

Bande des 60 mètres 5250-5450 kHz

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WRC-12 concluded on Resolution 649 (WRC-12) Possible allocation to the amateur service

on a secondary basis at around 5 300 kHz with the following text:

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2012), considering

a) that amateur stations are regularly used for emergency radiocommunications in the event of hurricanes, typhoons, floods, fires, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and other disaster situations;

b) that Recommendation ITU-R M.1042-3, on disaster communications in the amateur and

amateur-satellite services, encourages the development of such services capable of providing radiocommunications in the event of natural disasters, and recommends that their networks be robust, flexible and independent of other telecommunication services and capable of operating from emergency power;

c) that communications in the HF bands allocated to the amateur service play a major role in work to mitigate catastrophes and in the delivery of communications in support of relief operations in areas where the telecommunication infrastructure is weak or has collapsed;

d) that the various frequency bands allocated to the amateur service are contained in the Table of Frequency Allocations in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations, recognizing

a) that radiocommunication in the HF bands is dependent on propagation factors, with the result that frequencies in different bands have to be used to maintain stable communication for a relatively sustained period of time, with frequency changes in the case of communications with different correspondents located at very different distances;

b) that it is essential that, in all cases, the maximum usable frequency (MUF) should not be excessively far from the next band allocated to the amateur service, so as to permit the setting up of communications in this band using typical amateur service antennas and power levels;

c) that, in the current allocations to the amateur service in the HF bands, there is a significant jump, which causes many problems in terms of communication when the MUF falls below 7 MHz and the lowest usable frequency (LUF) is above 4 MHz, with the result that amateur stations would need to be able to access spectrum at around 5 MHz in order to fulfil their communication functions, particularly when they are engaged in providing emergency communications in response to disaster situations,

noting

a) that the band 5 250-5 450 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services, except aeronautical mobile, on a primary basis;

b) that an allocation of an appropriate amount of spectrum, not necessarily contiguous, to the amateur service at around 5 300 kHz would be adequate to better satisfy its needs associated with use for providing communications in disaster situations and during relief operations;

c) that the band 10 100-10 150 kHz is already allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the amateur service on a secondary basis, and that effective use of both services has been possible,

resolves to invite WRC-15

to consider, based on the results of the ITU-R studies referred to in invites ITU-R below, the

possibility of making an allocation of an appropriate amount of spectrum, not necessarily contiguous, to the amateur service on a secondary basis within the band 5 250-5 450 kHz,

invites ITU-R

1 to study spectrum requirements for a secondary allocation to the amateur service within the band 5 250-5 450 kHz;

2 to carry out sharing studies on the impact to other services currently allocated in the band

referred to in invites ITU-R 1 and in the adjacent bands;

3 to complete studies in time for WRC-15.

Status of 5,3 MHz band In Region 1

Bahrain

Bahrain has a channelized secondary allocation for all General Class (A9) licensees. The centre frequencies 5373 kHz and 5405 kHz are assigned on a non-interference basis for propagation experiments. Maximum bandwidth 3 kHz. Maximum mean power 27dbW (500W). The corresponding Upper Sideband (USB) voice 'dial' frequencies are 5371.5 kHz and 5403.5 kHz.

Croatia

Croatia issues experimental licences for both VFO based and channelized operations in the band 5260-5410 kHz all mode (June 2010) The individual experimental licenses are yearly renewable. All modes are permitted. The Croatian amateur radio emergency service, HRSVKS, operates a 24/7 HF Pactor and ALE system (PCALE) which includes the frequencies 5260, 5371.5 and 5403.5 kHz. (Source: 9A5K Nov 2012)

Czech Republic

Approximately 10 amateurs held an experimental license to operate on 5260 kHz with 3 kHz BW with an ERP output of 100 W. The permission expired on 31 Dec 2011. (Source: OK1MP Nov 2012).

For 2014 ten operators received permits to use 5 MHz. The authorized SSB and CW frequencies are 5288.5, 5330.5, 5366.5, 5371.5, 5398.5 and 5403.5 kHz, with a maximum power of 100 watts ERP. (Source: OK1MP)

Denmark, including Faroe Islands

Danish amateurs can opt for a renewable experimental license for an annual fee of DKR 300 and VFO operate in the band 5250.0 - 5450.0 kHz with 1 kW output, allmode. (updated 4 March 2012). An NVIS beacon OV1BCN operates on 5290.5 kHz. Effective 1 June 2012, the pilot scheme at 5 MHz will cease, and the area from 5250 to 5450 kHz may be used by holders of A and B Certificate with all modulation types with respectively 1000 and 100W maximum output power. Issued trial licenses are valid until expiry.

Finland

Frequencies: 5278.6 / 5288.6 / 5298.6 / 5330.6 / 5346.6 / 5366.6 / 5371.6 / 5398.6

Power: 50 Watts, mode: SSB and narrow band data

Limitations: Notice of Variation for club stations. (Source: OH2BR Nov 2012)

Germany

Propagation Beacon on 5195 with callsign DRA5

Greece

Greece has a single channel allocation for the RAAG clubstation SZ1SV operating on 5398.5 kHz. This station also operates in beacon mode. (Source: SV1IW Nov 2012)

Hungary

Hungary allows the use of 5318-5321 KHz on a secondary basis within the MOBILE service for emergency communications with NVIS antenna and 100W (source: NAT April 2013

Footnote H23A)

Iceland

Iceland has permitted Icelandic radio amateurs to use the following frequencies in USB and CW mode (USB dial frequencies in parentheses):

5280 (5278.5), 5290 (5288.5), 5332 (5330.5), 5348 (5346.5), 5368 (5366.5), 5373 (5371.5), 5400 (5398.5), 5405 (5403.5) kHz

These are the same frequencies allowed to be used by Norwegian amateur radio club stations. Maximum allowed transmit output power is 200 W. The permission is valid from 1 June 2005 to 31 December 2010. The Icelandic radio amateurs that wish to use 60 m must apply for a special licence from the Icelandic licensing authority. (Source: LA4LN and updated by TF2JB July 2010).

The permission has evolved into a band allocation 5260-5410 kHz for both VFO and channelized operation. The maximum power is 100 Watts (Source; G4MWO April 2012).

These arrangements, that originally expired by the end of 2012 have been extended for 2013 and 2014. (source: TF3JB Jan 2013)

Ireland

Following extensive contact with the military authorities by the Irish Amateur Radio Society (IRTS) it has now been agreed that for an initial period of a year four 3 kHz channels will be allocated to experimenters on a secondary and non interference basis in the 5MHz region.

Individual applications will have to be made for permission to operate on these channels.

The 3 kHz channels are centred on 5280, 5290 (receive only), 5400 and 5405 kHz. The power limit will be 23 dBW (200 watts) to an antenna with not more than 0 dBd gain (e.g. a dipole).

The permitted modes will be CW, USB and digital Modes. The USB carrier frequency will be 1.5 kHz on the low frequency side of the channel centre frequencies. Some or all of these channels are also in use in the UK, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Canada and the USA. It should be noted that three beacon stations in the UK operate on the 5290 kHz channel for three minutes in every fifteen minutes. These stations are GB3RAL, GB3WES and GB3ORK Care should be taken to avoid any interference with these propagation beacons. (November 2007)

Israel

In May 2013 the Israeli Ministry of Communications (IMOC) granted the use of 8 channels for General and Extra Class licences. These are available on an individual application basis until March 2014 when it is hoped an extension will be agreed. Permitted power is 100 Watts PEP and channels are 3 kHz bandwidth and are USB dial frequencies.

Permitted channels and modes are

5298.5 CW RTTY PSK SSB (USB)

5330.5 CW SSB (USB)

5357 CW RTTY PSK SSB (USB)

5366.5 CW RTTY PSK SSB (USB)

5371.5 SSB (USB)

5398.5 CW RTTY PSK SSB (USB)

5403.5 CW RTTY PSK SSB (USB)

5407 CW RTTY PSK SSB (USB)

(Source: IARC May 2013)

Norway

5260 - 5410 kHz on secondary basis, all modes (6 kHz max bandwidth) with 100 Watts output. (Source: LA4LN Nov 2012)

Portugal

In June 2011 Anacom assigned 5288.5 kHz in addition to the already authorized frequencies of 5371.5 kHz and 5403.5 kHz on a secondary / non interference basis. The special propagation study permits are being issued for a year. (Source: CT1EEB Nov 2012)

Somalia

Band allocation 5060 – 5450 kHz, providing for both VFO and Channelized operations. All modes are allowed and the maximum power permitted is 3 kW on a non-interference basis. Upper Sideband (USB) must be used.

South Africa

In April 2013 the South African regulator ICASA authorised the use of 5250 and 5260 kHz for propagation research purposes. The authorisation is valid for a 8 month period and licences cost 2,900 Rand. (Source: SARL April 2013)>

Spain

The Spanish PTT has authorized the use of several frequencies in the 5 MHz (60 m) band from January 1st to June 30th, 2014. The authorized frequencies are 5268, 5295, 5313, 5382, 5430 and 5439 kHz, with a power of 100 W PEP. (Source URE 2 January 2014)

Slovakia

All OM stations can use the band from 5258.5 to 5261.5 kHz with a maximum ERP power of 100 W ERP. The licences are valid for 1 year from date of issue. (Source: OM3LU Nov 2012)

Sweden

PTS (has now 17 January 2013) started to issue permits for experimental transmitters in the 5MHz band. Presently the following frequencies apply: 5310-5313 kHz, 5320-5323, 5380-5383 kHz and 5390-5393 kHz. Bandwidth is limited to 3 kHz independent of type of modulation.

Maximum output power is 100 watt pep. Mobile use is not permitted. Holders of call sign for amateur radio may use their amateur radio call sign. It is permitted to make contact with other permit holders. This operation must respect all other traffic in the band. It is very important not to disturb other traffic.

PTS requires a fee for the administration. The permits are limited in time to 6 months."

United Kingdom

Frequencies (USB voice dial freqs): 5258.5 / 5278.5 / 5288.5 / 5366.5/5371.5/5398.5 / 5403.5 on a secondary NIB. (Until 31st December 2012)

Power: 200 Watts ERP

Limitations: Notice of Variation

From 1st January 2013 - (USB dial frequencies)

5258.5-5264, 5276-5284, 5288.5-5292, 5298-5307, 5313-5323, 5333-5338, 5354-5358, 5362-5374.5, 5378-5382, 5395-5401.5, 5403.5-5406.5 kHz

Power: 200W EIRP

Antenna: No higher than 20M above ground level

Maximum bandwidth of any transmission not to exceed 6 kHz

Operation permission by licence Notice of Variation issued by Ofcom on a NIB (Non Interference Basis) to primary users.

(updated by Colin J. Thomas, G3PSM on 12th December 2012)

Status of 5 MHz band Outside Region 1

Australia

Wireless Institute Civil Emergency Network (WICEN) channels are 5102, 5355 and 5425

Bangladesh

Band allocation 5250 – 5310 kHz, providing for both VFO and Channelized operations. Allocated to the amateur service on a Secondary, non-interference basis for propagation experiments. All modes are permitted

Barbados

In Barbados, the regulator permits operation from 5250 - 5400 kHz on USB Voice, maximum power 100W PEP (Source:- The Telecoms Unit of the Barbados Government - Spectrum Management Handbook)

Canada

Prior to a full allocation, since the start of April 2012, Canadian amateurs have been invited to apply for a special interim developmental licence for 5 MHz / 60m, under the VX9 callsign series, by their regulator, Industry Canada (IC). The channels and conditions are identical to the current US 60m allocation. Following from their discussions with Radio Amateurs of Canada (the national society) and the implementation in March of the new FCC 60m Rules in the US, IC will publish a consultation document for radio amateurs in the official Canada Gazette. At the successful conclusion of this consultation period the current 60m allocation will be made generally available as part of the requisite Canadian amateur radio licences. In the meantime, the above offer of an interim special developmental licence is meant to provide for early access to the 60m channels available. Prior to this, 5 MHz/60m activity from Canada had been on a special permission, limited-time basis on specified frequencies. This had originated as early as 2003.

Industry Canada will allow amateur radio operators to use the 5332 kHz, 5348 kHz, 5358.5 kHz, 5373 kHz and 5405 kHz frequencies on a no-interference, no-protection basis, 2.8 kHz bandwidth, same modes as U.S., 100W PEP maximum power. (source: VE3QN 22 Jan 14)

Cayman Islands

Channelized operation on centre frequencies 5332.0, 5348.0, 5358.5, 5373.0 and 5405.0 kHz. The corresponding USB voice 'dial' frequencies are: 5330.5, 5346.5, 5357.0, 5371.5 and 5403.5 kHz. Maximum bandwidth 2.8 kHz, Maximum Power: 100W PEP ERP referenced to a half-wave dipole. Wide and narrowband datamodes are permitted, designators 2K80J2D (Example: Pactor III or Packet) and 60H0J2B (Example: PSK31) respectively. CW, designator 150HA1A, may also be used. The centre of all CW emissions must coincide with the authorized centre frequencies. Automatic operation is not permitted.

Dominican Republic

Channelized operation, centred on 5260, 5280, 5290, 5368, 5373, 5400 and 5405 kHz on a Secondary, non-interference basis. The corresponding USB voice 'dial' frequencies are as follows: 5258.5, 5278.5, 5288.5, 5366.5, 5371.5, 5398.5 and 5403.5 kHz. CW is also permitted.

Greenland

Greenland allows channelized operation on 5258.5, 5278.5, 5288.5, 5366.5, 5371.5, 5398.5 and 5403.5 kHz. USB voice, CW and Datamodes are permitted.

Grenada

Band allocation 5250 – 5450 kHz, providing for both VFO and Channelized operations. Their General licensees are permitted up to 500W p.e.p. and Advanced licensees 1 kW p.e.p. Modes include SSB and CW.

New Zealand

Frequencies: 5320 and 5394 kHz USB Internal AR Emercomms- AREC* assist (NZ SAR services). *AREC = New Zealand's Amateur Radio Emergency Corps. More information at <http://www.nzart.org.nz/council/policies/2009-access-to-5-mhz/> (Updated: G3PSM Nov 2012)

St. Lucia

Channelized operation on centre frequencies 5332.0, 5348.0, 5358.5, 5373.0 and 5405.0 kHz. The corresponding USB voice 'dial' frequencies are: 5330.5, 5346.5, 5357.0, 5371.5 and 5403.5 kHz. Maximum bandwidth 2.8 kHz, Maximum Power: 100W PEP ERP referenced to a half-wave dipole. Wide and narrowband datamodes are permitted, designators 2K80J2D (Example: Pactor III or Packet) and 60H0J2B (Example: PSK31) respectively. CW, designator 150HA1A, may also be used. The centre of all CW emissions must coincide with the authorized centre frequencies. Automatic operation is not permitted. (source St. Lucia NRTC).

Trinidad and Tobago

The band 5.250 to 5.450 MHz is allocated on a secondary basis to the Amateur service. Maximum output power 1.5KW (source 9Y4NED Nov 2012)

USA and dependencies

Frequencies: 5330.5 / 5346.5 / 5357/ 5371.5 / 5403.5

Power: 100 Watts ERP with 0 dBd antenna (Updated: G3PSM Nov 2012)

A more comprehensive view of amateur service usage in this band can be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/60-meter_band courtesy of Paul Gaskell G4MWO.