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Regulations on amateur radio licence

Legal basis: Laid down by the Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority on 5 November 2009 pursuant to § 6-2 and § 8-1 of Act no. 83 of 4 July 2003 relating to electronic communications (Electronic Communications Act), cf. function breakdown of 4 July 2003 no. 881 within the jurisdiction of Section 1-3 of the Electronic Communications Act.

§ 1. *Scope*

The regulations lay down the qualifications required to obtain an amateur radio licence, permission for the licence holder to use specific frequency bands and to use

radio equipment that is not covered by § 8-1 first paragraph of the Electronic Communications Act.

§ 2. *Amateur radio licence and call signal*

An amateur radio test must be passed before an amateur radio licence is granted.

Upon passing the amateur radio test, the licence applicant is entitled to have a call signal. Designation of a call signal shall be in accordance with Appendix 42 of the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations (ITU RR). Groups and relay stations can designate their own call signal.

Upon passing an amateur radio test set by the authorities in other countries that have endorsed CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02, and which present documentation of this, licence applicants are entitled to receive an amateur radio licence that is applicable to Norway.

§ 3. *Amateur radio test and proficiency requirements*

The Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority holds amateur radio tests. The required reading list for the test is the book *Radioamatørens ABC* and the various booklets issued by the Norwegian Radio Relay League.

In order to pass the amateur radio test, knowledge of the following is needed:

1) Electrotechnology , electromagnetic field theory and radio theory
2) Components
3) Electric circuits
4) Receivers
5) Transmitters
6) Aerials and transmission lines
7) Wave propagation
8) Measuring techniques
9) Interference and immunity
10) Security
11) Operating techniques
12) National and international rules and procedures

The radio amateur must, where relevant, be able to carry out simple calculations in relation to the areas in which knowledge is required.

Licence applicants must sit a multiple choice theory test where the answers correspond to the proficiency requirements specified in the second paragraph.

The Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority determines the pass criteria for the amateur radio test.

§ 4. *Use of call signal*

The call signal must be given at the start and finish of each radio transmission, and at suitable intervals during a transmission.

When using the amateur radio stations on Svalbard and Bjørnøya, the prefix JW is used, JX is used for Jan Mayen and Bouvetøya, and Peter Is Øy and Norwegian territory in the Antarctic uses the prefix 3Y. Radio amateurs with a Norwegian call signal that does not start with LA shall use one of the relevant prefixes (JW, JX or 3Y) at the start of their Norwegian call signal, e.g. JW/LB1XX.

Stations that take part in organised emergency communication or training for organised emergency communication use the prefix LE.

§ 5. *Permission to use frequencies*

Amateur radio licence holders are permitted to use the following frequency bands in line with the conditions specified:

Frequency band		***Status***	***Permitted maximum output power from transmitter (watts)***	***Permitted maximum bandwidth***	***Special conditions***
135.7-137.8	kHz	Secondary	200	1 kHz	Maximum permitted radiated power is 1 W e.i.r.p.
493-510	kHz	Secondary	100		Only modulation type A1A morse telegraphy is allowed to be transmitted.
1810-1850	kHz	Primary	1000	6 kHz	
1850-2000	kHz	Secondary	10	6 kHz	The transmission output must be a maximum of 10 W on average regardless of modulation type.
3500-3800	kHz	Primary	1000	6 kHz	
5260-5410	kHz	Secondary	100	6 kHz	
7000-7200	kHz	Primary	1000	6 kHz	
10100-10150	kHz	Secondary	1000	1 kHz	
14000-14350	kHz	Primary	1000	6 kHz	
18068-18168	kHz	Primary	1000	6 kHz	
21000-21450	kHz	Primary	1000	6 kHz	
24740-24890	kHz	Secondary	1000	6 kHz	
24890-24990	kHz	Primary	1000	6 kHz	
28000-29700	kHz	Primary	1000	18 kHz	
50-52	MHz	Secondary	100	18 kHz	
70,0625-	MHz	Secondary	100	16 kHz	

70,0875					
70,1375-70,1875	MHz	Secondary	100	16 kHz	
70,2625-70,3125	MHz	Secondary	100	16 kHz	
70,3625-70,3875	MHz	Secondary	100	16 kHz	
70,4125-70,4625	MHz	Secondary	100	16 kHz	
144-146	MHz	Primary	300	18 kHz	
432-438	MHz	Primary	300	30 kHz	
1240-1300	MHz	Secondary	100	20 MHz	
2300-2450	MHz	Secondary	100	20 MHz	
3400-3410	MHz	Secondary	100	7 MHz	
5650-5850	MHz	Secondary	100	20 MHz	
10,25-10,50	GHz	Secondary	100	50 MHz	
24,0-24,05	GHz	Primary	100	50 MHz	
24,05-24,25	GHz	Secondary	100	50 MHz	
47,0-47,2	GHz	Primary	100	50 MHz	
76,0-77,5	GHz	Secondary	100	50 MHz	
77,5-78	GHz	Primary	100	50 MHz	
78-81	GHz	Secondary	100	50 MHz	
122,25-123	GHz	Secondary	100	50 MHz	
134-136	GHz	Primary	100	50 MHz	
136-141	GHz	Secondary	100	50 MHz	
241-248	GHz	Secondary	100	50 MHz	
248-250	GHz	Primary	100	50 MHz	

Radio services with primary status have the same rights in the same frequency band. Radio services with secondary status must not interfere with radio services with primary status, and must accept interference from primary status services.

The maximum permitted output power from a transmitter is defined as the maximum instantaneous effect that is fed to the aerial array, including transmission lines and any passive matching networks.

Where transmission from an amateur radio station causes interference, the output power from the amateur radio station shall be reduced to 100 watts.

§ 6. *Permission to use radio equipment*

Amateur radio licence holders are permitted to use radio equipment that is not covered by the general permission granted in § 8-1 first paragraph of the Electronic Communications Act, cf. Regulation no. 628 of 20 June 2000 relating to EEA requirements for radio and telecommunications terminal equipment. The equipment must be in accordance with the requirements of article 25 of ITU RR. This requirement does not apply to emergency situations, cf. article 4.9 of ITU RR.

Radio equipment that is not covered by the general permission granted in § 8-1 first paragraph of the Electronic Communications Act, cf. Regulation no. 628 of 20 June 2000 relating to EEA requirements for radio and telecommunications terminal equipment, shall be arranged and used in such a way that spurious radiated power outside the frequency band specified in § 5 is less than 2.5 microwatts above 30 MHz and less than 50 milliwatts below 30 MHz.

Equipment that is covered by the first paragraph cannot be transferred to anyone other than the amateur radio licence holder or a registered radio distributor.

§ 7. *Restrictions on what can be transmitted*

It is not permitted to transmit directly or indirectly paid messages.

It is not permitted to transmit encrypted messages. With regard to digital communication, publicly available protocols must be used. It must be possible for publicly available programs to read the content of the message.

§ 8. *Licence violation sanctions*

In the event of any violations of the regulations, the Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority may lay down sanctions pursuant to Chapter 10 of the Electronic Communications Act. This also encompasses administrative fines in accordance with § 10-13 first paragraph no. 2 on violations of § 5 to § 7 of the regulations.

§ 9. *Entry into force*

The regulations enter into force with immediate effect. From the same date, Regulation no. 1020 of 28 June 2004 relating to amateur radio licences shall be repealed.