in the fourth column of the Schedule; and
 - (c) the types of transmission specified in the fifth column of the Schedule.

2. (2) If the Licence is an Amateur Radio Licence (B), then the Licensee:
 - (a) shall transmit only in the frequency bands above 30 MHz specified in the first column of the Schedule;
 - (b) may receive Messages on the frequency band not specified in the first column of the Schedule as long as he transmits only in the bands above 30 MHz specified in the first column of the Schedule.

2. (3) The Licensee may receive Messages from an overseas amateur on a frequency band not specified in the first column of the Schedule as long as the Licensee transmits only in a band specified in the first column of the Schedule which is authorised under sub-clause 2(1) or (2).

Unattended Operation

2. (4) Subject to sub-clause 2(5), the Licensee may conduct the Unattended Operations ('Unattended Operation' means the operation of the Station which is unattended by the Licensee) only:
 - (a) of a beacon:
 - (i) in the frequency bands or sub-bands:
 - 70 MHz to 70.5 MHz
 - 1298 MHz to 1299 MHz (not in Northern Ireland)
 - 2310 MHz to 2450 MHz
 - 3400 MHz to 3475 MHz
 - 5650 MHz to 5680 MHz
 - 5755 MHz to 5765 MHz
 - 5820 MHz to 5850 MHz
 - 10000 MHz to 10250 MHz
 - 10270 MHz to 10300 MHz
 - 10400 MHz to 10500 MHz
 - 24000 MHz to 24050 MHz
- and all bands including and above 47000 MHz, with a maximum power level of 14 dBW erp pep, or

(ii) for the purpose of direction finding competitions, on 1.96 MHz with a bandwidth not exceeding 12½ kHz and in the frequency bands:

3.5 MHz to 3.8 MHz

(only between 00.00 hrs Saturday to 00.00 hrs Monday)

28.0 MHz to 29.7 MHz; or

144 MHz to 146 MHz,

with a maximum power level of 14 dBW erp pep

which is capable of transmitting the call sign of the Licensee periodically (in accordance with clause 7) and capable of being switched off within two hours of a demand to close down given by a person authorised by the Secretary of State; (b) of a low power device to control apparatus at the Main Station Address or a Temporary Location by remote control, in the frequency bands or sub-bands:

70 MHz to 70.5 MHz

432.5 MHz to 432.6 MHz

1298 MHz to 1299 MHz (not in Northern Ireland)

2310 MHz to 2450 MHz

3400 MHz to 3475 MHz

5650 MHz to 5680 MHz

5755 MHz to 5765 MHz

5820 MHz to 5850 MHz

10000 MHz to 10250 MHz

10270 MHz to 10300 MHz

10400 MHz to 10500 MHz

24000 MHz to 24050 MHz

and all bands including and above 47000 MHz, specified in the first column of the Schedule, with a maximum power level of -20 dBW erp pep, under all reasonably foreseeable operational conditions, in such a way that no electromagnetic energy capable of reception by any station or apparatus outside the boundary of the premises in which the Station is situated is emitted from the Station; or

(c) by digital communications at the Main Station Address or at a Temporary Location:

(i) in the frequency band:

50 MHz to 51 MHz

with a maximum power level of 10 dBW erp pep, or

(ii) on the spot frequencies 70.3125 MHz

70.3250 MHz

70.4875 MHz

with a bandwidth not exceeding 25 kHz; or

(iii) in the frequency bands or sub-bands:

- 144 MHz to 146 MHz
- 432.6 MHz to 432.7 MHz
- 433.6 MHz to 433.7 MHz
- 1299 MHz to 1300 MHz (not in Northern Ireland)
- 2310 MHz to 2450 MHz
- 3400 MHz to 3475 MHz
- 5650 MHz to 5680 MHz
- 5755 MHz to 5765 MHz
- 5820 MHz to 5850 MHz
- 10000 MHz to 10250 MHz
- 10270 MHz to 10300 MHz
- 10400 MHz to 10500 MHz
- 24000 MHz to 24050 MHz

and all bands including and above 47000 MHz, specified in the first column of the Schedule with a maximum power level of 14 dBW erp pep.

2. (5) The Licensee shall not conduct the Unattended Operation of a beacon or of digital communications unless he has given at least 7 days written notice of the location, period of operation, frequency, power (dBW), identity of other users of wireless telegraphy who share the site and shut down procedures to the Manager of the Radio Investigation Service office in whose district the operation is to take place. The Manager may, before the commencement of operation, prohibit the Unattended Operation or allow the operation on compliance with the conditions which he may specify.
2. (6) The Licensee is not required to log the operation of a low power device under sub-clause 2(4) (b), although he shall log the operation of the Station in accordance with clause 6.

Pulse Emissions

2. (7) The Licensee shall not use pulse emissions:
 - (a) on frequency bands below 1000 MHz;
 - (b) with a peakpower level which exceeds the Peak Envelope Power (PEP) level specified in the fourth column of the Schedule;

Operators

2. (8) The Licensee shall operate or permit the operation of the Station only under the terms and limitations of this Licence and the Station shall be operated only:
 - (a) by the Licensee personally (except in the case of Unattended Operations under sub-clause 2(4)); or

- (b) in the presence of and under the direct supervision of the Licensee:
- (i) by a person who holds a current United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence,
 - (ii) by any person:
 - (aa) who does not fall within sub-clauses (i), (iii) or (iv);
 - (bb) whom the Licensee has reasonable grounds to believe is not a disqualified person; and
 - (cc) who either holds a Radio Amateurs' Examination Certificate issued by the City and Guilds of London Institute or an Amateur Radio Certificate issued by the Secretary of State; or
 - (iii) by any licensed radio amateur from any other country, or
 - (iv) by a representative of a User Service in accordance with sub-clause 1(2).

2. (9) In this clause 2, a "disqualified person" means any person who, in the last five years, has: .
- (a) had his United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence revoked;
 - (b) applied unsuccessfully for a United Kingdom Amateur Radio Licence; or
 - (c) been convicted of an offence under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 or the Marine, &c, Broadcasting (Offences) Act 1967.
2. (10) If this Licence is issued to the Licensee for use on behalf of a club, then the Licensee may:
- (a) in the case of an Amateur Radio Licence (A), authorise any club member who holds an Amateur Radio Licence (A) to use and supervise the operation of the Station on his behalf under this Licence. In the case of an Amateur Radio Licence (B), authorise any club member who holds an Amateur Radio Licence (A) or (B) to use and supervise the operation of the Station on his behalf under this Licence;
 - (b) permit a non-licensed person to speak into the microphone in accordance with sub-clause 1(8) provided the Station is operated by an Authorised Club Member.
2. (11) The Licensee may permit any person to type the Message of the Licensee for transmission by the Licensee from the Station.

Vessels

2. (12) On a Vessel, the Licensee shall:
- (a) install, use or make changes to the Station only with the written permission of the Vessel's master; and
 - (b) observe radio silence on the advice of the Vessel's master.
2. (13) When on a Vessel in international waters, 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.

Aircraft

2. (14) The Licensee shall not establish or use the Station in any aircraft or other airborne vehicle.

Other Requirements

3. (1) The Licensee shall hold:
 - (a) a Radio Amateurs' Examination Certificate issued by the City and Guilds of London Institute; and
 - (b) in the case of an Amateur Radio Licence (A), either an Amateur Radio Certificate issued by the Secretary of State or an Amateur Morse Test Pass Slip issued on behalf of the Secretary of State; orany other qualification recognised by the Secretary of State.
3. (2) The Licensee shall comply with:
 - (a) the relevant provisions of the Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations unless such compliance would result in a breach of the Licence; and
 - (b) all relevant statutory enactments including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) the Act, the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1967 and the Telecommunications Act 1984.
3. (3) The Licensee shall:
 - (a) have no pecuniary interest (direct or indirect) in any operations conducted under this Licence; and
 - (b) except as provided by sub-clauses 1(2) and (3) and except in the case of activities on behalf of a non-profit organisation established for the furtherance of amateur radio, not use the Station for business, advertisement or propaganda purposes including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) the sending of news or messages of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit or information of, any social, political, religious or commercial organisation.

Apparatus

4. (1) The Licensee shall ensure that:
 - (a) the emitted frequency of the apparatus comprised in the Station 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 (not including the power contained in spurious emissions) falls outside the frequency band.

4. (2) Notwithstanding any other term of this Licence, the Licensee shall ensure that the apparatus comprised in the Station is designed and constructed, and maintained and used, so that its use does not cause any undue interference to any wireless telegraphy.
4. (3) If any undue interference to wireless telegraphy is caused by the radiation of Unwanted Emissions or the field strength of electromagnetic energy radiated from the Station, then the Licensee shall suppress the Unwanted Emissions or reduce the level of the field strength to the degree satisfactory to the Secretary of State.
4. (4) The Licensee shall conduct tests from time to time to ensure that the requirements of this clause 4 are met.
4. (5) The Station shall be capable of receiving Messages on the same frequencies and with the same classes of emission in use for the transmission of Messages by the Station.

Recorded or Retransmitted Messages

5. (1) The Licensee may record and retransmit Messages addressed to the Licensee from other licensed amateurs:
 - (a) with whom the Licensee is in direct communication; or
 - (b) which are intended for retransmission to a specified licensed amateur.
5. (2) The Licensee may send Messages by (or as part of) the intermediate relaying of the Messages to or from other licensed amateurs.
5. (3) When recording and retransmitting the Message of another licensed amateur, if the Licensee also records and retransmits the call sign of the licensed amateur, then the Licensee shall transmit the call sign in such a way that the origin of the Message and the origin of the retransmission are clear.
5. (4) When operating under sub-clauses 5(1) (b) and (2), the Licensee is not responsible for the content of Messages sent by digital communications which did not originate at the Station when he could not reasonably be expected to review their content (and did not review their content) before relaying them.
5. (5) Notwithstanding sub-clauses 5(1) and (2), the Licensee shall not operate

- (a) a mailbox or bulletin board (each being a facility which receives and stores Messages for or on behalf of other licensed amateurs for retransmission at a later time on the request of (and to) the intended recipient of the Message); or
- (b) a telephony repeater (a facility which receives and simultaneously retransmits Messages by telephony for or on behalf of other licensed amateurs).

Log

- 6. (1) Subject to sub-clause 2(6), the Licensee shall keep a permanent record (the "Log") of all wireless telegraphy transmissions at the Main Station Address and all Temporary Locations showing:
 - (a) dates of transmission;
 - (b) the times (in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)) during each day of:
 - (i) the first and last transmissions from the Station (except when using automatic operations involving digital communications), or
 - (ii) switching the Station on and off for the purpose of enabling transmissions (when using automatic operations involving digital communications), andchanging the frequency band, class of emission or power;
 - (c) frequency band of transmission or, in an Unattended Operation, the specific frequency employed;
 - (d) class of emission;
 - (e) power (or power level in dBW);
 - (f) initial calls ("CQ" calls) (whether or not they are answered);
 - (g) except during automatic operations involving digital communications, the call sign of licensed amateurs or licensed amateur stations with which communications have been established (not including those amateurs or stations which form part of the intermediate relay of Messages);
 - (h) details of tests carried out in accordance with sub-clause 4(4); and
 - (i) location when the station is operated at a Temporary Location.

- 6. (2) The Log shall be written in a book or maintained on a magnetic tape, disc or other electronic storage medium. If the Log is maintained on an electronic storage medium the means to view the Log and produce a hard copy shall be kept readily available at the Main Station Address.

- 6. (3) Where the Log is maintained:
 - (a) in a book, the book shall not be loose-leaf and no gaps shall be left between the entries;
 - (b) on a magnetic tape, disc or other electronic storage medium, the magnetic tape, disc or electronic storage medium shall be used only to keep the Log.

6. (4) The Licensee shall keep the Log for inspection by a person authorised by the Secretary of State for at least six months from the date of the last entry whether or not this Licence has expired or been revoked. If the Log is maintained on an electronic storage medium the Licensee shall provide the person authorised by the Secretary of State with either a hard copy of the Log or the original Log or a duplicate copy thereof on the medium on which it is kept to take away together with a hard copy as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, if requested to do so.
6. (5) When a person authorised by the Secretary of State requires additional matters to be recorded, the Licensee shall record those additional matters in the Log for the period specified by that person.

Identification .

7. (1) Subject to sub-clause (1A) below, during transmissions, the Licensee shall transmit the call sign specified in paragraph (b) of the Validation Document:
 - (a) during initial calls ("CQ" calls);
 - (b) at the beginning and at the end of each period of communication with a licensed amateur and when the period of communication is longer than 15 minutes, at the end of each interval of 15 minutes;
 - (c) at the beginning of transmission on a new frequency (whenever the frequency of transmission is changed);
 - (d) by the same type of transmission that is being used for the communication;
 - (e) on the same carrier frequency that is being used for the communication;

and

 - (f) by morse telegraphy or telephony, at the end of each 30 minute period during which transmissions are sent from the Station (unless already transmitting in morse telegraphy or telephony). If the Licensee is conducting automatic operations involving digital communications then he shall transmit the call sign under this sub-clause at a maximum speed of 20 words per minute.
7. (1A) Where the Licensee is intending to operate within a net pursuant to sub-clause 1(7)(c), the Licensee shall observe the following requirements in relation to the transmission of his call sign:
 - (a) he shall transmit his call sign when he first joins the net and on leaving it;
 - (b) subject to sub-clause 7(c) below, whilst participating in the net, he shall not be obliged to transmit his call sign when making contact with other participants;
 - (c) whilst participating in the net, he shall transmit his call sign;
 - (i) when 15 minutes have elapsed since the last transmission of his call sign; or
 - (ii) if he has not transmitted speech before 15 minutes have elapsed since such transmission, on the first occasion thereafter on which he transmits speech.

7. (2) When another person is using the Station under the Licence in accordance with sub-clause 2(8) (b), the Licensee shall ensure that the call sign specified in paragraph (b) of the Validation Document is transmitted in accordance with sub-clause 7(1).
7. (3) At a Temporary Location, the Licensee shall:
 - (a) use the suffix '/P' with his call sign and give the location of the Station every 30 minutes to an accuracy of at least 5km by a generally used identifier [for guidance see note (v) to this Booklet], or
 - (b) give prior written notice of the location to the Manager of the Radio Investigation Service office in whose district the operation is to take place.
7. (4) When Mobile, the Licensee shall use the suffix '/M' and when Maritime Mobile, the suffix '/MM'.
7. (5) When away from the Main Station Address, the Licensee shall use the appropriate Regional Secondary Locator specified in note (w) to this Booklet.
7. (6) When operating a low power device under sub-clause 2(4) (b), this clause 7 shall not apply to the operation of the low power device (although this clause 7 shall continue to apply to the operation of the Station).
7. (7) If this License is held on behalf of a club, the Licensee shall use the call sign specified in paragraph (b) of the Validation Document. If the Licensee is operating under sub-clause 1(8), then the club regional secondary locators specified in note (w) to this Booklet must be used.

Inspection and Close Down

8. (1) The Licensee shall permit a person authorised by the Secretary of State:
 - (a) to have access to the Station, and
 - (b) to inspect the Licence and Log and to inspect the apparatus of the Station at any and all reasonable times (or when, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, an urgent situation exists, at any time) for the purpose of verifying compliance with the terms of the Licence.
8. (2) When, in the opinion of the Secretary of State:
 - (a) the Licensee is in breach of the Licence; and
 - (b) the breach justifies immediate restriction or close down,the Licensee shall restrict the operation of, or close down and cease to operate, the Station (or any apparatus comprised in the Station) forthwith in accordance with the demand of a person authorised by the Secretary of State for the temporary period specified in the demand.

8. (3) When Maritime Mobile, the Licensee shall cease to operate the Station on the demand of the Vessel's master.
8. (4) For the purposes of sub-section 1(4) of the Act, this Licence may be revoked, or its terms, provisions or limitations varied, by a notice in writing of the Secretary of State served on the Licensee, or by a general notice addressed to all holders of an Amateur Radio Licence (A) or Amateur Radio Licence (B) published in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or broadcast nationally by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Period of Licence and Fees Due

9. (1) Subject to the payment of the fee in the manner indicated in sub-clause 9(2), this Licence shall continue in force from year to year unless revoked by the Secretary of State.
9. (2) The Licensee shall pay to the Secretary of State before the anniversary date of the Date of Issue in each year, the fee on renewal prescribed by the Regulations for the time being in force under sub-section 2(1) of the Act, and on the payment of the fee the Secretary of State will issue to the Licensee a document in the form of the title page of this Licence (the "Validation Document") which will indicate the next date for renewal.
9. (3) If the Licensee does not pay the fee in the manner described in sub-clause 9(2), then the Licence shall expire at the end of the day before the relevant anniversary date of the Date of Issue.
9. (4) The Licensee shall surrender the Validation Document to the Secretary of State forthwith upon the revocation of the Licence.
9. (5) Any licence, however described, which the Secretary of State has previously granted to the Licensee under the Act in respect of the Station is revoked.
9. (6) Sub-clauses 9(1), (2) and (3) do not apply to a temporary licence.

Operations by CEPT Amateurs in Accordance with CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01

10. The following additional provisions apply to licensed non-resident amateurs temporarily visiting and operating wireless telegraphy apparatus in the United Kingdom in accordance with CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01, as enabled by statutory instrument ('CEPT Amateurs').

10. (1) CEPT Amateurs may operate in the United Kingdom under a CEPT equivalent licence which is:
- (a) valid and in force;
 - (b) not temporary; and
 - (c) issued by an administration which
 - (i) has implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01, and
 - (ii) permits persons licensed to use amateur stations under section 1 of the Act to use such stations in its territory (with or without conditions) without making application in that behalf.
10. (2) CEPT Amateurs shall transmit their home call sign after:
- (a) the United Kingdom call sign prefix 'G';
 - (b) followed by the appropriate Regional Secondary Locator (if any); and
 - (c) followed by the symbol '/'
- [for guidance see note (w) to this Booklet].
10. (3) Subject to this clause 10, CEPT Amateurs shall comply with:
- (a) the terms of their CEPT equivalent licence, unless such compliance would result in a breach of the requirements of the United Kingdom;
 - (b) this Terms, Provisions and Limitations Booklet BR68 (insofar as its terms and limitations may reasonably be applied); and
 - (c) the relevant provisions of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01.
10. (4) CEPT Amateurs who possess the equivalent of a CEPT Class 2 licence shall use only those frequencies above 30 MHz specified in the first column of the Schedule.
10. (5) CEPT Amateurs shall operate only:
- (a) a mobile or a portable station (which includes a station powered from the mains electricity at a temporary fixed location such as an hotel); or
 - (b) the Station of an amateur licensed under the Act.

Operations by the Licensee in Accordance with CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01

11. Subject to sub-clause 11(2), the Licensee may operate in countries which have implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 in accordance with the following terms.

- (1) The Licensee shall:
- (a) be a temporary visitor and non-resident in the host country;
 - (b) operate only:
 - (i) a mobile or a portable station (which includes a station powered from the mains electricity at a temporary fixed location such as an hotel), or
 - (ii) the station of an amateur licensed by the relevant authority in the host country;

- (c) comply with the requirements applicable to the use of wireless telegraphy apparatus at the location of operation in the host country;
- (d) comply with this Licence unless such compliance would result in a breach of the requirements of the host country;
- (e) present this Licence upon request to the relevant supervisory authorities in the host country;
- (f) if he possesses an Amateur Radio Licence (B), use only those frequencies above 30 MHz authorised for use by licensed amateurs in the host country;
- (g) use his home call sign after the appropriate host country call sign prefix; and
- (h) comply with the relevant provisions of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01.

11. (2) If this Licence is a temporary Licence, then the Licensee shall not operate under this clause 11;

Interpretation

12. (1) In this Licence, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) The Interpretation Act 1978 shall apply to this Licence as it applies to an Act of Parliament;
 - (b) the expression 'Coordinated Universal Time' has the same meaning as it has in the Radio Regulations [for guidance see note(s) to this Booklet];
 - (c) 'Act' means the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;
 - (d) 'At Sea' means in the Tidal Waters or territorial sea of the United Kingdom or in international waters;
 - (e) 'Authorised Club Member' means where a licence is held on behalf of a club, a member of that club who is suitably licensed and who is authorised by the licensee to use and supervise the use of the Station;
 - (f) 'CEPT' means the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations;
 - (g) 'Inland Waters' means any canal, river, lake, loch or navigation which is not Tidal Water;
 - (h) 'Inspect' means examine and test;
 - (i) 'Licensee' means the licensee named in paragraph (a) of the Validation Document or a CEPT Amateur [as defined in clause 10], as the case may be;
 - (j) 'Secretary of State' means the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry;
 - (k) 'Telecommunication Convention' and 'Radio Regulations' mean the International Telecommunication Convention and the Radio Regulations thereunder 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;
 - (l) 'Tidal Water' means any part of the sea or a river within the ebb and flow of the tide at ordinary spring tides;

(m) 'United Kingdom' means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

(n) 'Unwanted Emissions' means spurious emissions and out-of-band emissions as defined in the Radio Regulations;

(o) 'User Service' means the British Red Cross Society, the St John Ambulance Brigade, the St Andrew's Ambulance Association, the Chief Emergency Planning Officer ('Chief Emergency Planning Officer' means an Emergency Planning Officer who is not responsible to any higher Emergency Planning Officer, such as a County, Regional or Islands Emergency Planning Officer) or any United Kingdom police force, fire or ambulance service, health authority, government department or public utility; and

(p) 'Vessel' includes a hovercraft and any other floating structure which is capable of being manned.

12. (2) The Licence consists of the Validation Document, Terms, Provisions and Limitations Booklet BR68, the Schedule to the Booklet and the Notes to the Schedule, as any of them may be varied from time to time.
12. (3) References to a certificate issued by the Secretary of State include references to a certificate issued or granted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Postmaster General or the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.
12. (4) The headings in this Licence are for ease of reference only and shall not affect the interpretation of the Licence.

**The Schedule to Terms, Provisions and Limitations Booklet BR68
(Amateur Radio Licence (A) and (B))**

Those licensed under an Amateur Radio Licence (B) may not transmit on those bands between 1.810 and 29,700 MHz.

1	2	3	4	5
Frequency bands in MHz	The Amateur Service .	The Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Power level (in dB relative to one watt) PEP	Permitted Types of Transmission
1.810-1.830	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services (outside the United Kingdom)	(Not allocated)	26dBW	Morse Telephony RTTY Data Facsimile SSTV
1.830-1.850	Primary			
1.850-2.000	Available on the basis of non-interference to other services (inside or outside the United Kingdom)			
3.500-3.800	Primary. Shared with other services			
7.000-7.100	Primary		Primary	
10.100-10.150	Secondary		(Not allocated)	
14.000-14.250	Primary		Primary	
14.250-14.350			(Not allocated)	
18.068-18.168				
21.000-21.450			Primary	
24.890-24.990				
28.000-29.700				

1	2	3	4	5	
	Status of Allocations in the United Kingdom to:				
Frequency bands in MHz	The Amateur Service	The Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Power level (in dB relative to one watt) PEP	Permitted Types of Transmission	
50.00-51.00	Primary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the United Kingdom.	(Not allocated)	26dBW	Morse Telephony RTTY Data Facsimile SSTV	
51.00-52.00	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services inside or outside the United Kingdom.		20dBW		
70.00-70.50	Secondary. Available on the basis of non-interference to other services outside the United Kingdom.		22dBW		
144.0-146.0	Primary	Primary	26dBW		
430.0-431.0	Secondary.	(Not allocated)	16dBW erp	Morse Telephony RTTY Data Facsimile SSTV FSTV	
431.0-432.0	Secondary. Not available for use; within a 100km radius of Charing Cross, London (51°30' 30"N, 00°07'24"W)				
432.0-435.0	Secondary		Secondary		26dBW
435.0-438.0					
438.0-440.0			(Not allocated)		

1	2	3	4	5
Frequency bands in MHz	The Amateur Service	The Amateur Satellite Service	Maximum Power level (in dB relative to one watt) PEP	Permitted Types of Transmission
1240-1260	Secondary	(Not allocated)	26dBW	Morse Telephony RTTY Data Facsimile SSTV FSTV
1260-1270		Secondary. Earth to Space only		
1270-1325		(Not allocated)		
2310-2400				
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. Earth to Space only.		
5670-5680				
5755-5765	Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users	(Not allocated)		
5820-5830				
5830-5850		Secondary. Users must accept interference from ISM users. Space to Earth only.		
10000-10450	Secondary	(Not allocated)		
10450-10500		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 the Secretary of State. Users must accept interference from ISM users.	(Not allocated)		
24150-24250	Secondary			
47000-47200	Primary	Primary		
75500-76000				
142000-144000				
248000-250000				

ISM (Industrial, Scientific and Medical)

Notes to the Schedule

(a) Maximum Power refers to the rf power supplied to the antenna. Maximum power levels will be specified by the peak envelope power (pep).

(b) In the case of frequency bands above 1000 MHz, since high intensities of rf radiation may be harmful, the following safety precaution must be taken. In locations to which people have access, the power flux density on transmit must not exceed the limits recommended by the competent authorities (currently, this limit is 10mW per square centimetre).

(c) Primary, permitted and secondary services

For the purpose of this Licence, frequency bands allocated to the Amateur Service and the Amateur Satellite Service on a primary basis cannot claim protection from undue interference from any other authorised services, such protection being afforded only to users whose frequencies have been registered nationally or internationally. In the United Kingdom, individual frequency assignments are not registered in the Amateur Service, except for beacons and repeaters. This applies equally to bands allocated on a secondary basis where stations of the Amateur Service and the amateur Satellite Service are also required not to cause undue interference to stations of a primary or permitted service to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date.

(d) Any modulation technique (except for pulse emissions below 1000 MHz) may be used for the types of transmission specified in the fifth column of the Schedule which are defined as follows:

Morse:	hand or automatically-sent international Morse code
Telephony:	speech, including selective calling signals
RTTY:	radio teletype and AMTOR
Data:	digital codes representing numbers, text, speech, images, measurements, computer programs or other information authorised by the Licence
Facsimile:	transmission of fixed or graphic images
SSTV:	slow scan (ie., reduced bandwidth) television
FSTV:	fast scan television.

(e) Interpretation

(i) **Effective Radiated Power (erp):** The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its gain in the direction of maximum radiation.

(ii) **Gain of an Antenna:** The ratio, usually expressed in decibels, of the power required at the input of a loss free reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the antenna to produce, in a given direction, the same field strength or the same power flux-density at the same distance. When not otherwise specified, the gain refers to the direction of maximum radiation. The gain may be considered for a specified polarisation. The reference antenna is usually a half-wave dipole. The gain may be referred to as decibels relative to a half-wave dipole (dBd).

(iii) **Peak Envelope Power (pep):** 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.

Notes to Terms, Provisions and Limitations Booklet BR68

- (a) Remittances and correspondence should be sent to the Radio Licensing Centre, Subscription Services Limited, PO Box 885, Bristol BS99 5LG.
Tel: (0117) 925 8333. Do not send the Licence when making remittances.
- (b) A list of Radio Investigation Service district offices (see sub-clauses 2(5) and 7(3)) may be obtained from the address given in note (a).
- (c) If any message, the receipt of which is not authorised by this Licence, is received by means of the Station, neither the Licensee nor any person using the Station should make known the contents of any such message, its origin or destination, its existence or the fact of its receipt to any person except an authorised officer of Her Majesty's Government or a competent legal tribunal, or retain any copy or make any use of such message, or allow it to be reproduced, copied or made use of. It is an offence under section 5 of the Act deliberately to receive messages the receipt of which is unauthorised or (except in the special circumstances mentioned in that section of the Act) to disclose any information as to the contents, sender or addressee of any such message.
- (d) It is an offence to send certain misleading messages, viz:
- “Any person who;
- (a) by means of wireless telegraphy, sends or attempts to send, any message which, to his knowledge, is false or misleading and is, to his knowledge, likely to prejudice the efficiency of any safety of life service or endanger the safety of any person or of any vessel, aircraft or vehicle, and, in particular, any message which, to his knowledge, falsely suggests that a vessel or aircraft is in distress or in need of assistance or is not in distress or not in need of assistance;
- ...shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.” (underlining added)
(Section 5 WT Act 1949).
- (e) This Licence does not authorise the doing of any act which is an infringement of any copyright which may exist in the communication sent or received.
- (f) Notwithstanding sub-clause 2(2) (a), if the Licensee holds an Amateur Radio Licence (B), then he may transmit on frequency bands below 30 MHz if he is operating under the licence of, in the presence of, and under the direct supervision of a person who holds an Amateur Radio Licence (A).
- (g) References to the operation of the Station include references to the speaking into the microphone comprised in the Station.

(h) Any operation under this Licence must also comply with the "General Licence for Wireless Telegraphy Systems" issued under the Post Office Act 1969 and continued in force under the Telecommunications Act 1984. Copies of the General Licence are available from the Office of Telecommunications, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7JJ.

(i) It is an offence under the Wireless Telegraphy (Content of Transmission) Regulations 1988 to send a message, communication or other matter in whatever form that is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character.

(j) If the Station is situated within 1km of the boundary of an aerodrome, then the height of the antenna or any mast or structure supporting it must not exceed 15m above ground level. An antenna which crosses above, or is liable to fall or to be blown onto, any overhead power wire (including electric lighting) or power apparatus must be guarded to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner of the power wire or power apparatus.

(k) This Licence does not absolve the Licensee from obtaining any necessary consent before entering on private or public property (including a public transport vehicle) with any apparatus.

(l) Sub-clause 4(2) of the Licence requires that the apparatus in the station be so designed, constructed, maintained and used that the use of the Station does not cause any undue interference with any wireless telegraphy. In order to prevent interference due to close coupling of antennas, the antenna used for the Station should be sited as far as possible from any existing television or other receiving antennas. This is particularly important in the case of the installation of an indoor transmitting antenna, eg, in a loft, where transmissions may be conducted through the electricity supply wiring. In some circumstances it might not be possible to use an indoor antenna. In densely populated areas sufficient separation of the amateur equipment from surrounding transmitters, receivers and electronic equipment may not be possible to permit the amateur to operate with high power without the high probability of causing interference. Adjacent transmitters may produce intermodulation products on other frequencies and excessive field strengths may cause breakthrough even in receivers which display an adequate level of immunity to unwanted transmissions. While owners of receivers should take steps to ensure that their apparatus has a reasonable standard of immunity, in some circumstances the amateur may need to modify his transmission practice to minimise a problem to neighbours. If an interference problem arises, this may indicate either that the affected equipment has inadequate immunity or has not been properly installed or maintained or that excessive field strengths are being generated. Each case needs to be considered on its merits, but regard will be had to the harmonised immunity standards

introduced for the purposes of Council Directive 89/336/EEC on electromagnetic compatibility. In order to solve the problem, it may be necessary, depending on the circumstances, to take reasonable steps to improve the immunity of the affected receiving installation, to modify transmission practice or to impose restrictions on the licensee.

(m) In the event of a demand by an authorised officer to close down or restrict the operation of the Station under sub-clause 8(2), the Licensee must act in accordance with the demand immediately. He will at that time be given oral reasons for the demand and will have an opportunity to provide reasons why the demand should not be met. If the demand is affirmed, then it will be confirmed in writing to the Licensee as soon as practicable. Written reasons will be given by a Manager of the Radio Investigation Service and the Licensee will again be invited to comment. The temporary period referred to in sub-clause 8(2) will usually be 28 days, but may be a greater or lesser period as the circumstances warrant. Where appropriate and where circumstances allow the Radio Investigation Service will be available to discuss with the Licensee how a breach of Licence might be corrected, however, if the Licensee does not comply with the demand or if the breach resulting in the demand is not rectified within a reasonable period of time to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, then revocation or variation of Licence procedures may be commenced under sub-section 1(4) of the Act or a prosecution may be initiated (depending on the circumstances of each case).

(n) Sub-section 19(5) of the Act applies for the purposes of this Licence as it applies for the purposes of the Act:

“In considering for any of the purposes of this Act, whether, in any particular case, any interference with any wireless telegraphy causes or likely to be caused by the use of any apparatus, is or is not undue interference, regard shall be had to all the known circumstances of the case and the interference shall not be regarded as undue interference if so to regard it would unreasonably cause hardship to the person using or desiring to use the apparatus.”

(o) 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.

(p) Under section 1 of the Act, it is an offence to use any station or apparatus otherwise than under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Secretary of State. The Licensee is responsible for ensuring that at all times persons

operating under this Licence observe its terms and limitations. Breach of this provision may result in prosecution of the Licensee or operator and the revocation of this Licence.

(q) The Licence is not transferable.

(r) No Log need be kept in respect of Mobile and Maritime Mobile operations.

(s) For the purposes of the Licence, "Coordinated Universal Time" may be regarded as equivalent to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

(t) Codes for classes of emission

Under the Telecommunication Convention, classes of emission are designated by groups of a minimum of three characters.

The symbols used to designate classes of emission are listed in the Radio Regulations of which the following is a full list.

First Symbol - Type of modulation of the main carrier

N Emission of unmodulated carrier

Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude modulated (including cases where sub-carriers are angle modulated):

A Double sideband

H Single sideband, full carrier

R Single sideband, reduced or variable level carrier

J Single sideband, suppressed carrier

B Independent sidebands

C Vestigial sideband

Emission in which the main carrier is angle modulated:

F Frequency modulation

G Phase modulation

D Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude and angle modulated either simultaneously or in a pre-established sequence

Emission of pulses:

P	Sequence of unmodulated pulses A sequence of pulses:
K	Modulated in amplitude
L	Modulated in width/duration
M	Modulated in position/phase
Q	In which the carrier is angle modulated during the period of the pulse
V	Which is a combination of the foregoing or is produced by other means

NB: Emissions where the main carrier is directly modulated by a signal which has been coded into quantised form (eg pulse code modulation) should be designated by A, H, R, J, B, C, F or G as appropriate.

W	Cases not covered above, in which an emission consists of the main carrier modulated, either simultaneously or in a pre-established sequence, in a combination of two or more of the following modes: amplitude, angle, pulse
X	Cases not otherwise covered

NB: For the purpose of this Licence, modulation used only for short periods and for incidental purposes, such as identification or calling, may be ignored when calculating the emission designator. Double sideband emissions with reduced or suppressed carrier are included in the first character A.

Second Symbol - Nature of signal(s) modulating the main carrier

0	No modulating signal
1	A single channel containing quantised or digital information without the use of a modulating subcarrier (excluding time-division multiplex)
2	A single channel containing quantised or digital information with the use of a modulating subcarrier (excluding time-division multiplex)
3	A single channel containing analogue information
7	Two or more channels containing quantised or digital information
8	Two or more channels containing analogue information
9	Composite system with one or more channels containing quantised or digital information, together with one or more channels containing analogue information
X	Cases not otherwise covered

Third Symbol - Type of information to be transmitted (in this context, the word "information" does not include information of a constant, unvarying nature such as that provided by standard frequency emissions or continuous wave or pulse radars).

N	No information transmitted
A	Telegraphy - for aural reception
B	Telegraphy - for automatic reception
C	Facsimile
D	Data transmission, telemetry, telecommand
E	Telephony
F	Television (video)
W	Combination of the above
X	Cases not otherwise covered

The following examples of classes of emission and their symbols are given for the purpose of guidance only:

Telephony (speech):

Single side band, suppressed carrier (SSB)	J3E
Frequency modulation (FM)	F3E
Phase modulation (PM)	G3E
Amplitude modulation (AM)	A3E

Morse:

Hand sent, on/off keying of the carrier	A1A
Hand sent, on/off keying of the audio tone (FM transmitter)	F2A
Automatic reception, on/off keying of the carrier	A1B

RTTY/AMTOR:

Direct frequency shift keying of the carrier	F1B
Frequency shift keyed audio tone (FM transmitter)	F2B
Frequency shift keyed audio tone (SSB transmitter)	J2B

Packet/Data:

Direct frequency shift keying of the carrier	F1D
Frequency shift keyed audio tone (FM transmitter)	F2D
Frequency shift keyed audio tone (SSB transmitter)	J2D

Television:

Vestigial sideband (AM transmitter)	C3F
Slow scan television (SSB transmitter)	J2F

Facsimile:

Frequency shift keyed audio tone (SSB transmitter)	J2C
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(u) When telephony is used, the letters of the call sign may be confirmed by the pronouncement of well-known words of which the initial letters are the same as those in the call sign. The phonetic alphabet contained in Appendix 24 of the Radio Regulations, reproduced below, should be used:

A	Alfa	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		

(v) When the Station must be identified in accordance with sub-clause 7(3) (a), 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, or
- (v) the address or other geographical description correct to 1km.

(w) The following Regional Secondary Locators should be used immediately after the United Kingdom prefix 'G' when identifying the Station in accordance with sub-clauses 7(5) or 10(2) of this Booklet:

D	Isle of Man
I	Northern Ireland
J	Jersey
M	Scotland
U	Guernsey
W	Wales

(No secondary locator) England.

If the Station is a club station and operating in accordance with sub-clause 1(8) of this Booklet, then the following club regional locators should be used instead of those above:

T	Isle of Man
N	Northern Ireland
H	Jersey
S	Scotland
P	Guernsey
C	Wales
X	England

(x) When identifying in accordance with clause 7, please observe the following extract from Article 25 of the Radio Regulations (Regulations 2071 to 2075): "Identification signals shall wherever practicable be in one of the following forms:

- (a) speech, using simple amplitude or frequency modulation;
- (b) international Morse code transmitted at manual speed;
- (c) a telegraph code compatible with conventional printing equipment;
- (d) any other form recommended by the Radiocommunication Sector of the ITU."

(y) CEPT member countries which have implemented CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 are listed in the Validation Document by abbreviation. These abbreviations are given solely for the purpose of the Validation Document and are not the country prefixes for use when identifying under sub-clause 11(1) (g). CEPT member countries are identified by abbreviations as follows:

Albania	A1	Luxembourg	L
Austria	A	Malta	M
Belgium	B	Moldova	MLD
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BH	Monaco	MC
Bulgaria	BG	Netherlands	NL
Croatia	HR	Norway	N
Cyprus	CY	Poland	PL
Czech Republic	CZ	Portugal	P
Denmark	DK	Romania	RO
Estonia	EST	Russian Federation	
Finland	FI	San Marino	RSM
France	F	Slovakia	SK
Germany	D	Slovenia	SLO
Greece	GR	Spain	E
Hungary	H	Sweden	S
Iceland	IS	Switzerland	CH
Ireland	IRL	Turkey	TR
Italy	I	United Kingdom of Great Britain and	
Latvia		Northern Ireland	GB
Liechtenstein	FL	Vatican City	SCV
Lithuania	LT		

(z) CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 does not deal with the import or export of amateur apparatus which is subject to the relevant requirements of the countries visited.

(aa) The Wireless Telegraphy (Citizens' Band and Amateur Apparatus) (Various Provisions) Order 1988 (S1 1988 No 1215) restricts the manufacture and import of amateur apparatus operating only in the frequency band 28.0 MHz to 29.7 MHz. Section 7 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1967 defines manufacture as construction by any method and the assembly of component parts. However,

home construction for non-commercial purposes and conversion of 27 MHz FM CB apparatus meeting DTI specifications MPT 1320 or MPT 1333, into single band amateur apparatus, is allowed under a General Authority published in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes on 17 February 1989. Requests for authority to manufacture and import single band 28.0 MHz to 29.7 MHz apparatus outside these specific categories should be addressed to the Radiocommunications Agency, Radio Investigations Service, Room 102, Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, London SE1 8UA.

July 1994