

The 630 metre band

WRC-2012 decided to allocate 472 - 479 to the amateur service on a secondary basis. So far, the following administrations have allocated this band to the amateur service:

Bulgaria: Effective 12 February 2014 Bulgarian radio amateurs may use 472 - 479 kHz.

Denmark: Effective 1 January 2013.

France: From 13 March 2014 French radio amateurs in Mainland France and Overseas Territories in ITU Region 2 are allowed to use the band 472 - 479 kHz with 1 Watt EIRP.

Germany: The German administration (BNetzA) informed in an official gazette, that effective 13 June 2012 German radio amateurs with licence class A may use the band 472 - 479 kHz (in anticipation of the normally needed changes in the National Frequency Allocation Table). Power limit is 1 watt e.r.p, max, bandwidth 800 Hz.

Iceland: The radio amateur service is allocated 472 - 479 kHz with effective from 16 January 2013.

Italy: From January 2013 Italian radio amateurs may use 472 - 479 kHz on a secondary basis with a power not exceeding 1 Watt.

Malta: [The radio amateur service allowed from May 2012 on a secondary basis with power not exceeding 1 Watt.](#)

Monaco: The "Direction des Communications Electroniques" of the Principality of Monaco, by official letter of 18 May 2012, has allocated the segment 472 - 479 kHz, to the amateur service with secondary status, with a maximum power of 1 (one) Watt e.i.r.p.

Netherlands: Effective 1 January 2013 with 100 Watts PEP.

Norway: From 31 October 2012 Norwegian radio amateurs may use 472 - 479 kHz with up to 100 Watts output but maximum power emitted of 1 Watt EIRP .

Poland: Polish radio amateurs may use 472 - 479 kHz with up to 1 Watt EIRP from February 2014.

Switzerland: Effective 1 January 2013 Swiss radio amateurs may use 472 - 479 kHz with up to 5 Watts EIRP.

United Kingdom: Effective 1 January 2013 is allocated to the amateur service with a permitted power of up to 5 Watts EIRP.

Historical Notes:

Belgium: On 15 January 2008 UBA received notice from BIPT that the segment 501 - 504 kHz is allocated on a secondary basis CW only (all speeds, so including QRSS). Power limitation is 5 Watt ERP.

Croatia: Croatia issues experimental licences for VFO based operations in the band 493 - 510 kHz in A1A mode (June 2010). The license is for one year.

Czech Republic: A special licence for an experimental beacon with call sign OK0EMW is issued and is valid until 13 August 2011. Frequency 505,06 kHz, power 1 W ERP. Additionally, permission has been granted to OK2BVG to operate between 501 - 504 kHz using a maximum output of 20 W ERP. This permission is good until the 1 September 2011 but is renewable.

Denmark: OZ8NJ received an experimental permit for 501 - 504 kHz and 20 W ERP.

Germany: Six experimental beacon stations are active on 505,1 kHz with a power of 9 W ERP. In a formal sense, these beacons are experimental stations and not amateur stations.

Iceland: On 19 February 2010, The Post and Telecom Administration in Iceland granted a temporary experimental access to the 600 metre band in Iceland. The permit was valid until 31 December 2010, and **now extended to 31 December 2012**. Frequency span: **493 - 510 kHz**. Access is granted on secondary basis. CW only. Power limit is 100 W. Licensees need to apply to the PTA for a special license. The experimental license is open to both "N" and "G" license classes.

Ireland: In June of 2009, the IRTS was granted a Test Licence under which the Society could grant permission to operate on **501 - 504 kHz** to a limited number of applicants on the basis of expressions of interest from those concerned which were approved by the Regulator, the Commission for Communications Regulation (ComReg). This arrangement has now been extended until **June 2012** and ten amateur stations have been granted permission under this arrangement using CW and PSK31 with a maximum power of 10 dBW.

Malta: The latest version of the Maltese National Frequency Plan contains an entry for **501 - 504 kHz** with the following footnote (MLT03): The allocation of the band 501 - 504 kHz to the amateur service is valid until 31 December 2011. Stations in the amateur service using this frequency band shall not exceed a maximum effective radiated power of 10 Watts (10 dBW) and shall not cause harmful interference to services operating in the same or adjacent frequency bands. Transmission in this band shall be limited to experimental or research.

Netherlands: Full licence amateurs opted for an experimental permit to conduct experiments in the band 501 - 504 kHz with a maximum power of 5 W EIRP and a maximum bandwidth of 100 Hz. The experiments started on 1 January 2010 and continued until 31 December 2010. The permission was extended from 28 January - 1 April 2011. Following a public consultation the National Allocation Table was changed on 24 June 2011. The band 501 - 505 kHz is allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis until 1 January 2014. After WRC-12, this date was changed to 1 January 2013.

Norway: 493 - 510 kHz is allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis with an output of 100 Watts.

Portugal: A permit may be obtained to carry out propagation tests using a maximum of 25 W ERP between **495 - 505 kHz** on a Secondary (Non Interference Basis) until 31 December 2011. Modes permitted are A1A, F1B, G1D and J2B with a maximum bandwidth of 100 Hz.

Slovenia: **Special permit issued to S52AB on 8 August 2011 for operation between 501 - 505 kHz until 31 December 2011.**

Sweden: Four stations now have a special permit to transmit in the band **501 - 507 kHz** on a secondary basis. Maximum power is 20 W ERP. In a formal sense, these transmitters are experimental stations and not amateur stations. These stations have a license to the end of 2011.

Spain: Six stations are authorized to use the band **501 - 504 kHz** until **31 May 2011** with a bandwidth of 100 Hz and a power of 5 Watts. **Update requested.**

United Kingdom: From 1 March 2009, the United Kingdom allows amateur activity in the range **501 - 504 kHz** with a maximum power of +10 dBW. A Notice of Variation is required. This agreement runs until the 29 February 2012.

Status of 500 kHz allocations outside Region 1

Canada: In November 2008, Industry Canada has accepted an RAC proposal whereby selected Canadian radio amateurs would be permitted to operate in the vicinity of 500 kHz. As of October 2009, licences in the Developmental Service have been issued in the range 504 - 509 kHz.

- VE1ZZ has been assigned VX9PSO on 504,6 kHz
- VO1NA has been assigned VX9MRC on 507,77 kHz

New Zealand: From 1 March, NZ Amateurs will have access to some of the spectrum that was previously used for Morse code communications with ships. The new band, 505 to 515 kHz has been granted on a temporary basis pending an international allocation to radio amateurs and includes some restrictions:

- These frequencies are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services.
- Radiated power must not exceed 25 watts e.i.r.p.
- The bandwidth of emissions must not exceed 200 Hz

<http://www.nzart.org.nz/policies/2010-access-to-600m.html>

USA: A two-year authorization for approximately 20 stations permits experimentation and research between 505 and 510 kHz using narrowband modes at power levels of up to 20 W ERP. Another authorization for five stations permits experimentation and research between 505 and 515 kHz at power levels of up to 200 W ERP