

**Recommendation T/R 61-01 (Nice 1985, Paris 1992, August 1992, Nicosia 2003)**

**CEPT RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE**

Recommendation proposed by the "Radio Regulatory" Working Group (RR)

*Text of the Recommendation adopted by the "Electronic Communications Committee" (ECC):*

**INTRODUCTION**

The Recommendation as approved in 1985 makes it possible for radio amateurs from CEPT countries to operate during short visits in other CEPT countries without obtaining an individual temporary licence from the visited CEPT country. Good experience with this system is gained.

The Recommendation as revised in 1992 has the aim to make it possible for non-CEPT countries to participate in this licensing system. The appropriate provisions for this are found mainly in the new Appendices III and IV. The original Recommendation had to be adapted slightly, but it retains the same applicability within CEPT as before.

The Recommendation as revised in 2003 reflects the outcome of WRC-03 concerning Article 25 of the ITU Radio Regulations. The mandatory Morse code requirement has been removed and the number of amateur classes has been reduced from two to one.

“The European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations,

*considering*

- a) that the Amateur Service and Amateur Satellite Service are Radiocommunications Services according to Article 1 of the ITU Radio Regulations and governed by other provisions of the ITU Radio Regulations as well as national regulations,
- b) that it is necessary to harmonise licensing procedures for temporary use of radio amateur stations in CEPT countries and non-CEPT countries,
- c) that Administrations are responsible, in accordance with Article 25 of the ITU Radio Regulations to verify the operational and technical qualifications of any person wishing to operate an amateur station.
- d) that in accordance with Article 25 of the ITU Radio Regulations (rev WRC-03), administrations shall determine whether or not a person seeking a licence to operate an amateur station shall demonstrate the ability to send and receive texts in Morse code signals;
- e) that the ability to send and receive texts in Morse code signals is not required for the purpose of this Recommendation;
- f) that the issue and administration of temporary licences to foreign visitors based on bilateral agreements involves a considerable increase in work for Administrations,
- g) that the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) supports the simplification of procedures to obtain temporary operational privileges for foreign visitors in CEPT countries and in other countries,

*noting that*

this Recommendation bears no relation to the import and export of amateur radio equipment, which is subject only to relevant customs regulations,

*noting further that*

despite the procedures of this Recommendation, Administrations always have the right to require separate bilateral agreements when recognising the radio amateur licences issued by foreign Administrations,

*recommends*

- 1) that CEPT member Administrations recognise the principle of the CEPT radio amateur licence issued under the conditions specified in Appendices I and II, on which the Administrations of the countries visited will not levy administrative charges or spectrum fees.
- 2) that Administrations, not being members of CEPT, accepting the provisions of this Recommendation, may apply for participation in accordance with the conditions laid down in Appendices III and IV”.

*Please check the ERO web site (<http://www.ERO.dk>) for the up to date position on the implementation of this and other ECC and ERC Recommendations*

## Appendix I

### GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR THE ISSUE OF THE "CEPT RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE"

#### 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO "CEPT RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE"

The "CEPT radio amateur licence" can be included in the national licence or be a special document issued by the same authority, and will be drafted in the national language and in German, English and French; it will be valid for non-residents only, for the duration of their temporary stays in countries having adopted the Recommendation, and within the limit of validity of the national licence. Radio amateurs holding a temporary licence issued in a foreign country may not benefit from the provisions of the Recommendation.

The minimum requirements for a "CEPT radio amateur licence" will be:

- i) indication that the document is a CEPT amateur licence;
- ii) a declaration according to which the holder is authorised to utilise an amateur radio station in accordance with this Recommendation in countries where the latter applies;
- iii) the name and address of the holder;
- iv) the call sign;
- v) the validity;
- vi) the issuing authority.

A list may be added or provided indicating the Administrations applying the Recommendation.

The CEPT Licence permits utilisation of all frequency bands allocated to the Amateur Service and Amateur Satellite Service and authorised in the country where the amateur station is to be operated.

#### 2. CONDITIONS OF UTILISATION

- 2.1 On request the licence holder shall present his CEPT radio amateur licence to the appropriate authorities in the country visited.
- 2.2 The licence holder shall observe the provisions of the ITU Radio Regulations, this Recommendation and the regulations in force in the country visited. Furthermore, any restrictions concerning national and local conditions of a technical nature or regarding the public authorities must be respected. Special attention should be paid to the difference in frequency allocations to the radio amateur services in the three ITU Regions.
- 2.3 When transmitting in the visited country the licence holder must use his national call sign preceded by the call sign prefix of the visited country as indicated in Appendices II and IV. The call sign prefix and the national call sign must be separated by the character "/" (telegraphy) or the word "stroke" (telephony).
- 2.4 The licence holder cannot request protection against harmful interference.

#### 3. EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN THE CEPT LICENCE AND NATIONAL LICENCES

- 3.1 The equivalence between the CEPT licence and national licences in CEPT countries is given in Appendix II.
- 3.2 The equivalence between the CEPT licence and national licences in non-CEPT countries is given in Appendix IV.

## Appendix II

### TABLE OF EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN THE CEPT LICENCE AND NATIONAL LICENCES IN CEPT COUNTRIES

Countries wishing to modify their entries should send a letter to that effect to the Chairman of the ECC with a copy to the Office.

CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National licences equivalent to the CEPT licence
1	2	3
Albania		
Andorra		
Austria	OE	
Belgium	ON	A
Bosnia and Herzegovina	T9	
Bulgaria	LZ	1 and 2
Croatia <sup>1</sup>	9A	CEPT
Cyprus	5B	1 and 2
Czech Republic	OK	
Denmark	OZ	A
Faroe Islands <sup>2</sup>	OY	A, D, E
Greenland <sup>2</sup>	OX	A, D, E
Estonia <sup>3</sup>	ES <sup>4</sup>	
Finland	OH	L, P, T, Y
Aland Islands	OH0	L, P, T, Y
France	F	
Corsica	TK	
Guadeloupe	FG	
Guyana	FY	
Martinique	FM	
St-Bartholomew	FJ	
St-Pierre/Miquelon	FP	
St-Martin	FS	
Réunion (Glorieuse, Jean de Nova, Tromelin)	FR	
Mayotte	FH	
French Antarctica (Crozet, Kerguelen, St. Paul & Amsterdam, Terre Adelie)	FT	

<sup>1</sup> For the time being the national licence and CEPT licence are separated. The national licence includes more data.

<sup>2</sup> For use of HF bands, Morse code is still required.

<sup>3</sup> New regulation is under preparation. For information please check Estonian National Communications Board homepage <http://www.sa.ee/atp/eng/> under the "Legislation"

<sup>4</sup> This call sign prefix has to be supplemented with the figure, designating that part from Estonia where the amateur station is operating as follows: 0 Admin. District of ..... etc.  
1 Admin. District of ..... etc.

CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National licences equivalent to the CEPT licence
1	2	3
French Polynesia & Clipperton	FO	
New Caledonia	FK	
Wallis & Futuna	FW	
Germany	DL	1 and 2
Greece	SV	
Hungary	HA, HG	
Iceland	TF	G
Ireland <sup>5</sup>	EI	A, B
Italy	I	
Latvia	YL	
Liechtenstein	HB0	CEPT
Lithuania	LY	A
Luxembourg	LX	
Malta	9H	
Moldova		
Monaco	3A	
Netherlands	PA	
Norway	LA	A
Svalbard	JW	A
Poland	SP	
Portugal	CT	A, B
Azores	CU	A, B
Madeira	CT	A, B
Romania	YO	
Russian Federation	R	n.a.
Moscow & other regions	R3a	n.a.
St. Petersburg	R1a	n.a.
San Marino	T7	
Slovak Republic	OM	
Slovenia	S5	
Spain	EA, EB	
Sweden	SM	
Switzerland	HB9	1, 2, CEPT
Turkey	TA	
Ukraine	UT	

<sup>5</sup> Both A and B licence holders have full access to HF frequency as per ECP for reasons of reciprocity with countries still retaining morse. Morse code requirements removed as of 15 September 2003.

CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National licences equivalent to the CEPT licence
1	2	3
United Kingdom	M	FULL
Isle of Man	MD	FULL
N. Ireland	MI	FULL
Jersey	MJ	FULL
Scotland	MM	FULL
Guernsey	MU	FULL
Wales	MW	FULL
Vatican City	HV	
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		

## Appendix III

### **PARTICIPATION OF NON-CEPT ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE "CEPT RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE" ACCORDING TO THIS RECOMMENDATION**

#### **1. APPLICATION**

- 1.1. Administrations, not being members of CEPT, may apply to the CEPT for participation in the CEPT radio amateur licensing systems regulated by this Recommendation. Applications should be addressed to CEPT Electronic Communications Committee (ECC), through the Office (ERO) (see Note).

A non-CEPT Administration in joining this Recommendation enters into an agreement with all CEPT countries having implemented this Recommendation or will do so in the future. It should be noted that non-CEPT countries wishing to implement this Recommendation between them should do so by separate agreement.

- 1.2. The application shall include a list of licence classes which are proposed as equivalent to the CEPT licence. Details of national examination syllabuses or documents describing the requirements of the national licence classes and their privileges shall be enclosed with the application. All the details mentioned above must be submitted in one of the official languages of the CEPT (English, French or German).
- 1.3. The applying Administration shall provide the call sign prefix to be used by visiting radio amateurs and details of any special conditions relating to the implementation of this Recommendation in the country concerned. Special conditions or restrictions should be confined to a minimum, and should not be imposed unless absolutely necessary, and shall be included in a footnote in appendix IV.

#### **2. PROCEDURES OF APPLICATIONS**

- 2.1. The CEPT ECC shall check, based mainly on Recommendation T/R 61-02, each application to determine the equivalence of the national licence to the licence specified in this Recommendation and to assess the acceptability of any deviations which have been requested by the applying Administration.
- 2.2. When the ECC has agreed to accept the participation of a non-CEPT country it notifies the applying Administration and arranges for the Office to include the relevant details in Appendix IV.
- 2.3. A CEPT Administration requiring a separate bilateral agreement to apply this Recommendation with a non-CEPT Administration, shall indicate this in a footnote in Appendix IV.
- 2.4. A non-CEPT Administration requiring a separate bilateral agreement to apply this Recommendation with a CEPT Administration, shall indicate this in a footnote in Appendix IV.

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Note:  
Address: ERO European Radiocommunications Office, Peblingehus, Nansensgade 19, DK-1366 Copenhagen, Denmark

Appendix IV

**TABLE OF EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL LICENCES OF NON-CEPT COUNTRIES AND THE CEPT LICENCE AND OPERATING PRIVILEGES IN NON-CEPT COUNTRIES VALID FOR HOLDERS OF LICENCES ISSUED BY CEPT ADMINISTRATIONS IN CONFORMITY WITH THIS RECOMMENDATION**

NON-CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National licences of non-CEPT countries equivalent to the CEPT licence	The operating privileges issued by non-CEPT Administrations to holders of the CEPT licence
1	2	3	4
Canada Newfoundland and Labrador Yukon Territory and Province of Prince Edward Island	VE VO VY		
Israel	4X 4Z		
Netherlands Antilles (ATN) Curaçao Bonaire St. Eustatius Saba St. Maarten	PJ2 PJ4 PJ5 PJ6 PJ7		
New Zealand	ZL		
Peru	OA <sup>6</sup>		
South Africa	ZS		

<sup>6</sup> The letters OA, to be followed with a number indicating the zone in Peru from which the station is operated, form a suffix to the national call sign of the operator.

NON-CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National licences of non-CEPT countries equivalent to the CEPT licence	The operating privileges issued by non-CEPT Administrations to holders of the CEPT licence
1	2	3	4
<b>USA</b>			
Alabama	W4		
Alaska	KL7		
American Samoa	KH8		
Arizona	W7		
Arkansas	W5		
Baker Isl.	KH1		
California	W6		
Colorado	W0		
Com. Of North. Mariana Isl.	KH0		
Com. Of Puerto Rico	KP4		
Connecticut	W1		
Delaware	W3		
Desecheo Island	KP5		
District of Columbia	W3		
Florida	W4		
Georgia	W4		
Guam	KH2		
Hawaii	KH6		
Howland Island	KH1		
Idaho	W7		
Illinois	W9		
Indiana	W9		
Iowa	W0		
Jarvis Isl.	KH5		
Johnston Isl	KH3		
Kansas	W0		
Kentucky	W4		
Kingman Reef	KH5K		
Kure Island	KH7		
Louisiana	W5		
Maine	W1		
Maryland	W3		
Massachusetts	W1		
Michigan	W8		
Midway Isl.	KH4		
Minnesota	W0		
Mississippi	W5		
Missouri	W0		
Montana	W7		
Navassa Isl.	KP1		
Nebraska	W0		
Nevada	W7		
New Hampshire	W1		
New Jersey	W2		
New Mexico	W5		
New York	W2		
North Carolina	W4		
North Dakota	W0		
Ohio	W8		
Oklahoma	W5		
Oregon	W7		
Palmyra Isl.	KH5		
Peale Isl.	KH9		
Pennsylvania	W3		
Rhode Isl.	W1		

NON-CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National licences of non-CEPT countries equivalent to the CEPT licence	The operating privileges issued by non-CEPT Administrations to holders of the CEPT licence
1	2	3	4
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virgin Isl. Virginia Wake Isl. Washington West Virginia Wilkes Isl. Wisconsin Wyoming	W4 W0 W4 W5 W7 W1 KP2 W4 KH9 W7 W8 KH9 W9 W7		