



Commission for  
**Communications Regulation**

## Guidelines

### Amateur Station Licence Guidelines

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## 1 Introduction

The licensing of wireless telegraphy for Amateur Stations is governed by the Wireless Telegraphy (Amateur Station Licence) Regulations, Statutory Instrument SI 192 of 2009 (“The Regulations”). The Regulations detail the terms and conditions under which a licence is granted, see Annex 1

These Regulations replace the Wireless Telegraphy (Experimenter Licence) Regulations S.I No. 450 of 2002.

The Regulations replace the previous “Experimenters’ Licence” with a "lifetime" Amateur Station Licence.

In keeping with best international practise the term “Experimenter” has been replaced by “Radio Amateur”.

This document sets out the Commission for Communications Regulation’s (ComReg) guidelines for applicants wishing to apply for an Amateur Station Licence and replaces the previously issued Radio Experimenters Guidelines (ComReg 02/05 R7), Part IV: Particulars of Experimenters Station (ComReg 02/77 R7) & Part VI: Technical Conditions of Experimenter’s Station (ComReg 02/78 R).

ComReg encourages all potential applicants to read these guidelines carefully before they submit an Amateur Station Licence application to ComReg.

Queries regarding these guidelines or on the licensing process can be directed to ComReg’s Licensing Operations Team:

Telephone: + 353 (0)1 8049600,  
e-mail: [licensing@comreg.ie](mailto:licensing@comreg.ie) .

## 2 Statutory Regulations

A Wireless Telegraphy Licence is required under Section 3 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1926 to keep and operate apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

The specific regulations governing the issue of an Amateur Station Licence are contained in SI 192 of 2009, which is attached in Annex 1.

Applicants should be aware that an Amateur Station Licence granted by ComReg is for the keeping and operation of the apparatus for wireless telegraphy specified in the licence. Any licence issued by ComReg does not absolve the licensee from complying with any other statutory obligations (e.g. planning authority, etc.).

### 3 Radio Amateurs – An Overview

The amateur service is defined by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)<sup>1</sup> as: A radiocommunication service for the purpose of self training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorised persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest

There are internationally agreed frequencies set aside for amateur radio use. It is within these unique parts of the radio spectrum that ComReg licenses the radio amateur to operate. Amateur station frequencies are allocated on either a Primary Service or a Secondary Service basis depending on whether they are sharing the spectrum or not

An Amateur Station Licence allows the licensee to participate in what is predominately a hobby. Radio amateurs are also permitted to provide a means of communications for emergencies and natural disasters when needed. An example of such an emergency group is AREN<sup>2</sup> (Amateur Radio Emergency Network) who operate within Ireland. The licensed amateur can use their radio equipment to communicate with, for example, another licensed amateur in the same town, in the same county or indeed with another amateur operating from another continent. The mode of communication can be as simple as Morse Code transmissions (i.e. C.W.), by voice, or more complex modes such as video or data. Radio amateurs even use particular frequency bands for the purpose of satellite stations which provide a means for beacon facilities and sky-high repeaters.

The term “amateur” does not necessarily reflect on the skills of the participants which are often quite advanced; rather “amateur” indicates that amateur communications are not allowed to be made for commercial or monetary gains.

There are, as of April 2009, just over 1580 Amateur Station Licence holders in Ireland and it is encouraging to see the number growing each year. These Amateur Station Licence holders are part of the evolving International Amateur Radio Community (IARU)<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> International Telecommunication Union: <http://www.int.int/>

<sup>2</sup> Amateur Radio Emergency Network: <http://aren.ie/news/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.iaru.org/> The International Amateur Radio Union webpage.

## 4 Licence Information

ComReg is subject to Irish and EU rules on treatment and handling of confidential information, is a 'Public Body' for the purpose of the Freedom of Information Act, 1997 and is bound by this Act in relation to the release of information.

Any personal information which you provide to ComReg will be treated in accordance with the Data Protection Acts, 1988 & 2003.

### 4.1 The Licensee

The Amateur Station Licence licensee must be a legal entity; an individual or a registered company.

Additionally, it remains the responsibility of the licensee to ensure that their licence details with ComReg remain valid and updated.

### 4.2 The Licence

A licence does not confer any right of ownership of the frequency spectrum. It allows for the possession and use of Wireless Telegraphy equipment in accordance with the conditions of the Amateur Station Licence. The technical conditions attached to an Amateur Station Licence are detailed in Annex 3.

An Amateur Station Licence will remain valid for as long as the licence details remain correct or until such time as the licence is either revoked by ComReg or surrendered by the licensee.

### 4.3 Licence Duration

Amateur Station Licences, with the exception of temporary assignments, are issued for the lifetime of the licensee. In accordance with the Regulations, all 'lifetime' licensees are required to confirm to ComReg, in writing, each and every 5 years that their licence details are still correct.

### 4.4 Licence Fees Payable

All new Amateur Station Lifetime Licences shall incur a fee of €100, with the exception of the following which shall incur a fee of €30:

- new licences issued to persons aged 65 years; and
- new licences issued to persons who are in receipt of a Disability Allowance/Pension.

A person who is 65 years of age or over the date of his/her licence application will only have to pay a €30 Licensing fee.

#### 4.5 Amendments to a Licence

Under the Regulations, it is the responsibility of the licensee to inform ComReg of any licence amendments as soon as they occur but no later than 28 days later.

A licence amendment occurs when the details on the licence document are no longer correct and therefore need to be updated, for example, when:

- the home address of the licensee has changed;
- the Amateur Station address has changed and;
- any other details as indicated on the licence documentation which requires amending.

Any changes to licence details should be submitted to ComReg on the form ComReg 09/45(a).

#### 4.6 Temporary Licences

ComReg may issue Temporary Amateur Station Licences for a specific duration and/or purpose.

In addition, the following licences will be issued on a temporary basis only:

- Visitors' Temporary Licence; and
- additional authorisation (i.e. frequency bands and/or powers).

Temporary licences cannot be renewed.

#### 4.7 Cancellation of a Licence

An Amateur Station Licence may be cancelled at the written request of the licensee and there shall be no entitlement to any refund of licence fees in the event of any such cancellation.

#### 4.8 Revocation of a Licence

ComReg may suspend or revoke an Amateur Station Licence where there is serious or repeated non-compliance by the licensee with the conditions of the licence. There shall be no entitlement to any refund of licence fees in the event of any such action.



## 5 Licence Types Available under the Amateur Station Licensing Regime

This section will discuss the various license types available under the Amateur Station Licence and will explain the application requirements for each type and the associated terms and conditions.

### 5.1 CEPT Class 1 & CEPT Class 2 Licences

Ireland will issue holders of a Harmonised Amateur Radio Examination Certificate (HAREC) qualification either a CEPT Class 1 (if evidence of the qualification of Morse is provided) or a CEPT Class 2 Licence if no evidence is provided. Morse speed requirements can be found in Annex 3.

All Amateur Station Licensees have the same privileges (i.e. frequency bands, powers etc) as detailed in Annex 2.

As such, Ireland indicates that while it maintains a separation of licences, it recognises the existence of one CEPT Examination to the HAREC Standard and confirms that all national licences meet that standard.

### 5.2 Club Licence

A Club Licence is the type of licence ComReg awards to groups of amateurs. There are a number of Amateur Clubs and Groups within Ireland who promote amateur radio and run preparatory courses for the amateur exam. Applicants for a club licence are requested to submit; the Amateur Station: Club Licence Application form (ComReg 09/45(b)). The licence will then be issued to a Club. A specific individual is nominated to act on behalf of the club in respect to the Amateur Station. This individual must hold a valid Amateur Station Licence and agree to be responsible for the operation of the all radio equipment in the amateur station. The application forms can be obtained from the ComReg web site at ([www.comreg.ie](http://www.comreg.ie)), or from the Licensing Operations Section (Amateurs) at ComReg.

Many of these clubs are subsequently licensed by ComReg to operate Automatic Stations which can include the use of internet gateways and repeaters.

### 5.3 Automatic Station

ComReg may grant an Automatic Station Licence for the operation of a Repeater Station, an Internet Gateway, a Beacon or similar Amateur stations. Each station type is discussed further below.

These automatic stations are often located on high sites, thereby allowing radio amateurs to use low power radios to get coverage over many kilometre. Many automatic stations can be linked together either by radio or by the use of IP Protocol to form a world wide

network. In addition, communications via amateur satellites also provide the means to have a space borne amateur repeater system.

Specific details such as operational frequency, operational modes, transmit power, location & Club details need to be included when filling out the Automatic Station Application form (ComReg 09/45(c)). Further details on the automatic station call-sign format can be found in Section 8.5.

#### 5.3.1 Voice Repeater

A voice repeater station is a radiocommunication station that receives a weak (low power) radio signal and retransmits it at a higher power, thereby enabling the signal to travel greater distances without degradation. Voice repeaters instantaneously retransmit the transmission of another amateur station on a different channel or channels.

#### 5.3.2 Digital Voice Repeater, Packet Repeater

A digital voice repeater station is a radiocommunication station that operates on the same principle as the voice repeater, in that it is used to increase the transmission coverage of an amateur station. However as a result of the analogue/digital conversion on receipt of a transmission, signal processing (i.e. noise reduction, correction etc) and subsequent digital/analogue conversion before retransmission of the signal, an inherent delay is added to the signals.

#### 5.3.3 Amateur Television Repeater

ATV repeaters are specifically used in connection with Amateur TV; Fast Scan (FSTV) or Slow Scan (SSTV) systems. These repeaters often play a very important role with amateur television for extending coverage range. With or without the use of ATV repeaters, distances from up to 500 miles (800 km) have already been established.

#### 5.3.4 Beacon

A beacon is a radiocommunication transmitter used to confirm the propagation characteristics on the particular frequency it is licensed for. These Beacons are co-ordinated internationally through the IARU and are often used by colleges and other scientific bodies.

#### 5.3.5 Internet Gateway

An internet gateway is a radiocommunication station that connects two or more amateur stations together at geographically separate locations.

#### 5.3.6 Other

Amateur stations that do not fall under the above headings can still be applied for once all the relevant technical parameters, interconnects between other amateur stations etc. are outlined to ComReg using the Automatic Station Application form (ComReg 09/45(c))

#### 5.4 Visitors' Temporary Licence

Licensed amateurs from countries which have not signed the CEPT Agreement will need to obtain a Visitors' Temporary Licence from ComReg when they want to set up an amateur station in Ireland. Such Licences are issued on the basis of the visiting amateur's home licence, and allows them to operate amateur station equipment in Ireland. The appropriate application form for such a Licence type is: ComReg09/45(f).

A visitor from a non CEPT country can still apply for a Visitors' Temporary Licence but these applications are reviewed on a case by case basis and depend on the basis of the Amateur Licence held by the visitor.

A Visitors' Temporary Licences is issued for a maximum period of twelve months which incurs a fee of €30. The renewal of this licence type is not permitted.

Once the application is approved, the amateur will be issued with a Visitor's Irish call-sign, the format of which is detailed in Section 8.3.

#### 5.5 Special Events

Many Amateur Clubs and individual licensees operate Amateur Stations to mark special events or occasions. These licensees may, on request, be issued with a special call-sign for a temporary period (i.e. usually for a period of a couple of days to a week). Amateurs seeking such a call-sign are requested to contact ComReg at least one month before the event in question, stating the location, the dates involved, and the name of a licence holder who will be responsible for the station. The format of this type of call-sign is detailed in Section 8.4.

It may also be appropriate to submit a timetable of all contests that the amateur would like to take part in, preferably a competition timetable for the forth coming six months, to a year.

Such a request may be made using ComReg's Special Event application form (ComReg 09/45(e)).

#### 5.6 Additional Authorisations

Additional frequency bands and/or power levels over those specified in Annex 2 are available for amateur use for experimental purposes. ComReg may only permit such additional authorisations once all particulars are disclosed to the Commission.

As the additional authorisation frequency bands are allocated to amateurs on a Secondary Service, then radio amateurs must operate on a non-protected, non-interference basis.

Such additional authorisations can only be permitted to applicants who hold a valid Amateur Station licence.

Applications must be submitted to ComReg on the Additional Authorisation Form ComReg 09/45(d). Each application will be reviewed on its own merits and applications simply requesting additional bands, powers and/or modes, do not necessarily guarantee that permission will be granted.

All Additional Authorisations are issued by ComReg for a maximum period of twelve months.

#### 5.7 ComReg's Test and Trial Licensing Regime

ComReg operates a special licensing regime to encourage innovation and development involving new radio technologies or services. Two licence types are available, one covering technology tests and the other covering service trials involving third parties or the public.

The Test and Trial licensing regime allows licensed amateurs the chance to experiment with other frequency bands and power levels other than those permitted under the Amateur Station Licence as detailed in Annex 2. Power levels above a certain threshold (not all frequencies have same threshold) set by ComReg will need to come under this licensing scheme.

## 6 Application Requirements

The appropriate Licence Application Form must be completed in respect of the Amateur Station licence type which is required. The following are the available application forms:

- a. Amateur Station Licence: (ComReg 09/45(a)),
- b. Amateur Station: Club Licence: (ComReg 09/45(b))
- c. Automatic Station Licence: (ComReg09/45(c))
- d. Additional Authorisation: (ComReg09/45(d)),
- e. Amateur Station: Special Event Licence: ComReg 09/45(e) and
- f. Visitor's Temporary Licence: (ComReg 09/45(f)),

These forms can all be found on the ComReg website ([www.comreg.ie](http://www.comreg.ie)).

The onus is on the applicant to provide accurate information in their application. To confirm this, the "Declaration Form" section of the relevant application form must be completed in all instances. Applications should be submitted in sufficient time to allow processing prior to the required date or event.

Where the applicant is in receipt of Disability Allowance or Pension, proof must be provided in order to qualify for the €30 Licence fee. Copies of appropriate documentation should therefore accompany the application. Please do not send original documents.

Where licence details change, the licensee must request that their licence be amended to reflect such changes within 28 days. The licence amendment request can be made using the appropriate application form (see ComReg 09/45(a) Amateur Station Licence)

Where an applicant is not permanently resident in Ireland, full particulars of the Amateur Station including contact details, station details and qualifications must be given. ComReg may only grant a licence for wireless telegraphy equipment that is installed for use within their jurisdiction.

Following the issue of an Amateur Station Licence, the licence is permitted to transmit on the frequency bands specified in Annex 2. Additional authorisations may be granted (on application) however, these are granted for a maximum of 12 months duration and expire thereafter. If a radio amateur wishes to continue their experiments, a new application must be submitted to ComReg.

### 6.1 Required Qualifications

In order to obtain an Amateur Station Licence, the applicant must have successfully passed an examination which is based on electronic theory, regulatory terms and best practises in radio operation and safety. The exam syllabus has been unified across Europe and is known as HAREC and can be found along with a sample paper on the Irish Radio Transmitters Society's (IRTS) website: [www.irts.ie](http://www.irts.ie).

In Ireland radio amateur examinations are managed by the IRTS<sup>4</sup> under a contract set out by ComReg. Candidates interested in sitting the examination on Radio Theory for Amateur Stations should contact the IRTS Examination Board PO Box 462 Dublin 9, for further information or visit their website: [www.irts.ie](http://www.irts.ie). The IRTS are mandated by ComReg to hold an exam annually. However, and very encouragingly, demand has required that on occasion two exam sessions are required.

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<sup>4</sup> IRTS <http://www.irts.ie/cgi/index.cgi>

## 7 Submitting an Application

1. The relevant Application Form must be completed in full, in accordance with these guidelines and the information stipulated in the Application Form. Application Forms not adequately completed cannot be considered as valid and will be returned to the applicant
2. The Declaration Form included in the Application Form must be signed.
3. The appropriate fee must be enclosed with the application form:

New Application	€100 (or €30 – See 4 below)
Licence Amendment or Transfer	€30
Temporary Assignment	€30
(This includes; Special Events, Additional Authorisations and Visitors' Temporary Licence)	
4. A reduced fee of €30 is applicable to applicants in receipt of Disability Allowance/Pension or persons over 65 years old. Proof of entitlement must be provided in each case.
5. To avoid a situation where ComReg cannot issue an Amateur Station Licence by a required date, we recommend that all applications be submitted a minimum of 1 month prior to the requirement date.
6. Amateur Station Licence applications may be submitted to:

Licensing Operations (Amateur Station Section)  
The Commission for Communications Regulation  
Abbey Court  
Irish Life Centre  
Abbey Street  
Dublin 1

## 8 Allocation of Call-Signs

An Amateur Station call-sign is a uniquely identifiable code that is assigned to each Licensed Amateur Station, Club, Automatic Station, Special Event, Visitor etc. In Ireland ComReg is responsible for assigning such call-signs which must follow an internationally recognisable format as outlined by the ITU.

The International call-sign format for Amateur Stations in Ireland is as follows; 'EI' call-signs are used for mainland Ireland stations while 'EJ' call-signs are for stations located on Islands. The call-sign format for each licence type will be discussed further below.

The Amateur Station Licence call-signs form part of the Licence and will be for the lifetime of the licensee. The only time it shall change is when an amateur is moving from a Class 2 licence to a Class 1 Licence which is outlined below or when a transferral of next of kin's call-sign is requested.

The exceptions to the lifetime licence callsign are: visitor's temporary licence, contest licence, clubs licence etc, all of these will have a duration no greater than 12 months and the call-signs will expire on the date set on the licence documents.

### 8.1 CEPT Class 1 and Class 2

Call-signs for amateur stations were prior to The World Radio Conference 2003 limited to 3 characters, however now a max number of four characters can be used.

**CEPT Class 1:** Begins with EI or EJ followed by a single digit (i.e. 2-9), one alpha numeric character (i.e. 0-9 or A-Z) and a single letter (A-Z).

An example would be **EI-2-C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>**

National	Number	C1	C2
EI or EJ	2 to 9	0-9 or A-Z	A-Z

**CEPT Class 2:** Begins with EI or EJ followed by a single digit (i.e. 2-9) and three characters (two alphanumeric, C1 and C3 along with a third character (A-Z). An example would be. **EI-2- C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>B**

National	Number	C1	C2	C3
EI or EJ	2 to 9	0-9 or A-Z	0-9 or A-Z	B

ComReg assigns call-signs for CEPT Class 1 and CEPT Class 2 licences sequentially which means that particular callsigns for individual licensees cannot be requested.



Call-signs are non transferable except in the case of “silent keys”. In such a case the call-signs can only be transferred to next of kin whom also must hold a valid Amateur Station Licence or have passed a HAREC exam. It must be noted that in any other case where Licences are surrendered (i.e. non receipt of 5 year confirmations) the call-sign will be revoked.

## 8.2 Club Call-sign

Call-signs for Amateur Club licences can be requested by individual clubs and the callsign format must follow the format that is set by the ITU.

The call-sign begins with EI and then is followed by:

- one number followed by up to four characters the last of which must be a letter

National	Number	C1	C2	C3	C4
EI	0 to 9	0-9 or A-Z	0-9 or A-Z	0-9 or A-Z	A-Z

## 8.3 Visitors

The CEPT call-sign format for visitors will be EI or EJ followed by a single digit, the character ‘V’ and two alpha numeric characters: **EI-2- VC<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub>**

National	Number	C1	C2	C3
EI or EJ	2 to 9	V	0-9 or A-Z	0-9 or A-Z

## 8.4 Special Event

The call-sign format for special events will be: EI or EJ followed by a single digit, then up to a maximum number of four alphanumeric characters followed by a single character.

National	Number	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
EI or EJ	0 to 9	0-9 or A-Z	0-9 or A-Z	0-9 or A-Z	0-9 or A-Z	A-Z

## 8.5 Automatic Stations

### Format of Call-signs for Automatic Stations

- Voice Repeaters
  - 28 MHz
  - 145 MHz
  - 435 MHz
- Internet Repeaters
- TV Repeaters
- Digi-Repeaters
- Beacons
- Cross Band \*

As such the following now applies

Country Code	Band Identification Digit	Location	Last Letter
EI	As below	Two letters uniquely identifying the location of the Automatic Station (see below)	See below

### Band Identification Digit

Band Identification Digit	Application Band
0	28 MHz
1	Not currently used
2	145 MHz
3	Not currently used
4	70 MHz
5	5 MHz
6	50 MHz
7	435 MHz
8	1300 MHz
9	10000 MHz

### Location Examples

Letter	Location	Letter	Location	Letter	Location
TK	Truskmore	FX	Farmers Cross	CC	Clermont Carn
ML	Mount Leinster	TB	Tonabrocky	KH	Keeper Hill
MG	Mullaghanish	TR	Three Rock	KP	Kippure

### Last Letter

Station Type	Letter	Station Type	Letter	Station Type	Letter
D Star	D	Digital Packet	P	Cross Band	X
Internet Gateway	G	Voice	R		
Beacon	H	TV	T		

\* Band Identification Digit applies to the transmit frequency of the Cross Band repeater

## 9 Modes of Operation

There are many modes of operation that an amateur can operate on, such as SSB, FM, PSK, RTTY, ATV, Mobile Station etc which are permitted as standard on both Class 1 and Class 2 licences. No additional authorisation is required to operate these modes but the permitted frequency bands (Annex 2) must be adhered to.

Full details on permitted modes (i.e. narrowband modes, digimodes etc) are contained in Annex 2 of this document.

The only operational mode which requires prior authorisation from ComReg is Maritime Mobile operation.

### 9.1 Land Based Mobile Station Operation

An amateur mobile station is one where the station is installed in a vehicle. For land based mobile operation the call-sign should be suffixed with “/M” (pronounced “slash mobile” on phone). Details of permitted frequencies and power levels can be found in Annex 2.

The particulars of a mobile station’s location shall be sent at the beginning and end of the establishment of communications with each separate station of the Amateur Service or at intervals of every thirty minutes, whichever is the more frequent.

### 9.2 Maritime Mobile Station Operation

Subject to the approval of the Ships Master and/or owner, Maritime Mobile operation may be permitted on a maritime vessel (boat, dingy etc) and is restricted to the frequencies specified in Annex 2. Please be advised that any and all waters (i.e. rivers, lakes, loughs etc) within Irish jurisdiction would be considered as included in the requirement for Maritime Mobile Application in respect of an Amateur Station Licence.

So if a Licensee wants to operate a mobile station on water then they must use Maritime Mobile and the call-sign should be suffixed with “/MM” (pronounced “slash maritime mobile” on phone).

When operating a Maritime Mobile Station the geographical position of the vessel shall be announced at the beginning and end of the establishment with each separate amateur station or at intervals of 30 minutes, whichever is more frequent. This geographical position must be included in the logbook when recording communications (see Section 10).

The amateur station shall not be used for the sending or receipt of any message which would, if there were no Amateur Station on the vessel, be sent by means of the vessel’s telegraphy station.

The station shall not interfere with the wireless telegraphy station on the vessel. Should such interference occur, use of the Amateur Station shall cease until the cause of the interference has been remedied.

### 9.3 Slow Scan & Fast Scan TV:

Slow Scan (SSTV) refers to the transmission of still pictures on amateur bands, it is similar to video facsimile and may be transmitted within the voice segments of the amateur frequency bands, though it is used primarily below 28 MHz. SSTV tones are usually transmitted using SSB modes or VHF FM modes.

Fast Scan TV (FSTV) refers to full transmission of video and audio which is generally referred to as ATV (Amateur TV). Other bands commonly used for ATV are the 2.3-2.45GHz (13cm) and 10GHz (3cm) bands, although ATV is used on most of the microwave bands.

## 10 Requirements for Logbook keeping

As part of the Amateur Station Licence conditions, a detailed logbook must be kept at the station. It must be kept up to date and be made available for inspection at the request of a duly authorised Officer of the Commission for Communications regulation.

This should contain the following:

- a) dates of transmission;
- b) the times (in GMT standard time), during each day of the first and last transmissions from the Station and changes made to the frequency band, mode of emission or power;
- c) frequency band of transmission;
- d) mode of transmission;
- e) power level (dBW or W);
- f) initial calls ("CQ" calls) whether or not they are answered;
- g) the call-sign of licensed amateur stations with which communications have been established; and
- h) location when the station is operated other than at the main Amateur Station Address.

Annex 1: Wireless Telegraphy Amateur Station Licence  
Regulations (SI 192 of 2009)

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

SI No 192 of 2009

Wireless Telegraphy (Amateur Station Licence) Regulations 2009

Published by the Stationery Office  
Dublin

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from the Government Publications  
Sales Office, Sun Alliance House, Molesworth Street, Dublin 2.  
Or by mail order from  
Government Publications, Postal Trade Section,  
51 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2  
(Tel: 01 6476834/35/36/37; Fax 01 6476843)  
Or through any bookseller

(Prn. A9/0708)

Price € 3.05

The Commission for Communications Regulation, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by section 6 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1926 (No. 45 of 1926), transferred to the Commission for Communications Regulation by section 4 of the Communications Regulation (Amendment) Act 2007 (No. 22 of 2007), and with the consent of the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, pursuant to section 37 of the Communications Regulation Act 2002 hereby makes the following regulations:

#### Citation

1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy (Amateur Station Licence) Regulations 2009.
- (2) These Regulations shall come into force on 1 June 2009

#### Interpretation and Definitions

2. (1) In these Regulations, except where the context otherwise requires:
  - “Act of 1926” means the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1926 (No. 45 of 1926);
  - “Act of 1972” means the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1972 (No. 5 of 1972);
  - “Act of 2002” means the Communications Regulation Act 2002 (No. 20 of 2002);
  - “Amateur Service” has the same meaning as set out in the ITU Radio Regulations;
  - “Amateur Station” means apparatus for wireless telegraphy at a specified location used to participate in the Amateur Service;
  - “Apparatus” means apparatus for wireless telegraphy forming part of an Amateur Station and, in relation to a Licence, means apparatus for wireless telegraphy to which the Licence relates;
  - “apparatus for wireless telegraphy” and “wireless telegraphy” have the same meanings as are set out in section 2 of the Act of 1926;
  - “Commission” means the Commission for Communications Regulation;
  - “Harmful Interference” means interference which endangers the functioning of a Radionavigation Service or of other safety services or which otherwise seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a Radiocommunications

Service operating in accordance with the applicable international, European Community or national regulations;

“ICNIRP” means the International Commission for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection;

“ITU” means the International Telecommunication Union;

“ITU Radio Regulations” means the decisions of the World Radiocommunication Conferences, including all appendices, resolutions, recommendations and ITU Radiocommunication Sector recommendations incorporated by reference;

“Licence” means a licence granted to the licensee in accordance with section 5 of the Act of 1926 to keep, have possession of, install, maintain, work and use Apparatus;

“Licensee” means the holder of a Licence;

“Radiocommunications Service” means a service involving the transmission, emission and/or reception of radio waves specified for specific telecommunications purposes;

“Radionavigation Service” means a service involving the determination of the position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or the obtaining of information related to these parameters, by means of the propagation properties of radio waves and used for the purposes of navigation, including obstruction warning;

“Regulations” means the Wireless Telegraphy (Amateur Station Licence) Regulations 2009.

(2) In these Regulations –

- (a) a reference to an enactment or regulation shall be construed as a reference to the enactment or regulation as amended or extended by or under any subsequent enactment or regulation;
- (b) a reference to a Regulation or a Schedule is to a Regulation of, or a Schedule to, these Regulations, unless it is indicated that reference to some other enactment is intended;
- (c) a reference to a paragraph or subparagraph is to the paragraph or subparagraph of the provision in which the reference occurs unless it is indicated that reference to some other provision is intended; and



- (d) a reference to a Directive of the European Parliament and Council shall be construed as a reference to the Directive as amended or extended by any subsequent Directive.

#### Licences to which these Regulations apply

3. These Regulations apply to Licences to keep, have possession of, install, maintain, work and use apparatus for wireless telegraphy forming part of an Amateur Station operating in accordance with the technical conditions set out in Part 2 of the Licence and at the location or locations set out in Part 2 of the Licence.

#### Limitation of Licence

4. (1) A Licence granted under these Regulations does not grant to the Licensee named therein any right, interest or entitlement other than the right to keep, install, maintain, work and use Apparatus at a location or locations as specified in Part 2 of the Licence.
- (2) Nothing in these Regulations shall absolve the Licensee from any requirement in law to obtain (such additional) approvals, consents, licences, permissions and authorisations that may be necessary for the discharge of the obligations or the exercise of entitlements under the Licence. The Licensee is responsible for all costs, expenses and other commitments (financial and non-financial) in respect of the Licence and the Commission shall bear no responsibility for such costs, expenses or commitments.

#### Application for Licences and Form of Licences

5. (1) An application for a Licence shall be made to the Commission and shall be in writing in such form as may be determined by the Commission.
- (2) A person who makes an application under paragraph (1) of this Regulation shall furnish to the Commission such information as the Commission may reasonably require for the purpose of assessing the application and carrying out its functions under the Act of 1926, the Act of 2002 and the Authorisation Regulations and, if the person, without reasonable cause, fails to comply with this paragraph, the Commission may refuse to issue a Licence to the person.
- (3) The Commission shall not issue a Licence to a person who makes an application under paragraph (1) of this Regulation unless it is satisfied that the person has previously demonstrated satisfactory technical knowledge and operational procedures for an Amateur Station.

- (4) The Commission may issue a temporary licence the duration of which shall be specified in Part 1 of the licence. A temporary licence shall not be renewed.
- (5) Subject to Regulation 7, a Licence shall be in the form specified in Schedule 1 with any amendment, whether by addition, deletion or alteration, as may be determined by the Commission.

#### Duration and Renewal of Licences

6. A Licence shall, unless it has been revoked, withdrawn or surrendered, remain in force for the lifetime of the Licensee specified in the Licence (with the exception of a temporary licence which shall expire on the date stipulated on the temporary licence).

#### Conditions of Licences

7. (1) It shall be a condition of a Licence that:
  - (a) the Licensee shall comply with these Regulations and the conditions attached to the Licence;
  - (b) the Licensee shall ensure that the Apparatus is used only on such radio frequency spectrum as may be specified in the Licence and such radio frequencies shall be used in an efficient manner having utmost regard to any guidelines that may be issued and amended by the Commission from time to time in relation to the keeping, installing, maintaining, working and use of apparatus for wireless telegraphy forming part of an Amateur Station;
  - (c) the Licensee shall make payments of the fees as set out in Schedule 2 to these Regulations;
  - (d) the Licensee may not assign the Licence or any of the powers, duties or functions conferred by it or otherwise transfer any of the rights or obligations conferred by it;
  - (e) the Licensee shall ensure that non-ionising radiation emissions from the Apparatus operated by the Licensee are within the limits specified by the guidelines published by ICNIRP, any radiation emission standards adopted and published by ICNIRP, or its successors, from time to time, any radiation emission standards of the European Committee for

Electrotechnical Standards and any radiation emission standards specified by national and European Community law;

- (f) the Licensee shall ensure that the Apparatus operated by the Licensee is not installed or operated at a location in a manner which causes the aggregate non-ionising radiation emissions at that location to exceed the limits specified by any guidelines published by ICNIRP and that it complies with any radiation emission standards adopted and published by ICNIRP, or its successors, any radiation emission standards of the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standards and any radiation emission standards specified by national and European Community law;
- (g) the Licensee shall as soon as possible, but within 28 days, notify the Commission in writing of any changes to the information contained in the Licence;
- (h) the Licensee shall furnish, such information and reports relating to the operation of the Apparatus as may be requested by the Commission from time to time;
- (i) the Licensee shall, no later than each fifth anniversary of the issue of a licence under these Regulations, make a return to the Commission to identify whether the information contained in the Licence, and the Licensee's contact details, are correct;
- (j) the Licensee shall ensure that the Apparatus, or any part thereof, shall be installed, maintained, operated and used so as not to cause Harmful Interference;
- (k) the Licensee shall ensure that the installation of the Apparatus, or any part thereof, is effected, and its maintenance and operation is carried on, in such a manner as to ensure that the safety of persons or property is not endangered;
- (l) the Licensee shall observe good site engineering practice in accordance with such guidelines as may be set out by the Commission from time to time;
- (m) the Licensee shall ensure compliance with any special conditions imposed under section 8 of the Act of 1972 and subject to which this Licence is deemed by subsection (3) of that section to be issued;

- (n) the Licensee shall ensure that, save as may be required by law, access to, and use of, the Apparatus is restricted to the Licensee or persons operating under the direct supervision of the Licensee;
- (o) where the Commission is satisfied that a Licensee has failed to comply with any provision of these Regulations or a condition of the Licence, and the Commission has served on the Licensee a written notice prohibiting the use of Apparatus by such date and time as may be specified in the notice, then the Licensee shall cease to use that apparatus on or before the applicable date and time until such notice has been withdrawn by the Commission, and the Licensee shall take such measures as may be specified by the Commission in the notice;
- (p) the Licensee shall upon becoming aware of any event likely to materially affect their ability to comply with these Regulations, or any conditions set out or referred to in the Licence, notify the Commission of that fact in writing within 5 business days;
- (q) the Licensee shall ensure that the appropriate identification methods as required under the ITU Radio Regulations are employed for all transmissions from the Apparatus;
- (r) the Licensee shall ensure that all transmissions shall not be encoded for the purpose of obscuring their meaning;
- (s) the Licensee shall only establish communications with licensed Apparatus participating in the Amateur Service and with similar apparatus in countries where such communications are permitted;
- (t) the Licensee shall maintain records of all transmissions from the Apparatus which shall include the time, frequency, power and any other relevant details that may be specified by the Commission from time to time;
- (u) the Licensee shall on request from an authorised officer of the Commission permit the inspection of the Apparatus, make available the test equipment necessary for the testing of the Apparatus and produce the associated Licence for inspection; and
- (v) the Licensee shall comply with all obligations under relevant international agreements relating to the use of Apparatus or the frequencies to which they are assigned.

#### Enforcement, Amendment, Revocation and Suspension

8. (1) Where the Commission finds that the Licensee has not complied with any of the conditions attached to their Licence, it may take enforcement measures, which shall be objectively justifiable and in a proportionate manner, which may include the suspension or revocation of the Licence.
- (2) The Commission may amend the Licence from time to time where objectively justifiable and in a proportionate manner.
- (3) Without prejudice to paragraph (2) of this Regulation, the Commission may, after serving notice in writing on the Licensee specifying reasons and after affording the Licensee reasonable opportunity to make representations and after having considered any such representations, amend, suspend, or revoke the Licence where objectively justifiable and in a proportionate manner.

#### Licence Fees

9. (1) Fees as set out and provided for in Schedule 2 are hereby prescribed in relation to Licences for the purpose of section 6 of the Act of 1926.
- (2) The grant of a Licence is subject to payment of the prescribed fee as set out in Schedule 2 to these Regulations.
- (3) Fees shall be paid to the Commission for Communications Regulation by way of banker's draft or such other means and on such terms (including terms as to the place of payment) as the Commission may decide. Where the date of payment falls on a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday payment shall be made on or before the last working day before the date of payment.
- (4) If a Licence is surrendered, withdrawn, suspended or revoked, the Licensee shall not be entitled to be repaid any part of the fee paid by the Licensee under these Regulations but shall still be liable to pay any sums (including interest) that are outstanding.
- (5) An amount payable by a Licensee may be recovered by the Commission as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

#### Transitional Arrangements

- 10.(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Regulation, the Wireless Telegraphy (Experimenter Licence) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 450 of 2002) are hereby revoked.

- (2) A licence issued under the Wireless Telegraphy (Experimenter Licence) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 450 of 2002) in force immediately before the commencement of these Regulations will continue in force as if it had run continuously from the date of its issue until its next renewal date.

# SCHEDULE 1

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ACT 1926

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (Amateur Station Licence) REGULATIONS (2009) LICENCE CERTIFICATE

#### PART 1

Licence Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Call-Sign:

The Commission for Communications Regulation, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by section 6 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1926 (No. 45 of 1926), transferred to the Commission for Communications Regulation by section 4 of the Communications Regulation (Amendment) Act 2007 (No. 22 of 2007), grants to the Licensee specified, authorisation to keep, have possession of, install, maintain, work and use apparatus as specified in Part 2 of this Licence subject to the Licensee observing the conditions contained in Regulation 7 of the Wireless Telegraphy (Amateur Station Licence) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 192 of 2009)

**Licensee:** \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**Licence Type:** \_\_\_\_\_

Commencement and Termination Dates (if applicable):

This Licence comes into effect on DD/MM/YY and, subject to revocation, withdrawal or surrender, shall remain in force for the lifetime of the licensee specified in Part 1.

or

This Temporary Licence comes into effect on DD/MM/YY and shall expire on DD/MM/YY

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

on behalf of the Commission for Communications Regulation

Date:

Official Stamp

#### PART 2

Description and Characteristics of Apparatus

Locations(s) of Apparatus

Technical Conditions of Apparatus

## SCHEDULE 2

### FEES PAYABLE IN CONNECTION WITH LICENCES

All new Licences shall incur a fee of €100, with the exception of the following which shall incur a fee of €30:

- new Licences issued to persons aged 65 years or over on the date of application; and
- new Licences issued to persons who are in receipt of a Disability Pension.

All licences issued under the Wireless Telegraphy (Experimenter Licence) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 450 of 2002) and in force immediately before the commencement of these Regulations shall incur a fee of €30 at the time of their next renewal.

Licence amendments shall incur a fee of €30.

Temporary licences shall incur a fee of €30.

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GIVEN under the official seal of the Commission for Communications Regulation this 22 May 2009

John Doherty, Chairperson

On behalf of the Commission of Communications Regulation

The Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources consents to the making of the foregoing Regulations.

GIVEN under the Official Seal of the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources this 19 May 2009

Eamon Ryan T.D.

Minister for Communications Energy and Natural Resources



EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Instrument and does not purport to be a legal interpretation.)

These Regulations provide for the licensing of apparatus for wireless telegraphy forming part of an Amateur Station, used for the purposes of conducting experiments and self-training in wireless telegraphy, and for the regulation of such apparatus, and for the payment of fees by persons issued licences for that purpose.

## Annex 2: Amateur Station Operational Bands/Powers/Modes Permitted

All Amateur Station frequency bands have their maximum power levels and permitted operational modes that must be adhered to.

Other than the recognition of Morse, both CEPT Class types issued under ComReg Amateur Station Licence have access to the same frequency bands as listed in the table below.

### Amateur Station Authorised Frequencies

The frequency bands specified in Table 1 below are available for both Class 1 & Class 2 Licences.

Frequency MHz	Status of Allocation	Maximum Peak Envelope Power Watts (dBW)	Emission Classifications	Modes	Notes
0.1357-0.1378	Secondary	0 W (0 dBW)	A1A, J3E, G1B	CW, QRSS and narrow band digital modes.	
1.810-1.850	Primary	400W (26 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J3E, F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	CW, Narrow band modes	RTTY not permitted
1.850-2.000	Primary	10W (10 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J3E, F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. digimodes	
3.500-3.800	Primary	400W (26 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. digimodes & Automatic stations	Maritime Mobile Permitted
7.000-7.100	Primary	400W (26 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. digimodes & Automatic stations. AMSAT	Maritime Mobile Permitted
7.100-7.200	Primary	400W (26 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes	Maritime Mobile Permitted
10.100-10.140	Secondary	100W (20 dBW)	A1A	CW	Morse Only
10.140-10.150	Secondary	100W (20 dBW)	A2A, J2B, J2F, F1B, F2B, G1B	Narrow Band modes - digimodes	See Notes (below)
14.000-14.350	Primary	400W (26 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. digimodes & Automatic stations. AMSAT	Maritime Mobile Permitted

18.068-18.168	Primary	400W (26 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. digimodes & Automatic stations. AMSAT	Maritime Mobile Permitted
21.000-21.450	Primary	400W (26 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. digimodes & Automatic stations. AMSAT	
24.890-24.990	Primary	400W (26 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. digimodes & Automatic stations. AMSAT	Maritime Mobile Permitted
28.000-29.700	Primary	400W (26 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. digimodes Automatic stations, AMSAT	Maritime Mobile Permitted. (See note below.)
50.000-52.000	Secondary	100W (20 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes	
70.125-70.450	Secondary	17W (17 dBW) Fixed Operation Only	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes	For Mobile Operation Max Power is 25W (14 dBW)
144.000-146.000	Primary	400W (26 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. Automatic Stations, RTTY. AMSAT	Maritime Mobile Permitted
430.000-432.000	Primary	50W (17 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes. - inc. AMSAT, FSTV	
432.000-440.000	Primary	400W (26 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. digimodes, SSTV	
1240-1300	Secondary	200W (22 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes -inc digimodes, SSTV, FSTV	
2300-2400	Secondary	158W (22 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes inc. didimodes, ATV	
5570-5650	Secondary	158 (22 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. FSTV	
5650.00-5850.00	Secondary	158W (22 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. FSTV	
10000-10500	Secondary	158W (22 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes - inc. narrowband modes, digimodes, FSTV	10450-10500 MHz used for Amateur Satellite Service. (see note below)
24000-24050	Primary	50W (17 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J3E, F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes -inc digimodes, SSTV, FSTV, AMSAT	
47000-47200	Primary	50W (17 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J3E, F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	All modes -inc narrowband and AMSAT	

**Table 1: Amateur Station Frequency Bands**

**Notes:**

With the exception of the bands 0.1357-0.1378 MHz the Maximum Peak Envelope Power is the power measured at the output of the transmitter or amplifier

- In the band 10.140-10.150 MHz all narrowband digimodes within the bandwidth limit of 500Hz are permitted. No news bulletins are not permitted within this frequency range. SSB is permitted but only during emergencies involving immediate safety of life and by the stations directly involved in handling emergency traffic.
- In the frequency range 10.100-10.150 MHz, RTTY is not permitted.
- In the Band 10.000-10.500 GHz the Primary allocation is to the Fixed Service and as such Amateurs may not use the portion of the band between 10.270-10.300 GHz.

For designation of emission classification please refer to ComReg(08/34)<sup>5</sup>

In the band 28-29.7 MHz: No transmissions between (29.3 and 29.51 MHz) allowed to avoid interference to amateur satellite.

***Definitions:***

**All modes:** CW (Morse), SSB and those modes listed by the IARU as Centre of Activities. When using AM, particular consideration must be given to adjacent channel users.

**Narrowband modes:** All modes up to a maximum bandwidth of 500 Hz, including CW RTTY, PSK etc.

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<sup>5</sup> ITU Emission Designators: <http://www.comreg.ie/fileupload/publications/ComReg0834.pdf>

**Image mode:** Any analogue or digital modes such as SSTV, which remains within the appropriate bandwidths.

**Digimodes:** Any digital mode such as RTTY, PSK etc. within the bandwidths as specified by the IARU.

**Sideband Modes:** For frequencies below 10 MHz use lower sideband (LSB), above 10 MHz use upper sideband (USB).

**Mobile operation:** The Maximum Power at the output of the transmitter or amplifier shall be 17 dBW, with the exceptions of 70.125 - 70.450 MHz where the Maximum Power shall be 14 dBW.

**Maritime Mobile:** The Maximum Power permitted when in maritime mobile mode shall be 10 dBW.

## Additional Authorisation Required

An individual application form (i.e. Additional Authorisation ComReg 09/45(d)) must be submitted to use any of these additional authorisation bands below which are for special events or for temporary experimental purposes

Frequency MHz	Status of Allocation	Maximum Peak Envelope Power Watts (dBW)	Emission Classifications	Modes	Notes
5.000 – 5.500	Secondary	200W (23 dBW)	A1A, J3E, G1B	CW, SSB, PM	Spot Frequencies within this range
1300-1304	Secondary	0W (0 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B		Restricted to Repeater Operation Only
2400-2450	Secondary	25W (14 dBW)	A1A, A2A, A3E, R3E, H3E, J2B, J3E, J2F F1B, F2B, F3E, G1B	AMSAT	Restricted to Satellite Operation Only

Irish Licensed Amateur Stations may apply for frequencies and powers above those listed for particular special occasions, see Sections 5.6 and 5.7.

## Annex 3 : Technical Conditions of the Amateur Station

This chapter specifies the general conditions attached to a Licence issued under the Wireless Telegraphy (Amateur Station Licence) Regulations 2009 (SI 192 of 2009).

The Amateur Station conditions detail the characteristics of the equipment that need to be considered for the purposes of ensuring that no harmful interference is caused to other licensed services and that the station or any part thereof is constructed, modified, maintained and operated in such a manner as to ensure that the safety of persons or property is not endangered. They do not include detailed equipment specifications.

Nothing contained in these conditions shall absolve the licensee from any requirement in law to obtain whatever additional consents, permissions, authorisations, or licences that may be necessary for the exercise of entitlements under the licence.

### **System Engineering**

The mechanical and electrical construction of the installation shall be in accordance with best practice.

The practice of good system engineering is a necessary requirement to minimise the potential for interference to, or from, radio-communication services operating in accordance with the Irish Table of Frequency Allocations<sup>6</sup>.

### **Equipment Construction**

The amateur station should have all controls, meters, indicators and terminals clearly labelled. Details of the main and any auxiliary power supply from which the equipment is intended to operate shall be clearly indicated.

Controls which, when wrongly adjusted, change the system parameters shall be immediately accessible to qualified personnel only.

All equipment shall be labelled with the manufacturer's trademark, type designation and serial number.

For home constructed, modified and vintage equipment the amateur shall ensure that they are operated and maintained in such a manner to minimise the potential for interference to radio-communication services operating in accordance with the Irish Table of Frequency Allocations which can be found on ComReg's website

No modifications shall be made to any transmitter or RF Power Amplifier enabling operation on bands other than those previously specified in Annex 2.

Every amateur shall have a device capable of measuring Standing Wave Ratio (SWR) and an accurate method to ensure that operations take place on the correct frequency. In the case of

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<sup>6</sup> NTFA ComReg08/90: [http://www.comreg.ie/fileupload/publications/ComReg\\_0890.pdf](http://www.comreg.ie/fileupload/publications/ComReg_0890.pdf)

‘home constructed’ equipment a simple frequency counter or synthesised main receiver/transceiver would suffice.

**Non-Ionising Radiation**

The Licensee shall ensure that non-ionising radiation emissions from the station operated by the Licensee are within the limits specified by the guidelines published by the International Commission for Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (“ICNIRP”)<sup>7</sup>.

Particular attention should be paid to the location of antennas and feeders in regards to their proximity to habitations and areas accessible to third parties.

Care should be taken when operating at temporary locations for the purposes of contests, expeditions and during mobile use. When a mobile station is used from a static position the Licensee should consider the use of a reduced power, in particular where there is a possibility that a third party may come in contact with the antenna.

**Spurious Emissions**

The following limits for spurious emissions are taken from the Radio Regulations of the ITU and concern the Amateur Service.

- i. Transmitters Installed on or before 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003

Frequency band containing the assignment	Attenuation (1)
9kHz -30MHz	40dB, 50mW (notes 2,3)
30MHz-235MHz above 25W (r.m.s.)	60dB or 1mW (4)
25W (r.m.s.) or less	40dB or 25µW
235-960MHz above 25W (r.m.s.)	60dB
25W (r.m.s.) or less	40dB
960MHz-17.7GHz above 10W (r.m.s.)	50dB
10W (r.m.s.) or less	100 µW

Notes

- 1 For any spurious component, the attenuation (mean power within the necessary bandwidth relative to the mean power of the spurious component concerned) shall be at least that specified below and the absolute mean power levels given shall not be exceeded.
- 2 For mobile transmitters which operate below 30 MHz any spurious component shall be attenuated by at least 40dB without exceeding the value of 200 mW, but every effort should be made to comply with the specified 50mW limit.
- 3 For hand portable equipment having a power output of less than 5W (r.m.s.) the attenuation of spurious emissions shall be a minimum of 30dB every effort should be made to comply with the specified 40dB limit.

<sup>7</sup> ICNIRP <http://www.icnirp.de/>



4 The limit for spurious emissions shall be 10mW in Primary bands and 1mW in secondary bands.

ii. Transmitters Installed after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003

Service	Attenuation (dB) (1)
Amateur Service all bands	43+ 10log(P) or 50dB whichever is less stringent

Note 1 Attenuation in dB below the power supplied to the antenna feeder.

### Power Levels

All references to power in these guidelines refer to Watts (r.m.s.) or dB relative to 1W (r.m.s.).

$$\text{dB (W)} = 10\log (P_0/1)$$

Where  $P_0$  is the output power of the transmitter or R.F. Power Amplifier in Watts.

For assessment of licence conditions power will be measured at the output of the transmitter or R.F. Power Amplifier, if one is present. For measurement of power in SSB mode; a 1 kHz tone shall be used and will be adjusted to peak the modulated signal and keeping distortion within the specification of the transmitter.

### Morse Code Requirements

In order to obtain a CEPT Class 1 licence, both the Radio Theory Exam and the morse speed test must be passed. The minimum morse code speed permitted is detailed below.

Emission Designation	Speed, send and receive (Words Per Minute)	Notes
A1A	5 wpm	The send and receive speed will be a minimum of 5 words per minute or the speed resulting from agreement by either CEPT or the ITU whichever is the lesser value.