
Regulatory Notice

THE UTILITY REGULATION AND COMPETITION OFFICE

TYPES OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) NETWORKS AND SERVICES WHICH REQUIRE TO BE LICENSED BY THE OFFICE

September 2026

Licensing Provisions

1. This Notice is issued by the Utility Regulation and Competition Office (“the Office”) in accordance with section 23(2) of the Information and Communications Technology Act, (2026 Revision) (“the Act”) that requires the Office to publish in the Gazette a notice specifying which types of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Networks and Services are required to be licensed.

2. This Notice comes into force immediately and supersedes all previously published versions.

Types of ICT Networks and ICT Services which are required to be licensed

3. The Office has determined that all ICT Networks are required to be licensed by the Office with the exception of:

- a. Fixed (Wireline) Communication Systems used solely for a Person’s own non-commercial use.
- b. Free Space (Wireless) Communication Systems which are:
 - (i) used solely for a Person’s own use; and,
 - (ii) operated within the frequency bands set out in Annex 2 of this Notice;
 - (iii) fully qualify as Certified Equipment; and
 - (iv) are utilized in accordance with the operating parameters and specifications for which they have been specified.

4. For clarity, the types of ICT Networks that require a Licence include, but are not limited to:

- a. public switched telephone networks (PSTN), whether fixed, wireless or cellular, using either packet or circuit based switching or routing techniques;
- b. Communication Systems used for Interconnection;
- c. cable networks, cables and cable landing points, whether undersea or on land, which originate on, or terminate on, or traverse the territory of the Cayman Islands;
- d. Communication Systems incorporating geo-stationary or non-geo-stationary satellites, including the use of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT), which are used for the transmission of Messages;
- e. dark fibre or other unlit fibre; and
- f. all Free Space Communication Systems other than those defined at paragraph 3b above.

5. The Office has also determined that all ICT Services that use an ICT Network to provide services to the public, whether or not for a fee or for commercial profit, are required to be licensed, except for-

- (a) computer back-up and disaster recovery services located in Grand Cayman;
- (b) Information Security Services specified in Note (b) of Table 6 in this Notice.

6. For clarity, the types of ICT Services that require a licence include, but are not limited to:

- a. Telephony -
 - i. All forms of wholesale telephony or any other form of supply of Communication System capacity, whether as interconnection services or as airtime, by one ICT Licensee to one or more other ICT Licensees or by an ICT Licensee to Subscribers;
 - ii. All forms of retail telephony involving the transmission to and from Subscribers of signals over Communication Systems, including the domestic and international transmission of voice, data, facsimile, moving image or still image messages, regardless of the method of transmission;
 - iii. All forms of providing (including selling, leasing, renting, gifting etc.) dark or unlit fibre to any Person;
- b. Television services -
 - i. All forms of terrestrial television programming broadcast from a station in the Cayman Islands;
 - ii. All forms of television programming distributed by cable, satellite, or other ICT Network (including the Internet) by any person within the Cayman Islands to any person within the Cayman Islands;
 - iii. Video on demand services - The provision or facilitation by way of subscription of streaming video material in the Cayman Islands in response to a request from a subscriber, or for subsequent resale to a subscriber, except where the video stream is delivered over the public Internet, or the video material is television programming.
- c. Sound broadcasting services -
 - i. All forms of sound broadcasting transmitted from a station in the Cayman Islands. This includes occasional limited range broadcasts according to the policies and procedures as set out by the Office, and may be set out in any open or class licences issued by the Office.
- d. Internet services -
 - i. Internet Service Providers, regardless of the scope or type of services provided with the exception of:
 - a) Persons holding valid Accommodation License issued under the Tourism Act who are considered to be in good standing by the issuing body, who do not provide Services outside of the premises covered by the Accommodation Licence and who maintain minimum security standards as prescribed by the Office from time to time; or
 - b) Any person who provides access to the internet, free of charge, to customers, patrons, guests or other persons while they are on premises operated by that person, where the provision of that access is incidental or complementary to the goods or services otherwise offered at those premises, including restaurants, bars, cafés, hotels, retail premises, barbershops, salons, waiting areas and internet cafés or Wi-Fi hotspots, and where no fee, charge or other consideration is imposed for, or otherwise associated with, obtaining that access, provided that the person maintains such minimum security standards as may be prescribed by the Office from time to time; or
 - c) Wi-Fi hotspots that provide persons with access to the internet at no charge and that are provided by, or directly supported by grant of the Cayman Islands Government, provided that they maintain the minimum security standards prescribed by the Office from time to time; or
 - d) Any other entity or activity determined by the Office. Such determination may make clear the public interest benefit for such exclusion.
- e. Other services -
 - i. Computer back-up and disaster recovery services, located in Cayman Brac or Little Cayman, which use any form of Communication System except if used solely for a Person's own use; and
 - ii. The supply of directory listings in any medium, format or sequence of information utilising a licensee's Subscriber Data whereby the identity of Subscribers may be made public.
 - iii. Internet Peering Services

Licence applications

7. The Office will currently consider applications for ICT Network and ICT Service Licences of the types listed in the following Tables 1 to 9:

Table 1: Major Public ICT Networks

(Licensees of these networks are subject to a royalty fee based upon a percentage of annual gross revenue.)

Type	Description	Comments or explanatory notes
A	Fixed wireline	A wireline network providing access to ICT Service(s) to residential and/or business Subscribers.
B	Fixed wireless	A wireless network (other than Mobile) providing access to ICT Service(s) to residential and/or business Subscribers.
C	Mobile (cellular)	Mobile networks operating according to international standards known as 2G, 3G, 4G, LTE, 5G, or any other bands designated as such by the Office.
D1	Fibre optic cable - Domestic	Whether “lit” or “unlit” where both ends of the connection are within the Cayman Islands.
D2	Fibre optic cable - International	Whether “lit” or “unlit” where the remote end of the connection is outside the Cayman Islands.
E1	Satellite (including VSAT) – Domestic	An end-to-end satellite connection where both ends of the connection are within the Cayman Islands.
E2	Satellite (including VSAT) – International	A satellite connection where the remote end of the connection is outside the Cayman Islands.
F	Broadcasts	As used for “over-the-air” radio and TV broadcasters. This includes occasional limited range broadcasts according to the related policies and procedures as set out by the Office and may be set out in any open or class licences issued by the Office.
G	Internet Exchange Point (IXP)	Any infrastructure operated by a Type 16 Service licensee which facilitates or allows Internet Service Providers to exchange traffic between networks, by means of mutual peering agreements. See Note (c) below
H	Satellite Service Provider	Satellite networks providing ICT Services(s) to residential and/or business Subscribers.

Table 2: Radio Stations

(Licensees of these networks are subject to a fixed licence fee, usually annually.)

Type	Description	Comments or explanatory notes
J	Amateur radio station	Radio transmitting and receiving equipment which; (a) is used solely for a Person’s own use; (b) operates on radio frequencies to be specified by the Office following consultation; and (c) is limited in output power to a level to be specified by the Office following consultation.
K	Aircraft radio station	For aircraft registered in the Cayman Islands.
L2	Ship radio station	For vessels of less than or equal to 300 gross tons.
L3	Ship radio station	For vessels of more than 300 gross tons but less than 1600 gross tons.
L4	Ship radio station	For vessels of greater than or equal to 1600 gross tons.
L5	Ship radio station	Local Coastal vessel not requiring an MMSI

Type	Description	Comments or explanatory notes
M	Spacecraft radio station	For spacecraft registered in the Cayman Islands.
O	Marine (Coastal) radio	Radio transmitting equipment used to communicate from the shore to vessels in the coastal waters of the Cayman Islands using maritime frequencies.

Table 3: Transmitters

(Licensees of these networks are subject to a fixed license fee per transmitter, usually annually.)

Type	Description	Comments or explanatory notes
N	Ground to air radio	Radio transmitting equipment used to communicate from the ground to aircraft on the ground and in the air using an assigned aeronautical frequency.
P	Land (Mobile) two-way radio	Base station and mobile radio transmitters (including hand-held) operating on designated frequencies in the Cayman Islands.
Q	Wireless Utilities Metering	Base station and wireless metering equipment at the end-users' premises.

Table 4: Spectrum

(Spectrum license fees are to be paid annually.)

Type	Description	Comments or explanatory notes
S	All transmitters, transceivers and transponders other than those licensed under Table 2 or those otherwise exempted by the Office.	Each transmission frequency or channel is required to be licensed. See note (d). This requirement extends to most uses of spectrum whether that use is in connection with a public or private network. For the avoidance of doubt, Licensees of Table 1 are required to obtain the appropriate Type S Licences. Only Licensees of Table 2 are exempt from the requirement to obtain a Type S Licence. In addition, certain types of low power radio equipment may be exempted from any licensing requirement, or may be covered by a class licence, if operated in the frequency bands set out in Annex 2.

Table 5: Miscellaneous

(Licensees are subject to a fixed license fee, usually annually.)

Type	Description	Comments or explanatory notes
U	Radio dealer	A licensed dealer in radio transmitters is exempted from obtaining in advance a licence for each radio that they import for subsequent resale or rental.

Type	Description	Comments or explanatory notes
V	Radio Operator	
W	Radio Importation	Permission to import radio transmitter for which other licence types are not applicable.

Table 6: ICT Services

(Licensees of these services are subject to a royalty fee based upon a percentage of annual gross revenue.)

Type	Description	Comments or explanatory notes
1	Fixed Telephony	Whether utilising fixed wireline or fixed wireless networks. Refer also to paragraph 6a of this Notice for a description of Telephony.
2	Fall-back International Voice and Data Communications	An applicant for a Type 2 Licence must already hold, or must apply simultaneously for, a Type E2 (International Satellite) Network Licence. For further information, see Note (a).
3	Mobile Telephony	Provision of voice and data services to portable devices.
4	Resale of Telephony	Also includes those services sometimes referred to as calling card services.
5	Internet Telephony	Voice over the Public Internet (not the use of Voice over Internet Protocol, which falls under Type 1).
6	Public Service Television Broadcasting	
7	Subscription Television Broadcasting	Sometimes referred to as “cable broadcasting” or “wireless cable broadcasting”. Historically, a Type 7 License was not issued without a Type 6 Licence. This is no longer a requirement.
8	Sound Broadcasting	Refer to paragraph 6c of this Notice.
9	Internet Service Provider	The provision of Internet (or related data) services to business and/or residential Subscribers through wireline, wireless terrestrial or satellite means.
10	Information Security Services	Licensing by the Office is optional at the discretion of the applicant. See Note (b) below.
11	The provision, by lease or otherwise, of ICT infrastructure other than dark fibre to a Licensee.	Includes buried infrastructure such as ducts, overhead infrastructure such as poles, and other structures such as towers, buildings, and similar.
11a	The provision, by lease or otherwise, of dark fibre to a Licensee.	
12	Retail sale of ICT equipment	A Type 12 Licence is available only to Types 1, 3 or 5 Licensees. All others must obtain an appropriate licence from the Cayman Islands Trade and Business Licensing Board. For consistency with the procedures adopted by that Board.

Type	Description	Comments or explanatory notes
13	Subscriber Record Directory Service	The publication of directories derived directly from ICT subscriber records. Refer to paragraph 6e ii of this Notice.
14	Application Service Provider	
15	Resale of Internet Service	Subject to the exemptions listed in paragraphs 6 d (i)(a) and(b). To be considered compliant Reseller must implement minimum security standards to be defined from time to time by the Office.
16	Internet Peering Service Provider	See Note (c) below.
17	Connectivity Service Provider	The provision of private end-to-end connectivity (voice and/or data) that is not connected to the PSTN or Internet.

Notes

- (a) This licence permits a Licensee to offer international voice and data communications to the Licensee's business clients solely for use in emergency situations. An emergency is defined as instances where the client's normal communications service provider(s) is unable to provide its services for a period of such duration that there is a material impact upon the transaction of the client's normal business (e.g. as the result of damage following a hurricane) and the Office has acknowledged in writing the existence of such conditions.
- (b) Information Security Services may be licensed by the Office on application from Persons who wish to be so licensed, but such licensing is not mandatory. Where a Person wishing to provide Information Security Services makes application to the Office for an ICT Service Licence, the Office will process that application in the same manner and to the same standards as it would process applications for any other type of ICT Service Licence, and the Office may decline to award such Licence.
- (c) This Licence will not be issued to or held by a person holding, or affiliated with a person holding, a Type 5 or Type 9 Service Licence.
- (d) For the purposes of calculating Spectrum Fees, channels are defined as per the table below. This applies to both uplink and downlink frequencies. If usage does not represent a whole number of channels, the total shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Frequency Range	Channel Size
Below 470 MHz	12.5 kHz
470 MHz – 7.125 GHz	5 MHz
7.125 GHz – 37 GHz	28 MHz
Above 37 GHz	100 MHz

Table 7: Service Licences issued by the Governor in Cabinet under Section 23(3) of the Act, for the development of the Sister Islands

Type	Description	Notes
100	The provision of off-site ICT disaster recovery and associated services	Applicable only to Licensees operating within and from Cayman Brac or Little Cayman, and as further defined in their Licences.

Table 8: Class Licence issued by the Information and Communications Technology Office under Section 23(2) of the Act, for Fall-back International Voice and Data Communications

Type	Description	Notes
200	permits a Class Licensee to put in place an international satellite Network and associated Services, for the Licensee's exclusive use in emergency situations, so as to provide itself with fall-back international voice and data communications.	An emergency is defined as instances where the Class Licensee's normal communications service provider(s) is unable to provide its services for a period of such duration that there is a material impact upon the transaction of the client's normal business (e.g. as the result of damage following a hurricane) and the Office has acknowledged in writing the existence of such conditions. Testing restrictions, permitted use, equipment and frequencies are set-out in the Type 200 Class 200 licence. The rights and obligations normally associated with Licences for Public ICT Networks (Table 2) or Services (Table 6), such as infrastructure sharing and wholesale rates, are not applicable to Type 200 Class Licenses, unless otherwise determined by the Office.

Table 9: Occasional or Experimental ICT Services or Networks

Type	Description	Notes
A1	Occasional or Experimental Network	Deployment of any licensable ICT infrastructure for temporary public use associated with research and development or educational purposes.
A2	Occasional or Experimental Service	Provision of any licensable ICT Service for temporary public use associated with research and development or educational purposes.

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Chief Executive Officer
Utility Regulation and Competition Office

ANNEX 1

Definitions

1. The following terms have the same definition as those provided in the Act:

Office
ICT
ICT Network ICT
Service
Interconnection
Internet Access
Licence Licensee
Message Person
Subscriber

2. In this Notice:

“Certification Bodies” means certification bodies so designated by the European Commission and/or certification bodies accredited by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in accordance with the rules of the United States Federal Communications Commission.

“Certified Equipment” means either apparatus or an assembly of various apparatus designed for interoperability either individually as a system, which has been approved by Certification Bodies recognised by the International Telecommunications Union, and the Office.

“Commercial Operation” means the provision of an ICT Service by a person, to any person other than the employees of that person, including to a Licensee, whether for a fee or without charge, and includes provision without charge where the provision is supported directly or indirectly by advertising, sponsorship or any other revenue or consideration."

“Communication System” means facilities, equipment or components which are used for the emission, transmission or reception of Messages by any wire, cable, radio, wireless, microwave, laser, satellite, optical (including all free space optical techniques) or other electromagnetic system, or by any similar technical system, provided the facilities, equipment or components are located in the Cayman Islands, or operated from ships, aircraft or spacecraft registered or operating in the Cayman Islands. For the purposes of this Notice, the term “Communication System” includes in whole or in part, any equipment, facilities, or individual components forming part of it and which are necessary or used to complete the full provision of service and includes components transceivers and other components in the possession of subscribers.

“Free Space Radiation” means the transmission of a Message without the use of a conductor, and includes transmission through the use of: any part of the electromagnetic spectrum; radiation or other free space optic techniques; radio; microwave; wireless techniques; infra-red techniques; laser; or satellite.

“Free Space Communication System” means a Communication System that uses Free Space Radiation.

“Fixed Communication System” means any Communication System in which the subscribers or end-users are not mobile.

“Information Security Services” has the meaning given in the Electronic Transactions Law (2003 Revision).

“Infrastructure” has the meanings and usages associated with it as set out under the Information Communications Technology Act (2019 Revision) and the Utility Regulation and Competition Act (2024 Revision).

“Internet Service Provider” means a Person who provides Internet Access to Subscribers.

“Notice” means this notice issued under Section 23(2) of the Information and Communications Technology Act (2019 Revision).

“Supported by grant of the Cayman Islands Government” means the establishment, provision or operation an ICT Network or ICT Service that is funded, in whole or in material part, by monies awarded by the Cayman Islands Government under a grant agreement or other funding arrangement that expressly identifies public access to the Network or Services as a purpose of the funding. It does not include funding obtained through a contract for the procurement of goods or services by the Cayman Islands Government, or any other assistance that is not specifically directed to the public provision of ICT Networks or Services.

ANNEX 2

Permitted Short-Range Device Frequency Bands and Operating Parameters

Non-Specific Short-Range Devices

Frequency Range	Maximum Power	FCC Standard	European Standard	Notes
6765 – 6795 kHz	42 dBμA/m at 10m	N/A	EN 300 330	Inductive applications only
13553 – 13567 kHz	10 mW e.r.p.	Part 15.225	EN 300 330	
26957 – 27283 kHz	10 mW e.r.p.	Part 15.227	EN 300 220	
40.66 – 40.7 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	Part 15.229	EN 300 220	
433.05 – 434.79 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	Part 15.240	EN 300 220	
902 – 928 MHz	10 mW e.r.p.	Part 15.249	EN 300 220	
2400 – 2483.5 MHz	10 mW e.i.r.p.	Part 15.249	EN 300 440	
5725 – 5875 MHz	25 mW e.i.r.p.	Part 15.249	EN 300 440	
24 – 24.25 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	Part 15.249	EN 300 440	
61 – 61.5 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	Part 15.255	EN 305 550	
122 – 123 GHz	10 W e.i.r.p.	Part 15.258	EN 305 550	
244 – 246 GHz	10 W e.i.r.p.	Part 15.258	EN 305 550	

Wireless Data Transfer (including WiFi, LPWAN)

Frequency Range	FCC Standard	European Standard
902 – 928 MHz	Part 15.247	EN 304 200
2400 – 2483.5 MHz	Part 15.247	EN 300 328
5150 – 5350 MHz	Part 15.407	EN 301 893
5470 – 5725 MHz	Part 15.407	EN 301 893
5725 – 5875 MHz	Part 15.407	EN 300 440 ERC Report 70-03, Annex 1, Band j (Maximum 25 mW eirp)
5925 – 6425 MHz * see note	Part 15.407	EN 303 687
57 – 71 GHz	Part 15.255	EN 302 567 (Maximum 40 dBm e.i.r.p.)

* In the frequency range 5925 – 6425 MHz only Low Power Indoor (LPI) and Very Low Power (VLP) devices are permitted.

Wireless Audio Applications (e.g. Radiomicrophones, In-Ear Monitors)

Frequency Range	Maximum Power	FCC Standard	European Standard
174 – 216 MHz	50 mW e.r.p.	Part 15.236	EN 300 422
470 – 608 MHz	50 mW e.r.p.	Part 15.236	EN 300 422

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)

Frequency Range	Maximum Power	FCC Standard	European Standard
119 – 135 kHz	66 dBµA/m at 10 m	Part 15.209	EN 300 330
13553 – 13567 kHz	500 mW e.i.r.p.	Part 15.225	EN 300 330
865.5 – 867.6 MHz *see note	2 Watts e.i.r.p.	Not applicable	EN 302 208
902 – 928 MHz	4 Watts e.i.r.p.	Part 15.247	EN 302 208
2400 – 2483.5 MHz	4 Watts e.i.r.p.	Part 15.247	EN 300 440

* Interrogator transmissions are only permitted within the four channels centred at 865.7 MHz, 866.3 MHz, 866.9 MHz and 867.5 MHz with a maximum bandwidth of 200 kHz. RFID tags shall respond at a very low power level (- 20 dBm e.i.r.p.) in a frequency range around the RFID interrogator channels.

Transport and Traffic Telematics

Frequency Range	Maximum Power	FCC Standard	European Standard	Notes
24.05 – 24.25 GHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	Part 15.245	EN 302 858	Vehicular radar use only
76 – 81 GHz	55 dBm e.i.r.p.	Part 95, Subpart M	EN 301 091 (76 – 77 GHz) EN 302 264 (77 – 81 GHz)	Vehicular radar use only

Model Remote Control

Frequency Range	Power Limit	Maximum channel bandwidth	FCC Standard	European Standard	Notes
26.995, 27.045, 27.095, 27.145, 27.195, 27.255 MHz	4 Watts e.i.r.p.	10 kHz	Part 95, Subpart C	EN 300 220	
34.995 – 35.225 MHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	10 kHz	N/A	EN 300 220	Aircraft Only
40.665, 40.675, 40.685, 40.695 MHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	10 kHz	N/A	EN 300 220	
72 – 73 MHz	750 mW e.i.r.p.	20 kHz	Part 95, Subpart C	EN 300 220	Aircraft Only
75.4 - 76 MHz	750 mW e.i.r.p.	20 kHz	Part 95, Subpart C	EN 300 220	Surface Models Only
2400 – 2483.5 MHz	100 mW e.i.r.p.	N/A	N/A	EN 300 440	If WiFi technology is used, the associated rules apply.

The use of these frequencies for the control of airborne models (including drones) does not exempt the user from the need to follow the rules for flying Small Unmanned Aircraft as published by the Civil Aviation Authority of the Cayman Islands¹.

Medical Applications

Frequency Range	Maximum Power	FCC Standard	European Standard	Notes
9 – 315 kHz	30 dBμA/m at 10m	Part 15.209	EN 302 195	
30 – 37.5 MHz	1 mW e.i.r.p.	Part 15.209	EN 302 510	
401 – 406 MHz	25 μW e.i.r.p.	Part 95, Subpart I	EN 301 839 EN 302 537	
413 – 419 MHz	1 mW e.i.r.p.	Part 95, Subpart I	N/A	
426 – 432 MHz	1 mW e.i.r.p.	Part 95, Subpart I	EN 303 520	
432 – 438 MHz	< -40 dBm e.i.r.p.	N/A	EN 303 520	Measured outside the patient's body.
438 – 444 MHz	1 mW e.i.r.p.	Part 95, Subpart I	EN 303 520	
451 – 457 MHz	1 mW e.i.r.p.	Part 95, Subpart I	N/A	
2483.5 – 2500 MHz	10 mW e.i.r.p.	N/A	EN 301 559 EN 303 203	

Inductive Applications

Frequency Range	Maximum Power	FCC Standard	European Standard	Notes
100 Hz – 9 kHz	82 dBμA/m at 10m	N/A	EN 303 447 EN 303 454	
9 kHz – 90 kHz	72 dBμA/m at 10m	Part 15.209	EN 303 447 EN 303 454 EN 300 330	
90 – 119 kHz	42 dBμA/m at 10m	Part 15.205 Part 15.213	EN 303 447 EN 303 454 EN 300 330	
119 – 135 kHz	66 dBμA/m at 10m	Part 15.205 Part 15.213	EN 303 447 EN 303 454 EN 300 330	See also RFID
135 – 140 kHz	42 dBμA/m at 10m	Part 15.205 Part 15.213	EN 303 447 EN 303 454 EN 300 330	
140 – 148.5 kHz	37.7 dBμA/m at 10m	Part 15.205 Part 15.213	EN 303 447 EN 303 454 EN 300 330	

¹ <https://www.caacayman.com/air-safety-regulation/flight-operations/small-unmanned-aircraft/>

Frequency Range	Maximum Power	FCC Standard	European Standard	Notes
3155 – 3400 kHz	30 dBμA/m at 10m	Part 15.209 Part 15.223	EN 300 330	Primarily intended for Wireless Hearing Aids.
7400 – 8800 kHz	9 dBμA/m at 10m	Part 15.209 Part 15.223	EN 300 330	
10200 – 11000 kHz	9 dBμA/m at 10m	Part 15.209	EN 300 330	

Radiodetermination Applications

Frequency Range	Maximum Average Power	FCC Standard	European Standard	Notes
4500 – 5925 MHz	-41.3 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. measured outside the test tank	N/A	EN 302 372	Tank Level Probing Radar only
5925 – 8500 MHz	-33 dBm/MHz	Part 15.250	EN 302 372	
8500 – 10600 MHz	-41.3 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. measured outside the test tank	N/A	EN 302 372	Tank Level Probing Radar only
17.1 – 17.3 GHz	26 dBm e.i.r.p.	N/A	EN 300 440	Ground Based Synthetic Aperture Radar only
24.05 – 29 GHz	-14 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p.	Part 15.252	EN 302 372	
57 – 64 GHz	-2 dBm/MHz	Part 15.255	EN 302 372	
75 – 85 GHz	-3 dBm/MHz	Part 95, Subpart M	EN 302 372	
76 – 77 GHz	55 dBm e.i.r.p.	Part 95, Subpart M	EN 303 661	High Definition Ground Based Synthetic Aperture Radar only

Low Power Hand-Held Radios

Service	Standard	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Transmitter Power
Family Radio Service (FRS)	FCC Part 95 Subpart B	1	462.5625	2 Watts
		2	462.5875	2 Watts
		3	462.6125	2 Watts
		4	462.6375	2 Watts
		5	462.6625	2 Watts
		6	462.6875	2 Watts
		7	462.7125	2 Watts
		8	467.5625	0.5 Watts
		9	467.5875	0.5 Watts
		10	467.6125	0.5 Watts
		11	467.6375	0.5 Watts
		12	467.6625	0.5 Watts

Service	Standard	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Transmitter Power
		13	467.6875	0.5 Watts
		14	467.7125	0.5 Watts
		15	462.5500	2 Watts
		16	462.5750	2 Watts
		17	462.6000	2 Watts
		18	462.6250	2 Watts
		19	462.6500	2 Watts
		20	462.6750	2 Watts
		21	462.7000	2 Watts
		22	462.7250	2 Watts

Service	Standard	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Transmitter Power
PMR446	ETSI EN 303 405	1	446.00625	0.5 Watts
		2	446.01875	0.5 Watts
		3	446.03125	0.5 Watts
		4	446.04375	0.5 Watts
		5	446.05625	0.5 Watts
		6	446.06875	0.5 Watts
		7	446.08125	0.5 Watts
		8	446.09375	0.5 Watts
		9	446.10625	0.5 Watts
		10	446.11875	0.5 Watts
		11	446.13125	0.5 Watts
		12	446.14375	0.5 Watts
		13	446.15625	0.5 Watts
		14	446.16875	0.5 Watts
		15	446.18125	0.5 Watts
		16	446.19375	0.5 Watts

For clarity, any hand-held radio which has an antenna that can be removed requires a licence. This does not mean that every radio which has an integrated antenna is exempt from licensing. Individuals and companies may wish to check the legality of operating equipment with the Office before using it.