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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**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 <sup>M1</sup> 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 <sup>M2</sup>, 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 <sup>M3</sup>; and

“wireless telegraphy licence” means any licence granted under section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 <sup>M4</sup> 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*Status: Point in time view as at 25/07/2003.*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<sup>M5</sup> or under Part III of the Broadcasting Act 1996<sup>M6</sup>;
- (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 <sup>M7</sup>.

**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 <sup>M8</sup>.

#### 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

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|                       |                         |                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 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       |
| <hr/>                   |                         |                   |
| 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          |                   |

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|                         |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 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          |                   |

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**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 <sup>M9</sup>.

#### 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)**

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|             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 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 |               |

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

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|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 174–225 MHz | 866–868 MHz |
|-------------|-------------|

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**Public Mobile Operator for Public Access Mobile Radio**

174–225MHz

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

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|               |               |                   |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 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 <sup>M10</sup>.

**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 <sup>M11</sup>.

**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

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|               |                 |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 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 |

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**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 <sup>M13</sup>.

#### 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          |                         |
| <hr/>                  |                        |                         |
| 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       |
| <hr/>                  |                        |                         |
| 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           |
| <hr/>                  |                        |                         |
| 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)          |
|                        |                        | <b>M14</b>              |
| 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<br>frequencies: 1525–1559 MHz)<br><b>M15</b> |

**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 <sup>M16</sup> 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 <sup>M17</sup>.

**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 <sup>M18</sup>.

**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)<br>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 |                     |

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**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)

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|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 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        |                 |

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|               |                 |                     |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 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 |                     |

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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)

## 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<sup>M20</sup>. This is issued by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)<sup>M21</sup> 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<sup>M22</sup>.

#### 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<sup>M23</sup>.

#### 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 <sup>M24</sup>.

#### 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 <sup>M25</sup> 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<sup>M26</sup>

##### 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 <sup>M27</sup>.

**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.

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## 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](http://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).