



Recommendation T/R 61-01

CEPT Radio Amateur Licence

Nice 1985; Paris 1992; August 1992; Nicosia 2003

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 ANNEX 3: and ANNEX 4: 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.

RECOMMENDATION T/R 61-01 OF OCTOBER 2003 ON CEPT RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE (T/R 61-01)

“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 ANNEX 1: and ANNEX 2:, 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 ANNEX 3: and ANNEX 4:.”

Note:

Please check the Office documentation database (<http://www.ecodocdb.dk>) for the up to date position on the implementation of this and other ECC Recommendations.

ANNEX 1: 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:

- indication that the document is a CEPT amateur licence;
- 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;
- the name and address of the holder;
- the call sign;
- the validity;
- 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 ANNEX 2: and ANNEX 4:. 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 ANNEX 2:.
- 3.2 The equivalence between the CEPT licence and national licences in non-CEPT countries is given in ANNEX 4:.

ANNEX 2: 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.

Table 1: CEPT countries

CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National licences equivalent to the CEPT licence
1	2	3
Albania	ZA	CEPT ¹
Austria	OE	1 (old also 2) ²
Belgium	ON	A
Bosnia and Herzegovina	T9	A, B, C ^{3 4}
Bulgaria	LZ	Class 1
Croatia ⁵	9A	CEPT
Cyprus	5B	Radioamateur Authorisation
Czech Republic	OK	A
Denmark	OZ	A
Faroe Islands	OY	A
Greenland	OX	A
Estonia	ES ⁶	A ⁷ , B ⁶
Finland	OH	L, P, T, Y
Åland Islands	OH0	L, P, T, Y
France	F	1 and 2 ⁸
Corsica	TK	1 and 2 ⁸
Guadeloupe	FG	1 and 2 ⁸
Guyana	FY	1 and 2 ⁸
Martinique	FM	1 and 2 ⁸
St-Bartholomew	FJ	1 and 2 ⁸
St-Pierre/Miquelon	FP	1 and 2 ⁸
St-Martin	FS	1 and 2 ⁸
Réunion (Glorieuse, Jean de Nova, Tromelin)	FR	1 and 2 ⁸
Mayotte	FH	1 and 2 ⁸
French Antarctica (Crozet, Kerguelen, St. Paul & Amsterdam, Terre Adelie)	FT	1 and 2 ⁸
French Polynesia & Clipperton	FO	1 and 2 ⁸

¹ The existing (old) licence classes "A" and "B" have become the new licence class "CEPT". For the licence holders with Morse proficiency (old licence class A), which is from now on (as of 03 December 2010) an additional option, the information regarding Morse proficiency is added as remark.

² The existing (old) licence classes "1" and "2" have become the new licence class "1". For the licence holders with Morse code proficiency (old licence class 1), which is from 15 September 2003 no longer a requirement of T/R 61-01, information regarding Morse code proficiency is added as remark (for countries still retaining Morse).

³ Equivalence between CEPT licence and highest national licence level as of September 2003, i.e. before Morse code proficiency requirement was removed from T/R 61-01.

⁴ Morse code proficiency is required for use of HF bands.

⁵ For the time being the national licence and CEPT licence are separate. The national licence includes more data.

⁶ This call sign prefix has to be supplemented with the digit designating the region where the amateur station is operating.

⁷ The national A and B licenses correspond to CEPT licence and allow the access to HF bands. Foreign CEPT licence holders can operate in Estonia for up to three months with rights granted by Estonian national B class without any additional verification. For A licence the confirmation of Morse code proficiency (min 5 words per minute) is required.

⁸ Morse code proficiency is required for use of Morse code in HF bands.

CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National licences equivalent to the CEPT licence
1	2	3
New Caledonia	FK	1 and 2 ⁸
Wallis & Futuna	FW	1 and 2 ⁸
Germany	DL	1, 2 and A
Greece	SV, SW ⁹	1 and 2
Hungary	HA, HG	CEPT; old RB, RC, UB, UC
Iceland	TF	G
Ireland ¹⁰	EI, EJ ¹¹	CEPT 1 & CEPT 2
Italy	I	General ^{3 4}
Latvia	YL	1 and 2 ^{3 4 12}
Liechtenstein	HB0	CEPT
Lithuania	LY	A
Luxembourg	LX	CEPT
Macedonia (FYROM)	Z3	A and P
Moldova ¹³		
Monaco	3A	General ^{3 4}
Montenegro	4O (<<four>>Oscar<>)	A and N
Netherlands	PA	A, C and F ¹⁴
Norway	LA	A
Svalbard	JW	A
Poland	SP	1
Portugal	CT7	1, A and B
Azores	CT8	1, A and B
Madeira	CT9	1, A and B
Romania	YO	I and II
Russian Federation	RA	1 and 2
Serbia	YU	1
Slovak Republic	OM	E (old A, B, C)
Slovenia	S5	A (old 1, 2, 3) ¹⁵
Spain	EA	A
Sweden ¹⁶	SM, SA	All ¹⁷
Switzerland	HB9	1, 2, CEPT
Turkey	TA	A ^{3 4}
Ukraine	UT	1 and 2 ^{3 4}
United Kingdom	M	FULL
Isle of Man	MD	FULL
N. Ireland	MI	FULL
Jersey	MJ	FULL

9 SV requires Morse code proficiency examination test but SW does not

10 Both CEPT 1 & CEPT 2 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 2 has no Morse qualifications.

11 EJ is a special prefix for offshore islands and may also be assigned, at ComReg's discretion, to Special National Events.

12 Holders of the Latvian National Amateur Radio Station Licence are not automatically issued a CEPT licence. To acquire a CEPT licence holders of the Latvian National Amateur Radio Station Licence must pass an examination consistent with CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02 "Harmonised Amateur radio Examination Certificates".

13 Information on the implementation details is awaited from Moldova.

14 New licences will be granted as Full licence in line with CEPT (with or without the remark morse code included).

15 The existing (old) licences: 1, 2 and 3 have become the new "A" licence. For the licence holders with Morse code proficiency (old 1 and 2), which is from 15 September 2003 no longer a requirement of T/R 61-01 information regarding Morse code proficiency is added as remarks (for countries still retaining Morse).

16 After 1 October 2004 amateur radio is exempted from licensing. Exemption is only applicable for anyone who has a valid amateur radio certificate. As a result of this no separate license document will be issued to new amateurs after 1 October 2004. The callsign will after 1 October 2004 be included in the certificate.

17 Amateur radio is licence exempted according to secondary legislation which entered into force 1 October 2004. Exemption is applicable for anyone with an amateur radio certificate. No separate document will be issued to new amateurs.

CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National licences equivalent to the CEPT licence
1	2	3
Scotland	MM	FULL
Guernsey	MU	FULL
Wales	MW	FULL

ANNEX 3: 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 (ECO European Communications Office, Peblingehus, Nansensgade 19.3, DK-1366 Copenhagen, Denmark).

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 ANNEX 4:.

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 ANNEX 4:.
- 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 ANNEX 4:.
- 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 ANNEX 4:.

ANNEX 4: 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

Table 2: Non-CEPT countries

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
Australia	VK	Amateur Licence (Amateur Advanced station)	Part 3, Divisions 1 and 2 of the Radiocommunications (Overseas Amateurs Visiting Australia) Class Licence 2008
Canada ¹⁸ Newfoundland and Labrador Yukon Territory and Province of Prince Edward Island	VE VO VY		
Israel	4X, 4Z	A, B, C	B (General)
Netherlands Antilles (ATN) ¹⁹ Curaçao Bonaire St. Eustatius Saba St. Maarten	PJ PJ2 PJ4 PJ5 PJ6 PJ7		
New Zealand	ZL	General ²⁰	General ²⁰
Peru ¹⁸	OA ²¹		
South Africa ²²	ZS	Restricted and Unrestricted	Unrestricted

18 The requirement for Morse code proficiency was removed from T/R 61-01 on 15 September 2003. Since then, the equivalence between the CEPT Licence and the national licence of this country is in the process of being re-established.

19 Due to the dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles on 10 October 2010, the equivalence between the CEPT Licence and the national licences of the new territories will need to be re-established.

20 The "General User Radio Licence" allow holders of a CEPT amateur radio licence to operate in New Zealand for up to 90 days on all allocated amateur bands without the requirement to obtain any permits or approvals, or register with the regulator.

21 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.

22 The requirement for Morse code proficiency was substituted with a number of assessments in 2004. The administration is in the process of amending the requirements that will reflect during 2010.

Table 3: USA

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
USA		Amateur Extra and Advanced ²³	Amateur Extra ²³
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		

²³ For all States listed in column 1

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
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 Island	W1		
South Carolina	W4		
South Dakota	W0		
Tennessee	W4		
Texas	W5		
Utah	W7		
Vermont	W1		
Virgin Isl.	KP2		
Virginia	W4		
Wake Isl.	KH9		
Washington	W7		
West Virginia	W8		
Wilkes Isl.	KH9		
Wisconsin	W9		
Wyoming	W7		