Utility Regulation and Competition Office

CAYMAN ISLANDS TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND ASSOCIATED BAND-PLANS

10 March 2026

CONTENTS

1 Introduction

1.1 General

Section 9 of the Information and Communications Technology Authority Act (the '**ICT Act**') provides that the ICT Authority shall be responsible for the allocation, assignment and licensing of electromagnetic spectrum in the Cayman Islands and for use by ships and aircraft registered in the Cayman Islands.

The Cayman Islands Table of Frequency Allocations and Assignments is maintained and published by the Utility Regulation and Competition Office ('**URCO**' or '**the Office**') as a service to licensees and the general public. Whilst URCO will use its best endeavours to keep this document up-to-date, it provides no guarantee and strongly recommends that users refer to the primary sources detailed in the following paragraphs prior to making any decisions based upon the information contained in this publication.

1.2 Description of the Table of Allocations and Assignments

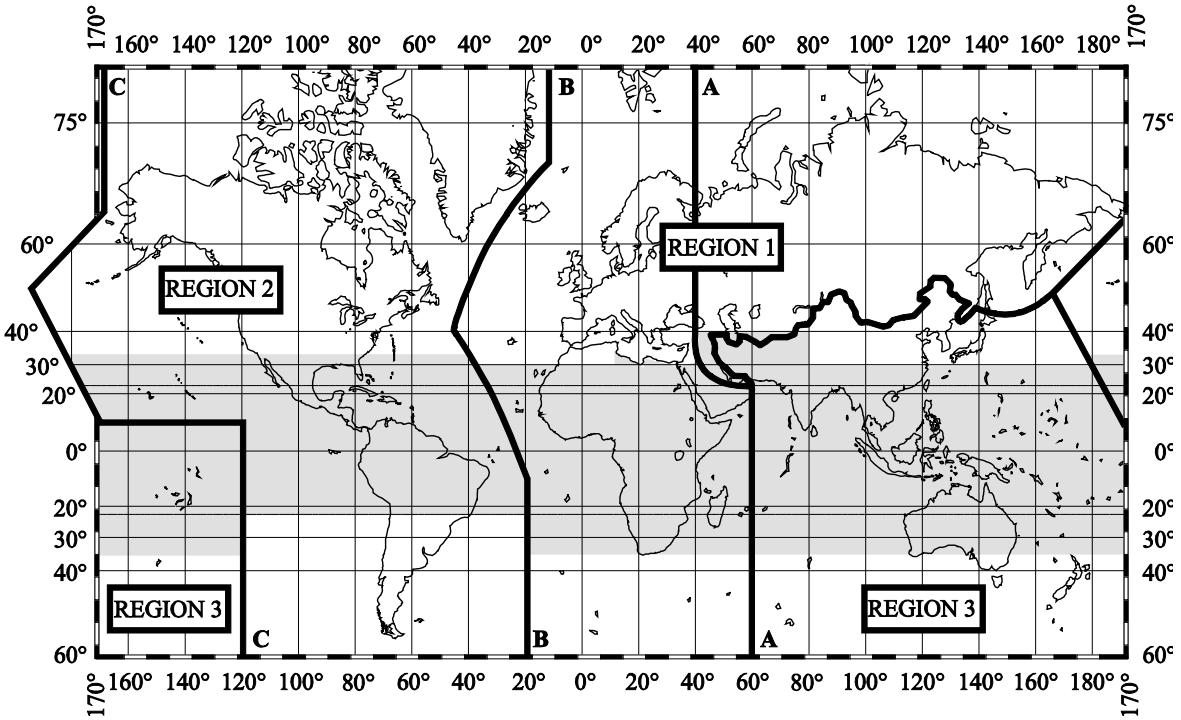
First Column — **ITU Region 2 (Americas) Frequency Allocations**. For ease of reference this column lists the frequency allocations for ITU Region 2. These are based upon the provisions of the Final Acts resulting from the various World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC) convened by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The various ITU Regions are defined in Part 2 of this document.

Second Column — **Cayman Islands Frequency Allocations**. This column is based upon the ITU Region 2 allocations, as modified from time to time by the Office to meet the domestic spectrum requirements of the Cayman Islands. International Footnotes are restricted to those that have possible relevance in the Cayman Islands. Footnotes added by the Authority, and which are specific to the Cayman Islands only, commence with the letters "CI"

Third Column — **Additional Information**. Supplementary information as appropriate where usage in the Cayman Islands may differ from that in other parts of ITU Region 2.

2 Regions and Areas

For the allocation of radio frequencies the ITU has divided the world into three Regions as shown on the following map and described below:



The shaded part represents the Tropical Zones as defined below.

Region 1: Region 1 includes the area limited on the east by line A (lines A, B and C are defined below) and on the west by line B, excluding any of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran which lies between these limits. It also includes the whole of the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine and the area to the north of Russian Federation which lies between lines A and C.

Region 2: Region 2 includes the area limited on the east by line B and on the west by line C.

Region 3: Region 3 includes the area limited on the east by line C and on the west by line A, except any of the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine and the area to the north of Russian Federation. It also includes that part of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran lying outside of those limits.

The lines A, B and C are defined as follows:

Line A: Line A extends from the North Pole along meridian 40° East of Greenwich to parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 60° East and the Tropic of Cancer; thence along the meridian 60° East to the South Pole.

Line B: Line B extends from the North Pole along meridian 10° West of Greenwich to its intersection with parallel 72° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 50° West and parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 20° West and parallel 10° South; thence along meridian 20° West to the South Pole.

Line C: Line C extends from the North Pole by great circle arc to the intersection of parallel 65° 30' North with the international boundary in Bering Strait; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 165° East of Greenwich and parallel 50° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 170° West and parallel 10° North; thence along parallel 10° North to its intersection with meridian 120° West; thence along meridian 120° West to the South Pole.

For the purposes of these Regulations, the term "African Broadcasting Area" means:

a. African countries, parts of countries, territories and groups of territories situated between the parallels 40° South and 30° North;

b. islands in the Indian Ocean west of meridian 60° East of Greenwich, situated between the parallel 40° South and the great circle arc joining the points 45° East, 11° 30' North and 60° East, 15° North;

c. islands in the Atlantic Ocean east of line B defined in No. 5.8 of these Regulations, situated between the parallels 40° South and 30° North.

The "European Broadcasting Area" is bounded on the west by the western boundary of Region 1, on the east by the meridian 40° East of Greenwich and on the south by the parallel 30° North so as to include the northern part of Saudi Arabia and that part of those countries bordering the Mediterranean within these limits. In addition, Iraq, Jordan and that part of the territory of Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Ukraine lying outside the above limits are included in the European Broadcasting Area.

The "European Maritime Area" is bounded to the north by a line extending along parallel 72° North from its intersection with meridian 55° East of Greenwich to its intersection with meridian 5° West, then along meridian 5° West to its intersection with parallel 67° North, thence along parallel 67° North to its intersection with meridian 32° West; to the west by a line extending along meridian 32° West to its intersection with parallel 30° North; to the south by a line extending along parallel 30° North to its intersection with meridian 43° East; to the east by a line extending along meridian 43° East to its intersection with parallel 60° North, thence along parallel 60° North to its intersection with meridian 55° East and thence along meridian 55° East to its intersection with parallel 72° North.

The "Tropical Zone" is defined as:

a. the whole of that area in Region 2 between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn;

b. the whole of that area in Regions 1 and 3 contained between the parallels 30° North and 35° South with the addition of:

(i) The area contained between the meridians 40° East and 80° East of Greenwich and the parallels 30° North and 40° North;

(ii) that part of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya north of parallel 30° North.

In Region 2, the Tropical Zone may be extended to parallel 33° North, subject to special agreements between the countries concerned in that Region (see Article **6**).

A sub-Region is an area consisting of two or more countries in the same Region.

3 Terms and Definitions

3.1 Introduction

For the purposes of this Plan, the Office has adopted the Terms and Definitions published by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in Article 1 of its Radio Regulations. These terms and definitions do not, however, necessarily apply for other purposes. Definitions identical to those contained in the Annex to the Constitution or the Annex to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) are marked "(CS)" or "(CV)" respectively. For ease of reference, these Terms and Definitions are reproduced below. Unlike the ITU version, they have been sorted alphabetically within each section.

NOTE – If, in the text of a definition below, a term is printed in italics, this means that the term itself is defined in this Article.

3.2 General Terms

administration: Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and in the Administrative Regulations (CS 1002).

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC): Time scale, based on the second (SI), as defined in Resolution **655 (Rev.WRC-23)** (WRC-23).

industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications* (of radio frequency energy)*: Operation of equipment or appliances designed to generate and use locally radio frequency energy for industrial, scientific, medical, domestic or similar purposes, excluding applications in the field of *telecommunications*.

radio astronomy: Astronomy based on the reception of *radio waves* of cosmic origin.

radio direction-finding: *Radiodetermination* using the reception of *radio waves* for the purpose of determining the direction of a *station* or object.

radio waves* or *hertzian waves: Electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3 000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

radio: A general term applied to the use of *radio waves*.

radiocommunication: *Telecommunication* by means of *radio waves* (CS) (CV).

radiodetermination: The determination of the position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or the obtaining of information relating to these parameters, by means of the propagation properties of *radio waves*.

radiolocation: *Radiodetermination* used for purposes other than those of *radionavigation*.

radionavigation: *Radiodetermination* used for the purposes of navigation, including obstruction warning.

space radiocommunication: Any *radiocommunication* involving the use of one or more *space stations* or the use of one or more *reflecting satellites* or other objects in space.

telecommunication: Any transmission, *emission* or reception of signs, signals, writings, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, *radio*, optical or other electromagnetic systems (CS).

terrestrial radiocommunication: Any *radiocommunication* other than *space radiocommunication* or *radio astronomy*.

3.3 Specific Terms Related to Frequency Management

allocation* (of a frequency band)*: Entry in the Table of Frequency Allocations of a given frequency band for the purpose of its use by one or more terrestrial or space *radiocommunication services* or the *radio astronomy service* under specified conditions. This term shall also be applied to the frequency band concerned.

allotment* (of a radio frequency or radio frequency channel)*: Entry of a designated frequency channel in an agreed plan, adopted by a competent conference, for use by one or more *administrations* for a terrestrial or space *radiocommunication service* in one or more identified countries or geographical areas and under specified conditions.

assignment* (of a radio frequency or radio frequency channel)*: Authorization given by an *administration* for a radio *station* to use a radio frequency or radio frequency channel under specified conditions.

3.4 Radio Services

aeronautical mobile (Off Route) service: An *aeronautical mobile service* intended for communications, including those relating to flight coordination, primarily outside national or international civil air routes.

aeronautical mobile (Route) service: An *aeronautical mobile service* reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flight, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

aeronautical mobile service: A *mobile service* between *aeronautical stations* and *aircraft stations*, or between *aircraft stations*, in which *survival craft stations* may participate; *emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations* may also participate in this service on designated distress and emergency frequencies.

aeronautical mobile-satellite (Off Route) service: An *aeronautical mobile-satellite service* intended for communications, including those relating to flight coordination, primarily outside national and international civil air routes.

aeronautical mobile-satellite (Route) service: An *aeronautical mobile-satellite service* reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flights, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

aeronautical mobile-satellite service: A *mobile-satellite service* in which *mobile earth stations* are located on board aircraft; *survival craft stations* and *emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations* may also participate in this service.

aeronautical radionavigation service: A *radionavigation service* intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of aircraft.

aeronautical radionavigation-satellite service: A *radionavigation-satellite service* in which *earth stations* are located on board aircraft.

amateur service: A *radiocommunication service* for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

amateur-satellite service: A *radiocommunication service* using *space stations* on earth *satellites* for the same purposes as those of the *amateur service*.

broadcasting service: A *radiocommunication service* in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, *television* transmissions or other types of transmission (CS).

broadcasting-satellite service: A *radiocommunication service* in which signals transmitted or retransmitted by *space stations* are intended for direct reception by the general public. In the broadcasting-satellite service, the term “direct reception” shall encompass both *individual reception* and *community reception*.

Earth exploration-satellite service: A *radiocommunication service* between *earth stations* and one or more *space stations*, which may include links between *space stations*, in which:

– information relating to the characteristics of the Earth and its natural phenomena, including data relating to the state of the environment, is obtained from *active sensors* or *passive sensors* on Earth *satellites*;

– similar information is collected from airborne or Earth-based platforms;

– such information may be distributed to *earth stations* within the system concerned;

– platform interrogation may be included.

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

fixed service: A *radiocommunication service* between specified fixed points.

fixed-satellite service: A *radiocommunication service* between *earth stations* at given positions, when one or more *satellites* are used; the given position may be a specified fixed point or any fixed point within specified areas; in some cases this service includes satellite-to-satellite links, which may also be operated in the *inter-satellite service*; the fixed-satellite service may also include *feeder links* for other *space radiocommunication services*.

inter-satellite service: A *radiocommunication service* providing links between artificial *satellites*.

land mobile service: A *mobile service* between *base stations* and *land mobile stations*, or between *land mobile stations*.

land mobile-satellite service: A *mobile-satellite service* in which *mobile earth stations* are located on land.

maritime mobile service: A *mobile service* between *coast stations* and *ship stations*, or between *ship stations*, or between associated *on-board communication stations*; *survival craft stations* and *emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations* may also participate in this service.

maritime mobile-satellite service: A *mobile-satellite service* in which *mobile earth stations* are located on board ships; *survival craft stations* and *emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations* may also participate in this service.

maritime radionavigation service: A *radionavigation service* intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of ships.

maritime radionavigation-satellite service: A *radionavigation-satellite service* in which *earth stations* are located on board ships.

meteorological aids service: A *radiocommunication service* used for meteorological, including hydrological, observations and exploration.

meteorological-satellite service: An *earth exploration-satellite service* for meteorological purposes.

mobile service: A radiocommunication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations (CV).

mobile-satellite service: A *radiocommunication service*:

– between *mobile earth stations* and one or more *space stations*, or between *space stations* used by this service; or

– between *mobile earth stations* by means of one or more *space stations*.

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

port operations service: A *maritime mobile service* in or near a port, between *coast stations* and *ship stations*, or between *ship stations*, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the operational handling, the movement and the safety of ships and, in emergency, to the safety of persons. Messages which are of a *public correspondence* nature shall be excluded from this service.

radio astronomy service: A service involving the use of *radio astronomy*.

radiocommunication service: A service as defined in this Section involving the transmission, *emission* and/or reception of *radio waves* for specific *telecommunication* purposes. In these Regulations, unless otherwise stated, any radiocommunication service relates to *terrestrial radiocommunication*.

radiodetermination service: A *radiocommunication service* for the purpose of *radiodetermination*.

radiodetermination-satellite service: A *radiocommunication service* for the purpose of *radiodetermination* involving the use of one or more *space stations*. This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its own operation.

radiolocation service: A *radiodetermination service* for the purpose of *radiolocation*.

radiolocation-satellite service: A *radiodetermination-satellite service* used for the purpose of *radiolocation*. This service may also include the *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

radionavigation service: A *radiodetermination service* for the purpose of *radionavigation*.

radionavigation-satellite service: A *radiodetermination-satellite service* used for the purpose of *radionavigation*. This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

safety service: Any *radiocommunication service* used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property.

ship movement service: A *safety service* in the *maritime mobile service* other than a *port operations service*, between *coast stations* and *ship stations*, or between *ship stations*, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the movement of ships. Messages which are of a *public correspondence* nature shall be excluded from this service.

space operation service: A *radiocommunication service* concerned exclusively with the operation of *spacecraft*, in particular *space tracking, space telemetry* and *space telecommand*. These functions will normally be provided within the service in which the *space station* is operating.

space research service: A *radiocommunication service* in which *spacecraft* or other objects in space are used for scientific or technological research purposes.

special service: A *radiocommunication service*, not otherwise defined in this Section, carried on exclusively for specific needs of general utility, and not open to *public correspondence*.

standard frequency and time signal service: A *radiocommunication service* for scientific, technical and other purposes, providing the transmission of specified frequencies, time signals, or both, of stated high precision, intended for general reception.

standard frequency and time signal-satellite service: A *radiocommunication service* using *space stations* on earth *satellites* for the same purposes as those of the *standard frequency and time signal service*. This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

3.5 Radio Stations and Systems

adaptive system: A *radiocommunication system* which varies its radio characteristics according to channel quality.

aeronautical earth station: An *earth station* in the *fixed-satellite service*, or, in some cases, in the *aeronautical mobile-satellite service*, located at a specified fixed point on land to provide a *feeder link* for the *aeronautical mobile-satellite service*.

aeronautical station: A *land station* in the *aeronautical mobile service*. In certain instances, an aeronautical station may be located, for example, on board ship or on a platform at sea.

aircraft earth station: A *mobile earth station* in the *aeronautical mobile-satellite service* located on board an aircraft.

aircraft station: A *mobile station* in the *aeronautical mobile service*, other than a *survival craft station*, located on board an aircraft.

amateur station: A *station* in the *amateur service.*

base earth station: An *earth station* in the *fixed-satellite service* or, in some cases, in the *land mobile-satellite service,* located at a specified fixed point or within a specified area on land to provide a *feeder link* for the *land mobile-satellite service*.

base station: A *land station* in the *land mobile service*.

broadcasting station: A *station* in the *broadcasting service*.

coast earth station: An *earth station* in the *fixed-satellite service* or, in some cases, in the *maritime mobile-satellite service*, located at a specified fixed point on land to provide a *feeder link* for the *maritime mobile-satellite service*.

coast station: A *land station* in the *maritime mobile service*.

earth station: A *station* located either on the Earth's surface or within the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere and intended for communication:

– with one or more *space stations*; or

– with one or more *stations* of the same kind by means of one or more *reflecting satellites* or other objects in space.

emergency position-indicating radiobeacon station: A *station* in the *mobile service* the *emissions* of which are intended to facilitate search and rescue operations.

experimental station: A *station* utilizing *radio* waves in experiments with a view to the development of science or technique. This definition does not include *amateur stations*.

feeder link: A radio link from an *earth station* at a given location to a *space station*, or vice versa, conveying information for a *space radiocommunication service* other than for the *fixed-satellite service*. The given location may be at a specified fixed point, or at any fixed point within specified areas.

fixed station: A *station* in the *fixed service*.

high altitude platform station: A *station* located on an object at an altitude of 20 to 50 km and at a specified, nominal, fixed point relative to the Earth.

instrument landing system (ILS): A *radionavigation* system which provides aircraft with horizontal and vertical guidance just before and during landing and, at certain fixed points, indicates the distance to the reference point of landing.

instrument landing system glide path: A system of vertical guidance embodied in the *instrument landing system* which indicates the vertical deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent.

instrument landing system localizer: A system of horizontal guidance embodied in the *instrument landing system* which indicates the horizontal deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent along the axis of the runway.

land earth station: An *earth station* in the *fixed-satellite service* or, in some cases, in the *mobile-satellite service*, located at a specified fixed point or within a specified area on land to provide a *feeder link* for the *mobile-satellite service*.

land mobile earth station: A *mobile earth station* in the *land mobile-satellite service* capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.

land mobile station: A *mobile station* in the *land mobile service* capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.

land station: A *station* in the *mobile service* not intended to be used while in motion.

marker beacon: A transmitter in the *aeronautical radionavigation service* which radiates vertically a distinctive pattern for providing position information to aircraft.

meteorological aids land station: A *station* in the *meteorological aids service* not intended to be used while in motion. (WRC-15)

meteorological aids mobile station: A *station* in the *meteorological aids service* intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points. (WRC-15)

mobile earth station: An *earth station* in the *mobile-satellite service* intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

mobile station: A *station* in the *mobile service* intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

multi-satellite link: A radio link between a transmitting *earth station* and a receiving *earth station* through two or more *satellites*, without any intermediate *earth station*. A multi-satellite link comprises one up-link, one or more satellite-to-satellite links and one down-link.

on-board communication station: A low-powered *mobile station* in the *maritime mobile service* intended for use for internal communications on board a ship, or between a ship and its lifeboats and life-rafts during lifeboat drills or operations, or for communication within a group of vessels being towed or pushed, as well as for line handling and mooring instructions.

port station: A *coast station* in the *port operations service*.

primary radar: A *radiodetermination* system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals reflected from the position to be determined.

radar: A *radiodetermination* system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals reflected, or retransmitted, from the position to be determined.

radar beacon (racon): A transmitter-receiver associated with a fixed navigational mark which, when triggered by a *radar*, automatically returns a distinctive signal which can appear on the display of the triggering *radar*, providing range, bearing and identification information.

radio altimeter: *Radionavigation* equipment, on board an aircraft or *spacecraft*, used to determine the height of the aircraft or the *spacecraft* above the Earth's surface or another surface.

radio astronomy station: A *station* in the *radio astronomy service*.

radio direction-finding station: A *radiodetermination station* using *radio direction-finding*.

radiobeacon station: A *station* in the *radionavigation service* the *emissions* of which are intended to enable a *mobile* station to determine its bearing or direction in relation to the radiobeacon station.

radiodetermination station: A *station* in the *radiodetermination service*.

radiolocation land station: A *station* in the *radiolocation service* not intended to be used while in motion.

radiolocation mobile station: A *station* in the *radiolocation service* intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

radionavigation land station: A *station* in the *radionavigation service* not intended to be used while in motion.

radionavigation mobile station: A *station* in the *radionavigation service* intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

radiosonde: An automatic radio transmitter in the *meteorological aids service* usually carried on an aircraft, free balloon, kite or parachute, and which transmits meteorological data.

satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacon: An *earth station* in the *mobile-satellite service* the *emissions* of which are intended to facilitate search and rescue operations.

satellite link: A radio link between a transmitting *earth station* and a receiving *earth station* through one *satellite*. A satellite link comprises one up-link and one down-link.

satellite network: A *satellite system* or a part of a *satellite system*, consisting of only one *satellite* and the cooperating *earth stations*.

satellite system: A *space system* using one or more artificial earth *satellites*.

secondary radar: A *radiodetermination* system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals retransmitted from the position to be determined.

ship earth station: A *mobile earth station* in the *maritime mobile-satellite service* located on board ship.

ship station: A *mobile station* in the *maritime mobile service* located on board a vessel which is not permanently moored, other than a *survival craft station*.

ship's emergency transmitter: A ship's transmitter to be used exclusively on a distress frequency for distress, urgency or safety purposes.

space station: A *station* located on an object which is beyond, is intended to go beyond, or has been beyond, the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere.

space system: Any group of cooperating *earth stations* and/or *space stations* employing *space radiocommunication* for specific purposes.

standard frequency and time signal station: A *station* in the *standard frequency and time signal service*.

station: One or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment, necessary at one location for carrying on a *radiocommunication service*, or the *radio astronomy service*. Each station shall be classified by the service in which it operates permanently or temporarily.

survival craft station: A *mobile station* in the *maritime mobile service* or the *aeronautical mobile service* intended solely for survival purposes and located on any lifeboat, life-raft or other survival equipment.

terrestrial station: A *station* effecting *terrestrial radiocommunication*. In these Regulations, unless otherwise stated, any *station* is a terrestrial station.

3.6 Operational Terms

community reception* (in the broadcasting-satellite service)*: The reception of *emissions* from a *space station* in the *broadcasting-satellite service* by receiving equipment, which in some cases may be complex and have antennae larger than those used for *individual reception*, and intended for use:

– by a group of the general public at one location; or

– through a distribution system covering a limited area.

duplex operation: Operating method in which transmission is possible simultaneously in both directions of a *telecommunication* channel[1].

facsimile: A form of *telegraphy* for the transmission of fixed images, with or without half-tones, with a view to their reproduction in a permanent form.

frequency-shift telegraphy: *Telegraphy* by frequency modulation in which the telegraph signal shifts the frequency of the carrier between predetermined values.

***individual reception* (in the broadcasting-satellite service):** The reception of *emissions* from a *space station* in the *broadcasting-satellite service* by simple domestic installations and in particular those possessing small antennas.

public correspondence: Any *telecommunication* which the offices and *stations* must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission (CS).

radiotelegram: A *telegram*, originating in or intended for a *mobile station* or a *mobile earth station* transmitted on all or part of its route over the *radiocommunication* channels of the *mobile service* or of the *mobile-satellite service*.

radiotelemetry: *Telemetry* by means of *radio waves*.

radiotelephone call: A telephone call, originating in or intended for a *mobile station* or a *mobile earth station*, transmitted on all or part of its route over the *radiocommunication* channels of the *mobile service* or of the *mobile-satellite service*.

radiotelex call: A telex call, originating in or intended for a *mobile station* or a *mobile earth station*, transmitted on all or part of its route over the *radiocommunication* channels of the *mobile service* or the *mobile-satellite service*.

semi-duplex operation: A method which is *simplex operation* at one end of the circuit and *duplex operation* at the other. [1]

simplex operation: Operating method in which transmission is made possible alternately in each direction of a *telecommunication* channel, for example, by means of manual control.[1]

space telecommand: The use of *radiocommunication* for the transmission of signals to a *space station* to initiate, modify or terminate functions of equipment on an associated space object, including the *space station*.

space telemetry: The use of *telemetry* for the transmission from a *space station* of results of measurements made in a *spacecraft*, including those relating to the functioning of the *spacecraft*.

space tracking: Determination of the *orbit*, velocity or instantaneous position of an object in space by means of *radiodetermination*, excluding *primary radar*, for the purpose of following the movement of the object.

---

[1] In general, *duplex operation* and *semi-duplex operation* require two frequencies in *radiocommunication*; *simplex operation* may use either one or two.

telecommand: The use of *telecommunication* for the transmission of signals to initiate, modify or terminate functions of equipment at a distance.

telegram: Written matter intended to be transmitted by *telegraphy* for delivery to the addressee. This term also includes *radiotelegrams* unless otherwise specified (CS). In this definition the term *telegraphy* has the same general meaning as defined in the Convention.

telegraphy[2]***:*** A form of *telecommunication* in which the transmitted information is intended to be recorded on arrival as a graphic document; the transmitted information may sometimes be presented in an alternative form or may be stored for subsequent use (CS 1016).

telemetry: The use of *telecommunication* for automatically indicating or recording measurements at a distance from the measuring instrument.

telephony: A form of *telecommunication* primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech (CS 1017).

television: A form of *telecommunication* for the transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.

3.7 Characteristics of Emissions and Radio Equipment

assigned frequency band: The frequency band within which the *emission* of a *station* is authorized; the width of the band equals the *necessary bandwidth* plus twice the absolute value of the *frequency tolerance*. Where *space stations* are concerned, the assigned frequency band includes twice the maximum Doppler shift that may occur in relation to any point of the Earth's surface.

assigned frequency: The centre of the frequency band assigned to a *station*.

carrier power* (of a radio transmitter)*: The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle taken under the condition of no modulation.

characteristic frequency: A frequency which can be easily identified and measured in a given *emission*. A carrier frequency may, for example, be designated as the characteristic frequency.

class of emission: The set of characteristics of an *emission*, designated by standard symbols, e.g. type of modulation of the main carrier, modulating signal, type of information to be transmitted, and also, if appropriate, any additional signal characteristics.

effective monopole radiated power (e.m.r.p.)* (in a given direction)*: The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its *gain relative to a short vertical antenna* in a given direction.

effective radiated power (e.r.p.)* (in a given direction)*: The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its *gain relative to a half-wave dipole* in a given direction.

[2] A graphic document records information in a permanent form and is capable of being filed and consulted; it may take the form of written or printed matter or of a fixed image.

emission: *Radiation* produced, or the production of *radiation*, by a radio transmitting *station*. For example, the energy radiated by the local oscillator of a radio receiver would not be an emission but a *radiation*.

equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.): The product of the power supplied to the antenna and the antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna *(absolute or isotropic gain)*.

frequency tolerance: The maximum permissible departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an *emission* from the *assigned frequency* or, by the *characteristic frequency* of an *emission* from the *reference frequency*. The frequency tolerance is expressed in parts in 10^6 or in hertz.

full carrier single-sideband emission: A *single-sideband emission* without reduction of the carrier.

gain of an antenna: The ratio, usually expressed in decibels, of the power required at the input of a loss-free reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the given antenna to produce, in a given direction, the same field strength or the same power flux-density at the same distance. When not specified otherwise, the gain refers to the direction of maximum *radiation*. The gain may be considered for a specified polarization.

Depending on the choice of the reference antenna a distinction is made between:

a) absolute or isotropic gain (G_i), when the reference antenna is an isotropic antenna isolated in space;

b) gain relative to a half-wave dipole (G_d), when the reference antenna is a half-wave dipole isolated in space whose equatorial plane contains the given direction;

c) gain relative to a short vertical antenna (G_V), when the reference antenna is a linear conductor, much shorter than one quarter of the wavelength, normal to the surface of a perfectly conducting plane which contains the given direction.

ionospheric scatter: The propagation of *radio waves* by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the ionization of the ionosphere.

left-hand* (anticlockwise) *polarized wave: An elliptically- or circularly-polarized wave, in which the electric field vector, observed in any fixed plane, normal to the direction of propagation, whilst looking in the direction of propagation, rotates with time in a left-hand or anticlockwise direction.

mean power* (of a radio transmitter)*: The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during an interval of time sufficiently long compared with the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation taken under normal operating conditions.

necessary bandwidth: For a given *class of emission*, the width of the frequency band which is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required under specified conditions.

occupied bandwidth: The width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the *mean powers* emitted are each equal to a specified percentage β/2 of the total *mean power* of a given *emission*. Unless otherwise specified in an ITU-R Recommendation for the appropriate *class of emission*, the value of β/2 should be taken as 0.5%.

out-of-band domain* (of an emission)*: The frequency range, immediately outside the *necessary bandwidth* but excluding the *spurious domain*, in which *out-of-band emissions* generally predominate. *Out-of-band emissions*, defined based on their source, occur in the out-of-band domain and, to a lesser extent, in the *spurious domain*. *Spurious emissions* likewise may occur in the out-of-band domain as well as in the *spurious domain*. (WRC-03)

out-of-band emission: *Emission* on a frequency or frequencies immediately outside the *necessary bandwidth* which results from the modulation process, but excluding *spurious emissions*.

peak envelope power* (of a radio transmitter)*: The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions.

power: Whenever the power of a radio transmitter, etc. is referred to it shall be expressed in one of the following forms, according to the class of *emission*, using the arbitrary symbols indicated:

– *peak envelope power* (*P*X or *p*X);

– *mean power* (*P*Y or *p*Y);

– *carrier power* (*P*Z or *p*Z).

For different *classes of emission*, the relationships between *peak envelope power*, *mean power* and *carrier power*, under the conditions of normal operation and of no modulation, are contained in ITU-R Recommendations which may be used as a guide.

For use in formulae, the symbol *p* denotes power expressed in watts and the symbol *P* denotes power expressed in decibels relative to a reference level.

radiation: The outward flow of energy from any source in the form of *radio waves*.

reduced carrier single-sideband emission: A *single-sideband emission* in which the degree of carrier suppression enables the carrier to be reconstituted and to be used for demodulation.

reference frequency: A frequency having a fixed and specified position with respect to the *assigned frequency*. The displacement of this frequency with respect to the *assigned frequency* has the same absolute value and sign that the displacement of the *characteristic frequency* has with respect to the centre of the frequency band occupied by the *emission*.

right-hand* (clockwise) *polarized wave: An elliptically- or circularly-polarized wave, in which the electric field vector, observed in any fixed plane, normal to the direction of propagation, whilst looking in the direction of propagation, rotates with time in a right-hand or clockwise direction.

single-sideband emission: An amplitude modulated *emission* with one sideband only.

***spurious domain* (of an emission):** The frequency range beyond the *out-of-band domain* in which *spurious emissions* generally predominate. (WRC-03)

spurious emission: *Emission* on a frequency or frequencies which are outside the *necessary bandwidth* and the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information. Spurious emissions include harmonic *emissions*, parasitic *emissions*, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude *out-of-band emissions*.

suppressed carrier single-sideband emission: A *single-sideband emission* in which the carrier is virtually suppressed and not intended to be used for demodulation.

tropospheric scatter: The propagation of *radio waves* by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the physical properties of the troposphere.

unwanted emissions: Consist of *spurious emissions* and *out-of-band emissions*.

3.8 Frequency Sharing

accepted interference[3]***:*** *Interference* at a higher level than that defined as *permissible interference* and which has been agreed upon between two or more administrations without prejudice to other *administrations*.

coordination area: When determining the need for coordination, the area surrounding an *earth station* sharing the same frequency band with *terrestrial stations*, or surrounding a transmitting *earth station* sharing the same bidirectionally allocated frequency band with receiving *earth stations*, beyond which the level of *permissible interference* will not be exceeded and coordination is therefore not required. (WRC-2000)

coordination contour: The line enclosing the *coordination area*.

coordination distance: When determining the need for coordination, the distance on a given azimuth from an *earth station* sharing the same frequency band with *terrestrial stations*, or from a transmitting *earth station* sharing the same bidirectionally allocated frequency band with receiving *earth stations*, beyond which the level of *permissible interference* will not be exceeded and coordination is therefore not required. (WRC-2000)

effective antenna gain contour* (of a steerable satellite beam)*: An envelope of antenna gain contours resulting from moving the boresight of a *steerable satellite beam* along the limits of the *effective boresight area*.

effective boresight area* (of a steerable satellite beam)*: An area on the surface of the Earth within which the boresight of a *steerable satellite beam* is intended to be pointed. There may be

[3] The terms “permissible interference” and “accepted interference” are used in the coordination of frequency assignments between administrations.

more than one unconnected effective boresight area to which a single *steerable satellite beam* is intended to be pointed.

equivalent satellite link noise temperature: The noise temperature referred to the output of the receiving antenna of the *earth station* corresponding to the radio frequency noise power which produces the total observed noise at the output of the *satellite link* excluding noise due to *interference* coming from *satellite links* using other *satellites* and from terrestrial systems.

harmful interference: *Interference* which endangers the functioning of a *radionavigation service* or of other *safety services* or seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a *radiocommunication service* operating in accordance with Radio Regulations (CS).

interference: The effect of unwanted energy due to one or a combination of *emissions*, *radiations*, or inductions upon reception in a *radiocommunication* system, manifested by any performance degradation, misinterpretation, or loss of information which could be extracted in the absence of such unwanted energy.

permissible interference[3]***:*** Observed or predicted *interference* which complies with quantitative *interference* and sharing criteria contained in these Regulations or in ITU-R Recommendations or in special agreements as provided for in these Regulations.

protection ratio **(R.F.)*:*** The minimum value of the wanted-to-unwanted signal ratio, usually expressed in decibels, at the receiver input, determined under specified conditions such that a specified reception quality of the wanted signal is achieved at the receiver output.

3.9 Technical Terms Relating to Space

active satellite: A *satellite* carrying a *station* intended to transmit or retransmit *radiocommunication* signals.

active sensor: A measuring instrument in the *earth exploration-satellite service* or in the *space research service* by means of which information is obtained by transmission and reception of *radio waves*.

altitude of the apogee **or** ***of the perigee:*** The altitude of the apogee or perigee above a specified reference surface serving to represent the surface of the Earth.

deep space: Space at distances from the Earth equal to, or greater than, 2×10^6 km.

geostationary satellite: A *geosynchronous satellite* whose circular and direct *orbit* lies in the plane of the Earth's equator and which thus remains fixed relative to the Earth; by extension, a *geosynchronous satellite* which remains approximately fixed relative to the Earth. (WRC-03)

geostationary-satellite orbit: The *orbit* of a *geosynchronous satellite* whose circular and direct *orbit* lies in the plane of the Earth's equator.

geosynchronous satellite: An earth *satellite* whose period of revolution is equal to the period of rotation of the Earth about its axis.

inclination of an orbit **(of an earth satellite):** The angle determined by the plane containing the *orbit* and the plane of the Earth's equator measured in degrees between 0º and 180º and in

counter-clockwise direction from the Earth's equatorial plane at the ascending node of the *orbit*. (WRC-2000)

orbit: The path, relative to a specified frame of reference, described by the centre of mass of a *satellite* or other object in space subjected primarily to natural forces, mainly the force of gravity.

passive sensor: A measuring instrument in the *earth exploration-satellite service* or in the *space research service* by means of which information is obtained by reception of *radio waves* of natural origin.

period* (of a satellite)*: The time elapsing between two consecutive passages of a *satellite* through a characteristic point on its *orbit*.

reflecting satellite: A *satellite* intended to reflect *radiocommunication* signals.

satellite: A body which revolves around another body of preponderant mass and which has a motion primarily and permanently determined by the force of attraction of that other body.

spacecraft: A man-made vehicle which is intended to go beyond the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere.

steerable satellite beam: A *satellite* antenna beam that can be re-pointed.

4 Band Plans

4.1 Introduction

This Section sets out the band plans which the Office has adopted for the licensing of certain specific frequency ranges, in particular, those relating to the use of:

- Fixed Point-to-Point (PtP) and Point-to-Multipoint (P2MP) links
- Land Mobile radios
- Cellular networks
- Broadcasting networks and ancillary services
- Satellite services
- Amateur radio
- Short-Range devices

4.2 Fixed Links

The ITU publishes a number of Recommendations which set out the most commonly used frequency arrangements (band plans) for fixed P2P and P2MP frequency bands. These documents define:

- The centre frequencies of channels;
- The duplex spacing (the frequency gap between transmit and receive)
- The channel raster (i.e. the frequency spacing between adjacent channels)

Note that the use of the term 'fixed link' in this section applies to both P2P and P2MP usage.

For each frequency band, the ITU documents a number of possible arrangements which take account of the availability of frequencies in particular ITU regions, as well as within specific jurisdictions. It is the responsibility of each country to determine which arrangements they wish to apply.

The fixed link frequency arrangements for the Cayman Islands are based on, in order of precedence:

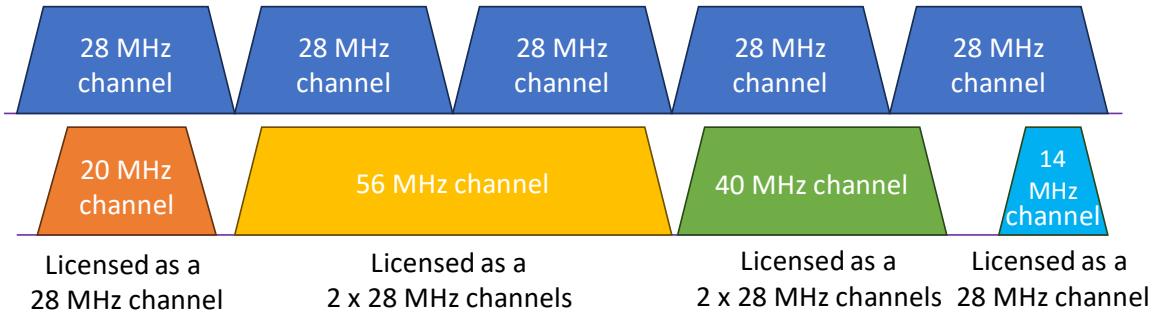
- Current usage of fixed link frequencies by ICT licensees in the jurisdiction;
- International and regional norms for ITU Region 2;
- Standard plans typically adopted by equipment manufacturers.

It is possible to employ smaller and larger channel bandwidths than those specified. For example, where a 28 MHz channel is shown, it is possible to also divide channels into smaller channels (e.g. 7 MHz or 14 MHz) and combine channels into larger ones (e.g. 56 MHz or 112 MHz).

In addition, channels with non-integer divisors or multipliers of the channel raster can also be licenced. For example, a 20 MHz fixed link may be used in a 28 MHz channel.

Channel widths smaller than a single channel as defined in this document will be treated from a licensing perspective as occupying a single standard channel. Any frequency use which straddles a number of channels will count as using any channels which it overlaps with whether fully or partially.

The figure below illustrates a number of possible channel usage arrangements.



Frequency Band	Channel Arrangement (ITU-R)	Lowest Carrier Frequency (MHz)	Highest Carrier Frequency (MHz)	Duplex Spacing (MHz)	Channel Bandwidth & Raster (MHz)
1.4 GHz	F.1242 (Recommends 1)	1351.5 1493.5	1373.5 1515.5	142	2
Lower 6 GHz	F.383 (Preferred)	5945.20 6197.24	6152.75 6404.79	252.04	29.65
Upper 6 GHz	F.384 (Recommends 4)	6460.0 6730.0	6730.0 7070.0	340	30

Frequency Band	Channel Arrangement (ITU-R)	Lowest Carrier Frequency (MHz)	Highest Carrier Frequency (MHz)	Duplex Spacing (MHz)	Channel Bandwidth & Raster (MHz)
Lower 7 GHz	F.385 (Annex 1a L)	7142.0 7296.0	7254.0 7408.0	154	28
Upper 7 GHz	F.385 (Annex 1a U)	7442.0 7596.0	7554.0 7708.8	154	28
8 GHz	Non Standard[4]	7919.0 8229.0	8171.0 8481.0	310	28
10 GHz	F.747 (Annex 3)[5]	10168.0 10518.0	10280.0 10630.0	350	28
11 GHz	F.387 (Annex 4.1a)	10723.0 11253.0	11143.0 11673.0	530	28
13 GHz	F.497 (Recommends 1)	12765.0 13031.0	12961.0 13227.0	266	28
15 GHz	F.636 (Recommends 1)	14515.0 14935.0	14907.0 15327.0	420	28
18 GHz	F.595 (Recommends 1.1.3)	17727.5 18737.5	18662.5 19672.5	1010	27.5
23 GHz	F.637 (Annex 1d)	21238.0 22470.0	22330.0 23562.0	1232	28
32 GHz	F.1520 (Annex 1e)	31829.0 32641.0	32557.0 33369.0	812	28
70/80 GHz	F.2006 (Annex 2)	71250 81250	75750 85750	TDD or 10 GHz	250

Fixed link frequencies are assigned on a non-exclusive basis, though where possible the Office will try and ensure that the extent to which a frequency is re-used by different users is limited, so as to avoid interference. Where multiple users are sharing the same frequencies, it is down to those users to co-ordinate usage amongst themselves in order to avoid interference.

The following will be taken into consideration when assigning licences to frequencies in some of these bands:

- **1.4 GHz band**: Frequencies from 1427 – 1518 MHz have been identified by the ITU for mobile cellular (IMT) services. The main part of this frequency range which is being licensed in other administrations for mobile services is 1452 – 1492 MHz. Care will need to be taken in the assignment of fixed link frequencies in this band so as to ensure compatibility with any potential future IMT use.

[4] The current use of this frequency band in the Cayman Islands does not match any of the frequency plans identified by the ITU. As there are a significant number of fixed P-t-P links in this band, the proposed band-plan reflects current usage such that existing licensees do not need to modify their equipment.

[5] Note that this arrangement, which is currently in use in the Cayman Islands, whilst being in line with ITU band-plans, is not generally used in ITU Region 2.

- **Lower 6 GHz band**: The Office has permitted the use of Low Power Indoor (LPI) and Very Low Power (VLP) WiFi devices in this band. These low power devices are specified so as to prevent harmful interference to fixed links operating in the band.
- **Upper 6 GHz band:** This band has been identified by the ITU for use for mobile cellular (IMT) services in some countries in the Region, as well as in other parts of the World. The Office is monitoring developments and may need to consider re-farming of the use of this frequency band for mobile (e.g. 6G) services at some future date. Until this time, no further frequency assignments will be permitted in this frequency range.
- **10 GHz band:** In some countries in the Region (including Cuba, Mexico and Jamaica), the frequency range 10.0 – 10.5 GHz has been identified by the ITU for mobile cellular (IMT) services. The Office is keeping a watching brief on the use of these frequencies and may need to re-farm the band at some future date, should its use for cellular services become more widespread or desirable. Until this time, no further frequency assignments will be permitted in this frequency range.

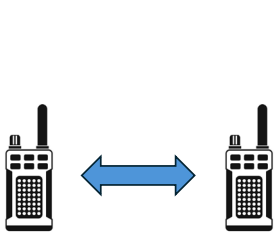
4.3 Land Mobile Radio

Land Mobile Radio (LMR) includes the use of the following types of equipment:

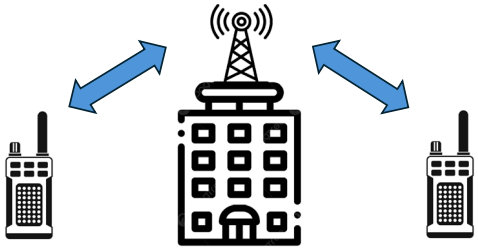
- Hand-held ('walkie talkie') radios (with the exception of Family Radio and PMR 446)
- Wireless headsets with push-to-talk functionality (often used in restaurants)
- Vehicle mounted radios
- Base-stations and repeaters
- Certain other services such as paging, vehicle tracking, alarms and telemetry.

The Office assigns LMR radio users exclusive radio frequency channel(s). Users must only employ channels that have been assigned to them.

Usage of Land Mobile radios falls into two main categories and frequencies are assigned to meet the specific needs of these different uses.



Device-to-device (simplex) communication. Simplex communication requires a single frequency channel.



Communication using a base-station or repeater extends the range of coverage. Depending on the technology in use this often requires a pair of interrelated frequency channels.

Frequencies will be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis from the following ranges:

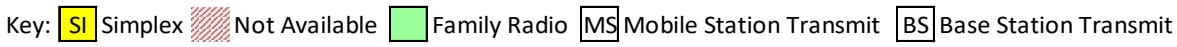
- **VHF**:
  - 150.050 to 156.000 MHz,
  - 157.450 to 160.600 MHz, and
  - 162.050 to 174.000 MHz
- **UHF**: 450.000 to 470.000 MHz

- **SMR**:
  - 806.000 to 821.000 MHz, and
  - 851.000 to 866.000 MHz

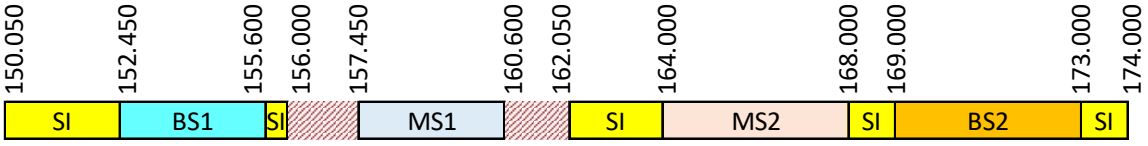
Not all frequencies from within these ranges are available: some may already be in use or may be reserved for specific purposes (such as for communication to or on-board ships); some may be restricted in use to protect emergency or safety-related services.

The Office has planned the use of these frequency ranges so as to maximise the available channels and minimise interference between users. This means that certain uses and technologies will be assigned frequency channels from a particular pre-determined sub-set of those available. For example, analogue and digital LMR equipment will generally be assigned frequencies in specific sub-sets of the available channels.

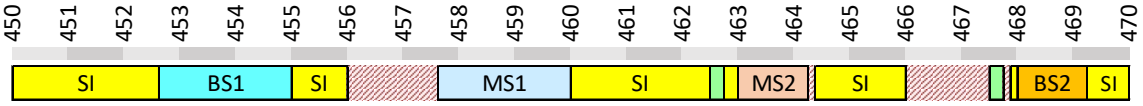
For the band plans below, the following key applies:



Within the VHF frequency range, the following band-plan applies. Note that the standard frequency split between base-station repeater transmit and receive channels applied is 5 MHz, however a 10 MHz split (or other arrangements) can be accommodated on request. (All numbers are in MHz).



Within the UHF frequency range, the following band-plan applies. Note that the standard frequency split between base-station repeater transmit and receive channels applied is 5 MHz, however a 10 MHz split can be accommodated on request.

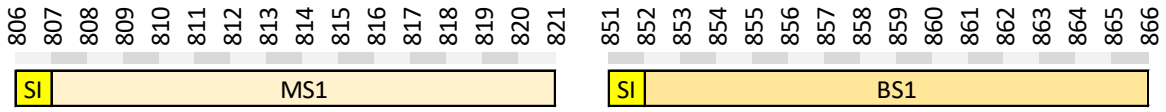


The table below details the UHF band-plan illustrated above, identifying specific frequencies and usages.

Frequency Range (MHz)	Simplex or Duplex	Analogue or Digital	Notes
450.0000 – 450.6375	Simplex	Analogue	
450.6500 – 452.6375	Simplex	Digital	
452.6500 – 454.9875	Duplex	Either	Base station transmit (1)
455.0000 – 455.9875	Simplex	Analogue	
456.0000 – 457.4875			Reserved for future use
457.5000 – 467.6375			Maritime on-board use only
457.6500 – 459.9875	Duplex	Either	Base station receive (1)
460.0000 – 460.6375	Simplex	Analogue	

Frequency Range (MHz)	Simplex or Duplex	Analogue or Digital	Notes
460.6500 – 462.5250	Simplex	Digital	
462.5375 – 462.7375			Family Radio Service
462.7500 – 462.9375	Simplex	Digital	Identified for Paging
462.9500 – 463.9750	Duplex	Either	Base station receive (2)
463.9875 – 464.2500	Simplex	Either	
462.2625 – 464.3375			Not available
464.3500 – 465.9875	Simplex	Analogue	
466.0000 – 467.4875			Reserved for future use
467.5000 – 467.8375			Family Radio (457.5500 – 467.7250) Maritime on-board use
467.8500 – 467.9375	Simplex	Analogue	
467.9500 – 468.9750	Duplex	Either	Base station transmit (2)
468.9875 – 469.2125			Not available
469.2250 – 469.9875	Simplex	Analogue	

Within the SMR frequency range, the following band plan applies. The standard frequency split between base-station repeater transmit and receive channels applied is 45 MHz.



Note that the SMR band is for digital LMR technologies only.

4.4 Cellular Networks

The 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)[6] establishes the technical standards for today's mobile technologies. As part of this standardisation process it defines the specific frequency arrangements for which cellular network equipment (base stations and handsets) can be manufactured if they wish to correctly interoperate.

The 3GPP defines a large number of possible frequency arrangements to cover usage in the different ITU regions, as well as to handle some national differences, typically for countries which have a sufficiently large subscriber base to merit having their own frequency bands.

Some of the frequency arrangements are mutually incompatible, that is to say that the use of one arrangement precludes the use of another. This is often the case with arrangements made for different ITU regions (e.g. the European arrangements are largely incompatible with those used in the Americas).

In the Cayman Islands, a combination of different frequency bands is used, some based on the arrangements defined for use primarily in Europe, and others based on those defined for use primarily in the Americas. This means that there are various overlapping and incompatible

[6] https://www.3gpp.org/

arrangements. As such, because a band is identified for cellular services below does not mean that it is fully available. In addition, other uses of frequencies (such as for short-range devices) may preclude the use of part of some of the bands.

The following table sets-out the frequency arrangement which are recognised by the Office and for which bands are partially or fully assigned to local cellular network operators, together with any restrictions that may apply as a result of incompatibilities between bands, or with other frequency users. The 3GPP gives each band a number. Where this band has been standardised for 5G, it is also prefixed with an 'n'.

3GPP Band	Uplink Frequencies	Downlink Frequencies	Notes
Band 71 / n71	663 – 698 MHz	617 – 652 MHz	
Band 12 / n12	699 – 716 MHz	729 – 746 MHz	
Band 13 / n13	777 – 787 MHz	746 – 756 MHz	
Band 5 / n5	824 – 849 MHz	869 – 894 MHz	
Band 8 / n8	880 – 915 MHz	925 – 960 MHz	Usage is heavily constrained by the use of Band 5, by studio-to-transmitter links and by spectrum assigned for use by short-range devices.
Band 3 / n3	1710 – 1785 MHz	1805 – 1880 MHz	Usage is constrained by the use of Band 66 / n66.
Band 66 / n66	1710 – 1780 MHz	2110 – 2180 MHz	Usage is constrained by the use of Band 1 / n1 and 3 / n3.
Band 2 / n2	1850 – 1910 MHz	1930 – 1990 MHz	Usage is constrained by the use of Band 1 / n1.
Band 1 / n1	1920 – 1980 MHz	2110 – 2170 MHz	Usage is constrained by the use of Band 2 / n2 and 66 / n66
Band 40 / n40	2300 – 2400 MHz		
Band 41 / n41	2500 – 2690 MHz		Can also be used in an FDD configuration as Band 7 / n7 with the centre duplex gap used as TDD as Band 38 / n38.
Band n78	3300 – 3800 MHz		

Whilst this list covers those frequency bands currently in use, the Office may consider other bands on application subject to their availability and compatibility.

The specific frequency assignments which have been granted to the ICT licensees in the Cayman Islands can be found in their licence documents which can be downloaded from the Office's web-site.

4.5 Broadcasting Networks and Ancillary Services

4.5.1 FM Radio Broadcasting

The assignment of frequencies for FM Radio Broadcasting will be done on a first-come, first-served basis subject to prior approval of a licence application by the Board. The available frequency range begins at 87.9 MHz and extends to 107.9 MHz in multiples of 200 kHz.

The selection of a frequency for any new station will be based on a number of criteria:

- At least 600 kHz separation from any existing station;
- Additional frequency separation as may be required for co-sited stations and/or those sharing a common antenna;
- Intermodulation products caused to and by any stations on the same tower to stations on other towers or to frequencies in use at the airport;
- Potential for interference to and from neighbouring countries.

The specific frequency assignments which have been granted to the FM broadcasting licensees in the Cayman Islands can be found on the Office's web-site[7].

4.5.2 Studio-to-Transmitter and Outside Broadcast Audio Links

Studio-to-Transmitter (STL) links are used by some broadcasters to carry audio from their studio location to their transmitter site. Frequencies for this purpose will be assigned on an exclusive, first-come, first-served basis on the following frequencies only:

- 952.500 MHz
- 953.000 MHz
- 953.500 MHz
- 954.000 MHz
- 954.500 MHz
- 955.000 MHz
- 955.500 MHz

Outside broadcast audio links will be assigned on the above frequencies, or on frequencies available for Land Mobile Radio services, on request.

The specific frequency assignments for studio-to-transmitter links which have been granted to broadcast licensees in the Cayman Islands can be found in their licence documents which can be downloaded from the Office's web-site.

4.6 Satellite Services

The following table sets out the frequency bands which are available in the Cayman Islands for civilian satellite services. Note that government satellite services, receive-only systems or those used for scientific purposes (such as space research, space operation, meteorological and

[7] https://www.ofreg.ky/ict/spectrum-map

navigation services) are not listed. Further the Amateur Satellite service is not included as this is only available to Amateur Radio licensees. Only those frequencies for which a licence is likely to be required in order to provide a commercial service are identified.

Frequency	Direction	Fixed	Mobile	Notes
137 – 138 MHz	space-to-Earth		✓	
148 – 150.05 MHz	Earth-to-space		✓	
399.9 – 400.05 MHz	Earth-to-space		✓	
400.15 – 401 MHz	space-to-Earth		✓	
1518 – 1559 MHz	space-to-Earth		✓	
1610 – 1660.5 MHz	Earth-to-space		✓	1613.8 – 1626.5 MHz also space-to-Earth.
1668 – 1675 MHz	Earth-to-space		✓	
1980 – 2025 MHz	Earth-to-space		✓	Usage partially constrained by terrestrial services.
2160 – 2200 MHz	space-to-Earth		✓	Usage partially constrained by terrestrial services.
2483.5 – 2500 MHz	space-to-Earth		✓	
3400 – 4200 MHz	space-to-Earth	✓	✓	Usage may be constrained by terrestrial services.
5925 – 6725 MHz	Earth-to-space	✓	✓	Usage may be constrained by fixed point-to-point links. Mobile usage from 5925 – 6425 MHz only for earth stations on board vessels.
10.7 – 12.75 GHz	space-to-Earth	✓	✓	
12.75 – 13.25 GHz	Earth-to-space	✓	✓	Mobile use for ESIM only
13.75 – 14.0 GHz	Earth-to-space	✓		
14.0 – 14.5 GHz	Earth-to-space	✓	✓	Mobile use for ESIM only
17.3 – 20.2 GHz	space-to-Earth	✓	✓	
27.5 – 30.0 GHz	Earth-to-space	✓	✓	Mobile use for ESIM only

4.7 Amateur Radio

Amateur Radio licensees are permitted to use all frequency bands and on the same basis as those assigned to the Amateur Service in ITU Region 2[8], with the following modifications:

- The frequency range 40.66 – 40.70 MHz is available to Class A licensees on a non-interference basis with a maximum transmitter power of 50 Watts[9].

[8] See: Schedule to the Information and Communications Technology Authority (Amateur Radio Licences) Regulations, 2009

[9] See: Cayman Islands Government Gazette, September 23, 2024

- The frequency range 69.9 – 70.3 MHz is available to Class A licensees on a non-interference basis with a maximum transmitter power of 50 Watts[10].
- The frequency range 420 – 430 MHz is available to all licensees on a Primary basis with the same technical restrictions as the 430 – 440 MHz frequency range[11].
- The spot frequencies of 5.331, 5.348, 5.368, 5.373 and 5.405 MHz (centre frequencies, USB only) are available to Class A licensees on a non-interference basis with a maximum e.r.p. of 50 Watts[12].

4.8 Short-Range Devices

The frequencies available for short-range devices, and the associated technical parameters can be found in Annex 2 of the Notice[13] issued by the Office in accordance with section 23(2) of the ICT Act.

[10] ibid.

[11] See: Schedule to the Information and Communications Technology Authority (Amateur Radio Licences) Regulations, 2009

[12] ibid.

[13] https://www.ofreg.ky/viewPDF/documents/2025-12-15-12-39-02-Section-232-notice-Dec-2025.pdf