
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2003 No. 1902

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

**The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation
of Number of Licences) Order 2003**

Made - - - - *17th July 2003*

Coming into force - - *25th July 2003*

Whereas the Secretary of State has given notice as required by paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 403 of the Communications Act 2003 ^{M1} and published notice as required by paragraph (b) of that subsection and has considered the representations made to her before the time specified in the notice:

Now, therefore, the Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 164(1) to (3) of the said Act and exercisable by her by virtue of section 408(1), (2) and (3)(b) thereof and article 3(1) of the Communications Act 2003 (Commencement No. 1) Order 2003 ^{M2}, hereby makes the following Order:

Marginal Citations

M1 2003 c. 21.

M2 S.I. 2003/1900 (c. 77).

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 and shall come into force on 25th July 2003.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“RA” means the Radiocommunications Agency of the Department of Trade and Industry;

“the Radio Regulations” means the 2001 edition of the Radio Regulations made under Article 13 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union ^{M3}; and

“wireless telegraphy licence” means any licence granted under section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 ^{M4} other than a television licence as defined in section 1(7) of that Act.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

Marginal Citations

- M3** The Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union were adopted in Geneva in 1992 and ratified by the United Kingdom in 1994 (Cm 3145). They were modified by the Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto in 1994 as ratified by the United Kingdom in 1997 (Cm 3779).
- M4** 1949 c. 54.

Wireless telegraphy licences to be limited in number

3. The Secretary of State will grant only a limited number of wireless telegraphy licences at the frequencies and for the uses specified in Part 1 of each of Schedules 1 to 11 to this Order.

Criteria for limiting the number of wireless telegraphy licences

4.—(1) The Secretary of State shall in relation to the frequencies and uses set out in Part 1 of each of Schedules 1 to 11—

- (a) apply the criteria relating to the persons to whom wireless telegraphy licences may be granted specified in Part 2 of the Schedule concerned;
- (b) apply the criteria limiting the number of wireless telegraphy licences specified in Part 3 of the Schedule concerned; and
- (c) take into account the ability of each applicant for a wireless telegraphy licence to meet the licence terms, provisions and limitations applying to that wireless telegraphy licence,

in determining the limit on the number of wireless telegraphy licences to be granted and the persons to whom wireless telegraphy licences will be granted.

Stephen Timms
Minister of State for Energy, E-Commerce
and Postal Services, Department of Trade and
Industry

17th July 2003

SCHEDULE 1

Articles 3 and 4

BROADCASTING

PART 1

FREQUENCIES ALLOCATED TO BROADCASTING USE

Transmission of Terrestrial UHF Analogue TV Services and Digital TV Multiplexes

470.0–854.0 MHz

Transmission of National and Local Radio Broadcasting Services

148.5–283.5 kHz (LW)

526.5–1605.5 kHz (MW)

87.5–108.0 MHz (FM)

217.5–230.0 MHz (T-DAB)

Restricted Radio Services Transmission (Class A—Freely Radiating)

Restricted Radio Services Transmission (Class B—Radiating Cable)

Restricted Radio Services Transmission (Class C Radiating Very Low Power)

526.5–1605.5 kHz

87.5–108.0 MHz

PART 2

CRITERIA RELATING TO PERSONS TO WHOM
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES MAY BE GRANTED

1. The frequencies are assigned only to the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and persons who possess one of the following Broadcasting Act licences:

- (a) Terrestrial Analogue TV Services under Part I of the Broadcasting Act 1990^{M5} or under Part III of the Broadcasting Act 1996^{M6};
- (b) Digital TV Multiplexes under Part I of the Broadcasting Act 1996;
- (c) Terrestrial National and Local Analogue Radio Broadcasting Services under Part III of the Broadcasting Act 1990;
- (d) Digital Radio Multiplexes under Part II of the Broadcasting Act 1996; and

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

- (e) Restricted Radio Services Transmission (Class A, B and C) under Part III of the Broadcasting Act 1990.

Marginal Citations

M5 1990 c. 42.

M6 1996 c. 55.

PART 3

CRITERIA LIMITING NUMBER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES

2. The availability of wireless telegraphy licences is limited at these frequencies by the technical frequency assignment criteria set out in the Technical Frequency Assignment Criteria for Television and Sound Broadcasting published by the RA ^{M7}.

Marginal Citations

M7 Reference RA244 (June 2003).

3. Applicants must undertake to use the assigned frequencies solely for the transmission and reception of signals as part of the broadcasting service as defined in Article 1.38 of the Radio Regulations.

SCHEDULE 2

Articles 3 and 4

BROADBAND FIXED WIRELESS ACCESS

PART 1

FREQUENCIES ALLOCATED TO BROADBAND FIXED WIRELESS ACCESS USE

1. In this Schedule “Broadband Fixed Wireless Access” means the provision by means of a wireless communications system of two-way wireless communications links over which data may be transmitted and received at rates of at least 2 Mbits/second on demand.

Broadband Fixed Wireless Access

28.0525–28.4445 GHz

29.0605–29.4525 GHz

PART 2

CRITERIA RELATING TO PERSONS TO WHOM WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES MAY BE GRANTED

2. Licences are awarded to persons by a competitive process in accordance with regulations made under section 3 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1998 ^{M8}.

Marginal Citations

M8 1998 c. 6.

PART 3

CRITERIA LIMITING NUMBER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES

3. None.

SCHEDULE 3

Articles 3 and 4

PROGRAMME MAKING AND SPECIAL EVENTS

PART 1

FREQUENCIES ALLOCATED TO PROGRAMME MAKING AND SPECIAL EVENTS USE

47.55–48.8 MHz	189.69375–189.80625 MHz	598–606 MHz
52–52.95 MHz	191.6–191.8 MHz	614–854 MHz
53.75–55.75 MHz	192.0–192.7 MHz	854.25–862 MHz
60.75–62.75 MHz	199.6–199.8 MHz	1488–1491 MHz
67.75–67.8375 MHz	200.7–201.1 MHz	1517–1525 MHz
69.15625–69.18125 MHz	207.6–208.2 MHz	2025–2110 MHz
74.68125–74.71875 MHz	208.7–208.9 MHz	2200–2290 MHz
75.2625–75.3 MHz	211.91875–212.19375 MHz	2390–2500 MHz
76.80625–76.84375 MHz	215.26875–215.49375 MHz	2500–2690 MHz
78.18375–78.25875 MHz	216.2–216.5 MHz	3400–3420 MHz
82.65625–82.68125 MHz	216.9–217.1 MHz	3500–3600 MHz
86.66875–86.68125 MHz	224.00625–224.49375 MHz	5472–5588 MHz

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

86.80625–86.84375 MHz	425.3125–425.5625 MHz	5682.5–5815 MHz
139.54375–139.55625 MHz	427.7625–428.0125 MHz	7110–7250 MHz
139.56875–139.58125 MHz	442.2625–442.5125 MHz	7302.5–7322.5 MHz
139.64375–139.66875 MHz	446.425–447.5125 MHz	7337.5–7357.5 MHz
140.9875–141.4875 MHz	454.9875–455.475 MHz	7362–7424 MHz
148.5625–148.5875 MHz	457.25–457.475 MHz	8460–8500 MHz
148.7125–148.7375 MHz	461.23125–461.25625 MHz	10.3–10.36 GHz
176.3–176.5 MHz	462.75–463 MHz	12.2–12.5 GHz
181.69375–181.80625 MHz	467.2625–469.8750 MHz	24.25–24.5 GHz
184.5–185.1 MHz	470–590 MHz	48–48.4 GHz
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47.55–48.8 MHz	189.69375–189.80625 MHz	1488–1491 MHz
52–52.95 MHz	191.6–191.8 MHz	1517–1525 MHz
53.75–55.75 MHz	199.6–199.8 MHz	2025–2110 MHz
60.75–62.75 MHz	199.8–202.2 MHz	2200–2290 MHz
67.75–67.8375 MHz	211.91875–212.19375 MHz	2390–2500 MHz
69.15625–69.18125 MHz	215.26875–215.49375 MHz	2500–2690 MHz
74.68125–74.71875 MHz	224.00625–224.49375 MHz	3400–3420 MHz
75.2625–75.3 MHz	425.3125–425.5625 MHz	3500–3600 MHz
76.80625–76.84375 MHz	427.7625–428.0125 MHz	5472–5588 MHz
78.18375–78.25875 MHz	442.2625–442.5125 MHz	5682.5–5815 MHz
82.65625–82.68125 MHz	446.425–447.5125 MHz	7110–7250 MHz
86.66875–86.68125 MHz	454.9875–455.475 MHz	7302.5–7322.5 MHz
86.80625–86.84375 MHz	457.25–457.475 MHz	7337.5–7357.5 MHz
139.54375–139.55625 MHz	461.23125–461.25625 MHz	7362–7424 MHz
139.56875–139.58125 MHz	462.75–463 MHz	8460–8500 MHz
139.64375–139.66875 MHz	467.2625–469.8750 MHz	10.3–10.36 GHz
140.9875–141.4875 MHz	470–590 MHz	12.2–12.5 GHz
148.5625–148.5875 MHz	598–606 MHz	24.25–24.5 GHz
148.7125–148.7375 MHz	614–854 MHz	48–48.4 GHz
181.69375–181.80625 MHz	854.25–862 MHz	

47.55–48.8 MHz	199.6–199.8 MHz	1488–1491 MHz
52–52.95 MHz	199.8–202.2 MHz	1517–1525 MHz
53.75–55.75 MHz	200.2–200.5 MHz	2025–2110 MHz
60.75–62.75 MHz	200.5–200.7 MHz	2200–2290 MHz
67.75–67.8375 MHz	200.7–201.1 MHz	2390–2500 MHz
69.15625–69.18125 MHz	207.6–208.2 MHz	2500–2690 MHz
74.68125–74.71875 MHz	208.2–208.5 MHz	3400–3420 MHz
75.2625–75.3 MHz	208.5–208.7 MHz	3500–3600 MHz
76.80625–76.84375 MHz	208.7–208.9 MHz	5472–5588 MHz
78.18375–78.25875 MHz	211.91875–212.19375 MHz	5682.5–5815 MHz
82.65625–82.68125 MHz	215.26875–215.49375 MHz	7110–7250 MHz
86.66875–86.68125 MHz	216–216.2 MHz	7302.5–7322.5 MHz
86.80625–86.84375 MHz	216.2–216.5 MHz	7337.5–7357.5 MHz
139.54375–139.55625 MHz	216.5–216.9 MHz	7362–7424 MHz
139.56875–139.58125 MHz	216.9–217.1 MHz	8460–8500 MHz
139.64375–139.66875 MHz	224.00625–224.49375 MHz	10.3–10.36 GHz
140.9875–141.4875 MHz	425.3125–425.5625MHz	11.74666 GHz
148.5625–148.5875 MHz	427.7625–428.0125 MHz	11.82338 GHz
148.7125–148.7375 MHz	442.2625–442.5125 MHz	11.9001 GHz
175.15–175.35 MHz	446.425–447.5125 MHz	11.97682 GHz
175.425–175.625 MHz	454.9875–455.475 MHz	12.2–12.5 GHz
176.3–176.5 MHz	457.25–457.475 MHz	24.25–24.5 GHz
176.5–176.7 MHz	461.23125–461.25625 MHz	48–48.4 GHz
176.7–177.1 MHz	462.75–463 MHz	
181.69375–181.80625 MHz	467.2625–469.8750 MHz	
184.5–185.1 MHz	470–590 MHz	
189.69375–189.80625 MHz	590–598 MHz	
191.6–191.8 MHz	598–606 MHz	
191.8–192.0 MHz	606–614 MHz	
192.0–192.7 MHz	614–854 MHz	
192.7–193.1 MHz	854.25–862 MHz	

UK Wireless Microphone (Annual)**UK Wireless Microphone (Biennial)**

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

175.15–175.35 MHz	200.2–200.4 MHz	216–216.2 MHz
175.42–175.62 MHz	200.5–200.7 MHz	216.5–216.9 MHz
191.8–192 MHz	208.2–208.4 MHz	854.25–862 MHz
192.7–193.1 MHz	208.5–208.7 MHz	176.5–176.7 MHz
199.6–199.8 MHz	208.9–209.1 MHz	

PART 2

CRITERIA RELATING TO PERSONS TO WHOM WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES MAY BE GRANTED

1. None.

PART 3

CRITERIA LIMITING NUMBER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES

2. The availability of wireless telegraphy licences at these frequencies is limited by the technical frequency assignment criteria set out in Technical Frequency Assignment Criteria—Programme Making and Special Events published by the RA ^{M9}.

Marginal Citations

M9 Reference PIN100 (June 2003).

3. All applications for licences are considered (and the technical frequency assignment criteria applied) in the order of receipt of each correctly completed application form except for the UK Wireless Microphone (Annual) Licence and the UK Wireless Microphone (Biennial) Licence for which the technical frequency assignment criteria do not limit the number of licences.

SCHEDULE 4

Articles 3 and 4

PUBLIC ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

PART 1

FREQUENCIES ALLOCATED TO PUBLIC ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS USE

55.75–87.5 MHz	165–173 MHz	425–449MHz
157.0–165.0 MHz	177–192 MHz	

Remote Meter Reading Operator (National Exclusive)

Remote Meter Reading Operator (National Shared)

Remote Meter Reading Operator (Regional Shared)

183.5–184.5 MHz

Public Mobile Operator for digital TETRA (Public Access Mobile Radio)

Public Mobile Operator for digital TETRA 2 (Public Access Mobile Radio)

410–430 MHz	872–876 MHz	917–921 MHz
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130–155 MHz	449–450 MHz	870–870.6 MHz
169–170 MHz	450–470 MHz	

133–134 kHz	158–165 MHz
146–147 kHz	425–470 MHz

174–225 MHz	866–868 MHz
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Public Mobile Operator for Public Access Mobile Radio

174–225MHz

880–915 MHz	1710–1785 MHz	1899.9–1980 MHz
925–960 MHz	1805–1880 MHz	2110–2170 MHz

3480–3500 MHz	3605–4200 MHz	10.475–10.575 GHz
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Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

3580–3600 MHz

10.125–10.225 GHz

1. The following classes of licence are no longer available for new applications:
 - (a) Remote Meter Reading Operator (National Exclusive);
 - (b) Public Mobile Operator for digital TETRA (Public Access Mobile Radio) and Public Mobile Operator for digital TETRA 2 (Public Access Mobile Radio);
 - (c) Public Mobile Operator for Public-Wide Area Paging;
 - (d) Public Mobile Operator for Public Mobile Data, Non-Voice only Operation;
 - (e) Public Mobile Operator for CDMA Spread Spectrum Data/Asset Tracking Systems;
 - (f) Public Mobile Operator for Public Access Mobile Radio;
 - (g) Public Mobile Operator for Cellular Radiotelephones; and
 - (h) Fixed Wireless Access (including point-to-multipoint systems).

PART 2

CRITERIA RELATING TO PERSONS TO WHOM WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES MAY BE GRANTED

2. An applicant cannot be a person whose entitlement to provide electronic communications networks or electronic communications services, or to make associated facilities available is suspended or restricted under the Communications Act 2003 ^{M10}.

Marginal Citations

M10 2003 c. 21.

3. Applicants for Remote Meter Operator (National Shared) Licences and Remote Meter Reading (Regional Shared) Licences must be engaged in activities in support of gas, electricity or water supplier related operations.

PART 3

CRITERIA LIMITING NUMBER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES

4. The availability of Common Base Station Operator Licences is limited in any particular location at these frequencies by the technical frequency assignment criteria set out in Common Base Stations (Including Technical Frequency Assignment Criteria) published by the RA ^{M11}.

Marginal Citations

M11 Reference RA307 (June 2003).

5. All applications for licences are considered (and any technical frequency assignment criteria applied) in the order of receipt of each correctly completed application form.

SCHEDULE 5

Articles 3 and 4

FIXED TERRESTRIAL RADIO LINKS

PART 1

FREQUENCIES ALLOCATED TO FIXED TERRESTRIAL RADIO LINKS USE

1350–1517 MHz	12.75–13.25 GHz	24.50–26.50 GHz
3600–4200 MHz	14.25–14.50 GHz	31.80–33.40 GHz
5925–6425 MHz	14.50–15.35 GHz	37.00–39.50 GHz
6425–7125 MHz	17.70–19.70 GHz	51.40–52.60 GHz
7425–7900 MHz	22.00–23.60 GHz	55.78–57.00 GHz

Point-to-Multipoint Services

31.00–31.80 GHz

36.00–42.00 GHz

Scanning Telemetry

457.50–464.00 MHz

PART 2

CRITERIA RELATING TO PERSONS TO WHOM
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES MAY BE GRANTED

1. An applicant cannot be a person whose entitlement to provide electronic communications networks or electronic communications services, or to make associated facilities available is suspended or restricted under the Communications Act 2003.

PART 3

CRITERIA LIMITING NUMBER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES

2. The availability of wireless telegraphy licences is limited at these frequencies by the technical frequency assignment criteria set out in the RA publication applying to the frequencies concerned

M12

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

Marginal Citations

M12 The publications are: Technical Frequency Assignment Criteria for 1.4 GHz (MPT 1417 pt 4) Reference RA349 (June 2003);

3. All applications for licences are considered (and the technical frequency assignment criteria applied) in the order of receipt of each correctly completed application form.

4. Applicants must undertake to use the assigned frequencies solely for the transmission and reception of signals as part of the “fixed service” as defined in Article 1.20 of the Radio Regulations.

SCHEDULE 6

Articles 3 and 4

SATELLITE SERVICES

PART 1

FREQUENCIES ALLOCATED TO SATELLITE SERVICES USE

Permanent Earth Station

3600–4200 MHz

5150–5250 MHz

5725–5850 MHz

5850–6725 MHz

6725–7025 MHz

7025–7075 MHz

10.70–11.70 GHz

12.50–12.75 GHz

12.75–13.25 GHz

13.75–14.00 GHz

14.00–14.25 GHz

14.25–14.30 GHz

14.30–14.50 GHz

17.30–17.70 GHz

17.70–18.40 GHz

19.7–20.2 GHz

27.5–29.5 GHz

29.5–30.0 GHz

Transportable Earth Station

14.00–14.25 GHz

14.25–14.30 GHz

14.30–14.50 GHz

Network

12.50–12.75 GHz

14.00–14.25 GHz

29.50–30.00 GHz

Aircraft Earth Station Network Operators

14.0–14.25 GHz

Earth Station on Board a Vessel (ESV)

14.0–14.25 GHz

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

PART 2

CRITERIA RELATING TO PERSONS TO WHOM WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES MAY BE GRANTED

1. An applicant cannot be a person whose entitlement to provide electronic communications networks or electronic communications services, or to make associated facilities available is suspended or restricted under the Communications Act 2003.

PART 3

CRITERIA LIMITING NUMBER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES

2. The availability of Permanent Earth Station Licences, Transportable Earth Station Licences and Network Licences is limited at any particular location at these frequencies by the relevant technical frequency assignment criteria set out in RA publications ^{M13}.

Marginal Citations

M13 The publications are: Licensing Procedures Manual for Permanent Earth Station Applications (April 2002), Licensing Procedure Manual for Transportable Earth Station Applications (May 2002) and Licensing Procedures Manual for Satellite Network Applications (September 2002).

3. All applications for licences are considered (and any technical frequency assignment criteria applied) in the order of receipt of each correctly completed application form.

SCHEDULE 7

Articles 3 and 4

MARITIME

PART 1

FREQUENCIES ALLOCATED TO MARITIME USE

Coastal Station Radio

156.00–163.00 MHz

Coastal Station Radio (Marina)

850 and 161.425 (CSR and Ship)

157.025 MHz (Ship), 161.625 MHz (CSR)

Coastal Station Radio (International)

156.00–162.05 MHz

Coastal Station Radio (Training School)

This licence is used for non-operational training purposes and the equipment radiates minimum power confined to the building or site. The licence is therefore only for use at frequencies that are allocated to the Coastal Station Radio to agreed specifications.

283.75–315 kHz	2000–2025 kHz	3500–3800 kHz
435.0–495.0 kHz	2160–2170 kHz	158.52–160.54 MHz
505.0–526.5 kHz	2625–2650 kHz	162.05–163.03 MHz
1625–1635 kHz	2650–2850 kHz	163.03–168.24 MHz
1800–1810 kHz	3155–3200 kHz	191.5–193.2 MHz
1850–2000 kHz	3200–3230 kHz	
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121.5 MHz	156.00–162.05 MHz	406.0–406.1 MHz
121.5 and 123.1 MHz	243.0 MHz	1645.5–1646.5 MHz
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283.5–315.0 kHz	162.4375–162.4625 MHz	2900–3100 MHz
1606.5–4000 kHz	163.0125–163.03125 MHz	9200–9500 MHz
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283.5–315.0 kHz	243.0 MHz	467.575 MHz
415.526.5 kHz	406.0–406.1 MHz	467.5375 MHz
1606.5–27500 kHz	457.525 MHz	467.5625 MHz
121.5 MHz	457.5375 MHz	1626.5–1660.5 MHz (with
121.65 MHz	457.55 MHz	associated downlink
121.5 and 123.1 MHz	457.5625 MHz	frequencies:
156.00–163.0 MHz	457.575 MHz	1525–1559 MHz)
		M14
162.4375–162.4625 MHz	467.525 MHz	2900–3100 MHz
163.0125–163.03125 MHz	467.550 MHz	9200–9500 MHz

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

Marginal Citations
M14 Article 5.353A of the Radio Regulations applies.

Marginal Citations
M14 Article 5.353A of the Radio Regulations applies.

415–526.5 kHz	456.525 MHz	467.575 MHz
1605–27500 kHz	457.5375 MHz	467.5375 MHz
121.5 MHz	457.55 MHz	467.525 MHz
121.5 and 123.1 MHz	457.5626 MHz	2900–3100 MHz
156.00–162.05 MHz	457.575 MHz	9300–9500 MHz
243.0 MHz	467.525 MHz	1626.5–1660.5 MHz (with
406.0–406.1 MHz	467.550 MHz	associated downlink frequencies: 1525–1559 MHz) M15

Marginal Citations
M15 Article 5.353A of the Radio Regulations applies.

Marginal Citations
M15 Article 5.353A of the Radio Regulations applies.

PART 2

CRITERIA RELATING TO PERSONS TO WHOM WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES MAY BE GRANTED

1. An applicant who intends to operate on international channels must possess a Maritime Radio Operators Certificate of Competence (including a valid Authority to Operate) issued by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency ^{M16} on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Marginal Citations
M16 The Maritime and Coastguard Agency can be contacted at MCA, Tutt Head, Mumbles, Swansea, West Glamorgan SA3 4HW.

2. An applicant for a Coastal Station Radio Licence must intend to use the assigned frequency solely to communicate with vessels on commercial matters using a private maritime channel and port operation and control.

3. An applicant for a Coastal Station Radio (Marina) Licence must be a yacht club, marina or similar organisation and must undertake to transmit solely for the purpose of communications concerning the movement and berthing of pleasure craft and to control races.

4. An applicant for a Coastal Station Radio (International) Licence must be intending to operate ports or harbours for port operations and ship movements.

5. An applicant for a Ship Radio Licence must be the owner or operator of a British-registered vessel as required by Part 1 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 ^{M17}.

Marginal Citations

M17 1995 c. 21.

6. An applicant for a Maritime Radio (Navigational Aids and Radar) Licence must have an official position in the operation of ports or harbours, and be responsible for ship movement or coastal surveillance.

7. An applicant for a Maritime Radio (Suppliers and Demonstration) Licence must be engaged in the manufacture, development, repair or supply of maritime radio equipment.

PART 3

CRITERIA LIMITING NUMBER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES

8. Applicants must undertake to use the assigned frequencies solely for the transmission and reception of signals as part of the maritime radio navigation (including satellite) service as defined in Article 1 of the Radio Regulations.

9. The availability of the Coastal Station Radio Licence, Coastal Station Radio (Marina) Licence, Coastal Station Radio (International) Licence and Differential Global Positioning System Licence is limited in any particular location at these frequencies by the technical frequency assignment criteria set out in Coastal Station Radio (Including Technical Frequency Assignment Criteria) published by the RA ^{M18}.

Marginal Citations

M18 Reference RA290 Revision 6 (June 2003).

10. All applications for licences are considered (and any technical frequency assignment criteria applied) in the order of receipt of each correctly completed application form.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

SCHEDULE 8

Articles 3 and 4

AERONAUTICAL

PART 1

FREQUENCIES ALLOCATED TO AERONAUTICAL USE

Aircraft

Aircraft (Transportable)

2850–3025 kHz	17900–17970 kHz	5350–5470 MHz
3400–3500 kHz	21924–22000 kHz	9300–9500 MHz
4650–4700 kHz	117.975–137.000 MHz	13250–13400 MHz
5480–5680 kHz	121.5, 243 and 406–406.1 MHz	15500–15700 MHz
6525–6685 kHz	960–1215 MHz	
8815–8965 kHz	1626.5–1660.5 MHz (with	
10050–10100 kHz	associated downlink frequencies:	
11275–11400 kHz	1525–1559 MHz) M19	
13260–13360 kHz	4200–4400 MHz	

Marginal Citations

M19 Article 5.357A of the Radio Regulations applies.

Marginal Citations

M19 Article 5.357A of the Radio Regulations applies.

Aeronautical Ground Station Air Traffic/Ground Movement Control

Aeronautical Ground Station Airfield Flight Information Service

2850–3025 kHz	8815–8965 kHz	21924–22000 kHz
3400–3500 kHz	10050–10100 kHz	117.975–137.000 MHz

4650–4700 kHz	11275–11400 kHz	455.475–455.85 MHz
5480–5680 kHz	13260–13360 kHz	460.750–461.225 MHz
6525–6685 kHz	17900–17970 kHz	

Aeronautical Ground Station (General Aviation)

129.900 MHz, 130.100 MHz, 130.125 MHz, 130.400 MHz (Glider Ground Station (Standard))

129.975 (Glider Ground Station (Common Field Frequency))

122.475 MHz (Balloon Ground Station)

130.525 MHz, 129.900 MHz (Parachute Ground Station)

129.825 MHz (Microlight Ground Station)

118.675 MHz (Hang Gliders/Paragliders)

121.600 MHz (Fire Service)

255.0–435 kHz	1215–1350 MHz
505–526.5 kHz	2700–3100 MHz
74.8–75.2 MHz	5000–5250 MHz
108.000–117.975 MHz	9300–9500 MHz
328.6–335.4 MHz	15400–15700 MHz
960-1215 MHz	

2850–3025 kHz	8815–8965 kHz	21924–22000 kHz
3400–3500 kHz	10050–10100 kHz	117.975–137.000 MHz
4650–4700 kHz	11275–11400 kHz	455.475–455.85 MHz
5480–5680 kHz	13260–13360 kHz	460.750–461.225 MHz
6525–6685 kHz	17900–17970 kHz	

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

PART 2

CRITERIA RELATING TO PERSONS TO WHOM WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES MAY BE GRANTED

Aircraft Licence (including Aircraft (Transportable))

1. An applicant must undertake to use the radio equipment in an aircraft or similar airborne apparatus.

2. An applicant must possess a Flight Radiotelephony Operators Certificate of Competence issued by the Secretary of State under Article 21 of the Air Navigation Order 2000^{M20}. This is issued by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)^{M21} on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Marginal Citations

M20 S.I. 2000/1562.

M21 The Civil Aviation Authority can be contacted at Radio Licensing Section, Directorate of Airspace Policy, CAA House, K6G6, 45-59 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TE.

3. An applicant who is a glider pilot and who undertakes to operate only on the nominated glider frequencies is exempt from the requirement in paragraph 2 of Part 2 of this Schedule.

Aeronautical Ground Station Air Traffic/Ground Movement Control

4. An applicant must be in an official position in an air traffic control capacity.

5. An applicant must prove that the equipment he intends to use under an Aeronautical Ground Station Air Traffic/Ground Movement Control Licence is an aeronautical navigation installation assessed as fit for purpose under the Air Navigation Order 2000 by the Civil Aviation Authority's Air Traffic Safety Standards Department^{M22}.

Marginal Citations

M22 All new aeronautical navigation installations must have been assessed as fit for purpose under the Air Navigation Order 2000 by the Civil Aviation Authority's Air Traffic Safety Standards Department before a radio licence can be issued.

Aeronautical Ground Station Airfield Flight Information Service

6. An applicant must undertake to use the assigned frequencies solely for the purposes of operation control. "Operation control" means the exercise of authority over the initiation, continuation, or diversion of a flight in the interest of safety of the aircraft and the regularity and efficiency of the flight^{M23}.

Marginal Citations

M23 The same definition of "operation control" appears at Annex 6, Part 1 and 3, chapter 1a of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (also known as the Chicago Convention).

7. An applicant must prove that the equipment he intends to use under an Aeronautical Ground Station Airfield Flight Information Service Licence is an aeronautical navigation installation

assessed as fit for purpose under the Air Navigation Order 2000 by the Civil Aviation Authority’s Air Traffic Safety Standards Department.

8. An applicant must prove that the equipment he intends to use under an Aeronautical Ground Station (General Aviation) Licence is an aeronautical navigation installation assessed as fit for purpose under the Air Navigation Order 2000 by the Civil Aviation Authority’s Air Traffic Safety Standards Department.

9. An applicant must prove that the equipment he intends to use under an Aeronautical Navigational Aids and Radar Licence is an aeronautical navigation installation assessed as fit for purpose under the Air Navigation Order 2000 by the Civil Aviation Authority’s Air Traffic Safety Standards Department.

PART 3

CRITERIA LIMITING NUMBER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES

10. The availability of the Aeronautical Ground Station Air Traffic/Ground Movement Control Licence, Aeronautical Ground Station Airfield Flight Information Service Licence and Aeronautical Ground Station (General Aviation) Licence is limited in any particular location at these frequencies by the technical frequency assignment criteria set out in Aeronautical Wireless Telegraphy Act Radio Licences (Including Technical Frequency Assignment Criteria) Published by the RA ^{M24}.

Marginal Citations

M24 Reference RA417 (June 2003).

11. All applications for licences are considered (and any technical frequency assignment criteria applied) in the order of receipt of each correctly completed application form.

12. Applicants must undertake to use the assigned frequencies solely for the transmission and reception of signals as part of the “aeronautical radio or radio navigation (including satellite) service” as defined in Article 1 of the Radio Regulations.

SCHEDULE 9

Articles 3 and 4

AMATEUR RADIO

PART 1

FREQUENCIES ALLOCATED TO AMATEUR RADIO USE

0.1357–0.1378 MHz	14.000–14.250 MHz	70.00–70.50 MHz
1.810–1.830 MHz	14.250–14.350 MHz	144.0–146.0 MHz
1.830–1.850 MHz	18.068–18.168 MHz	430.0–431.0 MHz

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

1.850–2.000 MHz	21.000–21.450 MHz	430.0–432.0 MHz
3.500–3.800 MHz	24.890–24.990 MHz	432.0–438.0 MHz
7.000–7.100 MHz	50.00–51.00 MHz	438.0–440.0 MHz
10.100–10.150 MHz	51.00–52.00 MHz	

Amateur Radio Intermediate (A) and (B)

Available for use by Amateur Radio Intermediate (A) licence holders only

0.1357–0.1378 MHz	7.000–7.100 MHz	21.149–21.450 MHz
1.810–1.830 MHz	10.100–10.110 MHz	24.890–24.990 MHz
1.830–1.850 MHz	10.110–10.140 MHz	28.000–28.050 MHz
1.850–1.950 MHz	10.140–10.150 MHz	28.050–28.190 MHz
1.950–2.000 MHz	14.000–14.250 MHz	28.225–28.300 MHz
3.500–3.550 MHz	14.250–14.350 MHz	28.300–28.500 MHz
3.550–3.600 MHz	18.068–18.168 MHz	28.500–29.700 MHz
3.600–3.650 MHz	21.000–21.050 MHz	
3.650–3.800 MHz	21.050–21.149 MHz	

Available for use by Amateur Radio Intermediate (A) and (B) licence holders

50.00–51.00 MHz	1270–1325 MHz	10450–10475 MHz
51.00–52.00 MHz	2310–2400 MHz	10475–10500 MHz
70.00–70.50 MHz	2400–2450 MHz	24000–24050 MHz
144.0–146.00 MHz	3400–3475 MHz	24050–24150 MHz
430.0–431.0 MHz	5650–5670 MHz	24150–24250 MHz
431.0–432.0 MHz	5670–5680 MHz	47000–47200 MHz
432.0–435.0 MHz	5575–5765 MHz	75500–76000 MHz
435.0–438.0 MHz	5820–5830 MHz	142000–144000 MHz
438.0–440.0 MHz	5830–5850 MHz	248000–250000 MHz
1240–1260 MHz	10000–10125 MHz	
1260–1270 MHz	10225–10450 MHz	

Amateur Radio Full (A) and (B)*Available for use by Amateur Radio Full (A) licence holders only*

0.1357–0.1378 MHz	7.000–7.100 MHz	18.068–18.168 MHz
1.810–1.830 MHz	10.100–10.150 MHz	21.000–21.450 MHz
1.830–1.850 MHz	14.000–14.250 MHz	24.890–24.990 MHz
1.850–2.000 MHz	14.250–14.350 MHz	28.000–29.700 MHz
3.500–3.800 MHz		

Available for use by Amateur Radio Full (A) and (B) licence holders

50.00–51.00 MHz	1270–1325 MHz	10450–10475 MHz
51.00–52.00 MHz	2310–2400 MHz	10475–10500 MHz
70.00–70.50 MHz	2400–2450 MHz	24000–24050 MHz
144.0–146.0 MHz	3400–3475 MHz	24050–24150 MHz
430.0–431.0 MHz	5650–5670 MHz	24150–24250 MHz
431.0–432.0 MHz	5670–5680 MHz	47000–47200 MHz
432.0–435.0 MHz	5755–5765 MHz	75500–76000 MHz
435.0–438.0 MHz	5820–5830 MHz	142000–144000 MHz
438.0–440.0 MHz	5830–5850 MHz	248000–250000 MHz
1240–1260 MHz	10000–10125 MHz	
1260–1270 MHz	10225–10450 MHz	

PART 2**CRITERIA RELATING TO PERSONS TO WHOM
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES MAY BE GRANTED**

1. An applicant must possess a valid pass certificate for the Foundation Amateur Radio Examination or equivalent examination.
2. An applicant must possess:
 - (a) a valid pass certificate for the Radiocommunications Agency Foundation Amateur Radio Examination or equivalent examination;
 - (b) a valid pass certificate for the Radiocommunications Agency Intermediate Radio Amateur Examination or equivalent examination; and

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

- (c) a valid pass slip for the Radiocommunications Agency Amateur Radio Morse Test or equivalent test.
- 3. An applicant must possess:
 - (a) a valid pass certificate for the Radiocommunications Agency Foundation Amateur Radio examination or equivalent examination; and
 - (b) a valid pass certificate for the Radiocommunications Agency Intermediate Radio Amateur Examination or equivalent examination.

Amateur Radio Full (A) and (B)

- 4. An applicant must possess:
 - (a) a valid pass certificate for the Radiocommunications Agency Intermediate and Full Radio Amateur Examination or equivalent examination; or
 - (b) a valid pass certificate for the City and Guilds of London Institute ^{M25} 7307-Radio Amateur Examination or equivalent examination.

Marginal Citations
M25 The City and Guilds of London Institute can be contacted at 1 Giltspur Street, London EC1A 9DD.

- 5. An applicant for the Amateur Radio Full (A) licence must have a valid pass slip for the Radiocommunications Agency Amateur Radio Morse Test or equivalent test.

PART 3

CRITERIA LIMITING NUMBER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES

- 6. None.

SCHEDULE 10

Articles 3 and 4

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

PART 1

FREQUENCIES ALLOCATED TO TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT USE

- 1. Frequencies assigned to a Non-Operational Development Licence and Non-Operational Temporary Licence will be suitable for the particular type of product being developed.

PART 2

CRITERIA RELATING TO PERSONS TO WHOM WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES MAY BE GRANTED

2. Applicants must be seeking authority to use spectrum on a non-commercial, non-permanent basis to build innovative spectrum apparatus or equipment or undertake academic or scientific research.

3. Applicants must be seeking authority to use spectrum on a non-commercial, non-permanent basis to trial a new system or radio concept or demonstrate a new system or radio concept.

PART 3

CRITERIA LIMITING NUMBER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES

4. The availability of these licences is limited in any particular location on a case by case basis depending upon the nature of the product being developed and the technical frequency assignment criteria which are appropriate for the frequencies which the product will use.

SCHEDULE 11

Articles 3 and 4

PRIVATE BUSINESS RADIO

PART 1

FREQUENCIES ALLOCATED TO PRIVATE BUSINESS RADIO USE

1. In this Schedule “Private Business Radio Use” means use of radio which is commercial in nature and includes uses which are for the management or control of an organisation.

National and Regional Private Business Radio

On-Site Private Business Radio for Speech and Data Systems^{M26}

Marginal Citations

M26 Incorporates the frequencies for the former On-Site Religious Observance Licence (425.0-462.5 MHz).

Marginal Citations

M26 Incorporates the frequencies for the former On-Site Religious Observance Licence (425.0-462.5 MHz).

Private Business Radio Suppliers

Private Business Radio UK General

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

Wide Area Private Business Radio for Speech and Data Systems

55.75–87.50 MHz

137.95–215.30 MHz

425.0–462.50 MHz

On-Site Private Business Radio for Local Communications Systems

137.95–215.30 MHz

425.0–462.50 MHz

Private Business Radio IR2008 Data

55.75–87.50 MHz

137.95–215.30 MHz

Wide Area Private Business Radio for Distress Alarm Systems

137.95-215.30 MHz

Self-Select One-Way Paging

26.225–26.9325 MHz

48.968750–49.493750 MHz

425.0–462.5 MHz

On-Site Private Business Radio for One-way Paging and Speech Systems

425.0–462.5 MHz

Wide Area Private Business Radio for One-way Paging and Speech Systems

137.96250–153.48750 MHz

425.0–462.5 MHz

On-Site Private Business Radio for Hospital Paging and Emergency Speech Systems

31.71250–31.78750 MHz

48.968750–49.493750 MHz

159.63125–164.20625 MHz

Railways GSM-R

876–880 MHz

921–925 MHz

Public Safety Radio

380–400 MHz

PART 2

**CRITERIA RELATING TO PERSONS TO WHOM
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES MAY BE GRANTED**

2. An applicant must be engaged in the management of a hospital or medical facility.
3. An applicant must be engaged in the hire, supply or demonstration of private business radio equipment.
4. An applicant must be engaged in activities related to public safety.
5. An applicant must be engaged in a business related to railways.

PART 3

CRITERIA LIMITING NUMBER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY LICENCES

6. Applicants for licences must undertake to operate under any licence granted solely for the purposes of private business radio.
7. The availability of licences (save in respect of the Private Business Radio Suppliers Licence, the Private Business Radio UK General Licence and the Self-Select One-Way Paging Licence) is limited in any particular location at these frequencies by the technical frequency assignment criteria set out in Technical Frequency Assignment Criteria for Private Business Radio published by the RA ^{M27}.

Marginal Citations

M27 Reference RA418 (June 2003).

8. All applications for licences are considered (and any technical frequency assignment criteria applied) in the order of receipt of each correctly completed application form.A.:19021013.TXT 204 EXPLANATORY NOTE 204 204 (This note is not part of the Order) 204 204 204 This Order is made under section 164 of the Communications Act 2003 (“the Act”). Section 164 of the Act implements Article 7(1)(c) of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services (Authorisation Directive)

Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

(2002/20/EC). Under section 164(1) OFCOM may, if they consider it appropriate for the purpose of securing the efficient use of the electro-magnetic spectrum to impose limitations on the use of particular frequencies, make an order imposing the limitations.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order is made by the Secretary of State, rather than by OFCOM, in accordance with section 408 of the Act and article 3(1) of the Communications Act 2003 (Commencement No. 1) Order 2003 made under section 411 of the Act bringing section 164 into force.

As required by section 164(2) of the Act this Order specifies the uses and the frequencies for which the Secretary of State will grant only a limited number of wireless telegraphy licences. The uses and frequencies are set out in Part 1 of each of Schedules 1 to 11. The frequencies are listed under class of licence. The uses are:

- (a) broadcasting;
- (b) broadband fixed wireless access;
- (c) programme making and special events;
- (d) public electronic communications networks;
- (e) fixed terrestrial radio links;
- (f) satellite services;
- (g) maritime;
- (h) aeronautical;
- (i) amateur radio;
- (j) technology development; and
- (k) private business radio.

As required by section 164(3), this Order also sets out the criteria which the Secretary of State will apply in determining the limit on the number of wireless telegraphy licenses and the persons to whom licences will be granted. The criteria are set out in Part 2 and Part 3 of each of Schedules 1 to 11.

This Order will be reviewed regularly and amended to reflect changes to the frequencies, uses and criteria specified.

Copies of the Radio Regulations may be obtained from the ITU Sales Service, Place des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Copies of the technical frequency assignment criteria which are referred to at:

- (a) paragraph 2 of Part 3 of Schedule 1;
- (b) paragraph 2 of Part 3 of Schedule 3;
- (c) paragraph 4 of Part 3 of Schedule 4;
- (d) paragraph 2 of Part 3 of Schedule 5;
- (e) paragraph 2 of Part 3 of Schedule 6;
- (f) paragraph 9 of Part 3 of Schedule 7;
- (g) paragraph 10 of Part 3 of Schedule 8; and

(h) paragraph 7 of Part 3 of Schedule 11

may be obtained from the Radiocommunications Agency Library at Wyndham House, 189 Marsh Wall, London E14 9SX (Tel: 020 7211 0211) or on the Agency's website at www.radio.gov.uk. A Regulatory Impact Assessment is available in respect of measures under the Communications Bill including the limitations on the use of frequencies. This can be obtained from the Communications Bill website at <http://communicationsbill.gov.uk>. Copies can also be obtained from the Communications Bill Team, Department of Trade and Industry, GO6, 4 Abbey Orchard Street, London SW1P 2HT (Tel: 020 7215 1193).

Status:

Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Wireless Telegraphy (Limitation of Number of Licences) Order 2003 (revoked).