



# 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)<br>to be used in visited countries | National licences<br>equivalent to the CEPT<br>licence |
|---|---|--|
| 1   | 2   | 3  |
| Albania   | ZA  | CEPT <sup>1</sup>                                      |
| Austria   | OE  | 1 (old also 2) <sup>2</sup>                            |
| Belgium   | ON  | A  |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina  | E7  | CEPT 1 <sup>3</sup>                                    |
| Bulgaria  | LZ  | Class 1  |
| Croatia <sup>4</sup>  | 9A  | CEPT   |
| Cyprus  | 5B  | Radioamateur Authorisation                             |
| Czech Republic  | OK  | A  |
| Denmark   | OZ  | A  |
| Faroe Islands   | OY  | A  |
| Greenland   | OX  | A  |
| Estonia   | ES <sup>5</sup>   | A <sup>6</sup> , B <sup>5</sup>                        |
| Finland   | OH  | L, P, T, Y   |
| Åland Islands   | OH0   | L, P, T, Y   |
| France  | F   | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| Corsica   | TK  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| Guadeloupe  | FG  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| Guyana  | FY  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| Martinique  | FM  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| St-Bartholomew  | FJ  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| St-Pierre/Miquelon  | FP  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| St-Martin   | FS  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| Réunion (Glorieuse, Jean de Nova, Tromelin)                               | FR  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| Mayotte   | FH  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| French Antarctica (Crozet, Kerguelen, St. Paul & Amsterdam, Terre Adélie) | FT  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| French Polynesia & Clipperton   | FO  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| New Caledonia   | FK  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| Wallis & Futuna   | FW  | 1 and 2 <sup>7</sup>                                   |
| Germany   | DL  | 1, 2 and A   |
| Greece  | SV  | 1  |

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>3</sup> National radio amateur regulation is under review. Morse proficiency is not required.

<sup>4</sup> For the time being the national licence and CEPT licence are separate. The national licence includes more data.

<sup>5</sup> This call sign prefix has to be supplemented with the digit designating the region where the amateur station is operating.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Morse code proficiency is required for use of Morse code in HF bands.

| CEPT countries       | Call sign prefix(es)<br>to be used in visited countries | National licences<br>equivalent to the CEPT<br>licence |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1                    | 2   | 3  |
| Hungary              | HA, HG  | CEPT; old RB, RC, UB, UC                               |
| Iceland              | TF  | G  |
| Ireland <sup>8</sup> | EI, EJ <sup>9</sup>                                     | CEPT 1 & CEPT 2  |
| Italy                | I   | General <sup>10 11</sup>                               |
| Latvia               | YL  | 1 and 2 <sup>10 11 12</sup>                            |
| Liechtenstein        | HB0   | CEPT   |
| Lithuania            | LY  | A  |
| Luxembourg           | LX  | CEPT   |
| Macedonia (FYROM)    | Z3  | A and P  |
| Monaco               | 3A  | General <sup>10 11</sup>                               |
| Montenegro           | 4O (<<four>>Oscar>>)                                    | A and N  |
| Netherlands          | PA  | A, C and F <sup>13</sup>                               |
| 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) <sup>14</sup>                          |
| Spain                | EA  | A  |
| Sweden <sup>15</sup> | SM, SA  | All <sup>16</sup>                                      |
| Switzerland          | HB9   | 1, 2, CEPT   |
| Turkey               | TA  | A <sup>10 11</sup>                                     |
| Ukraine              | UT  | 1 and 2 <sup>10 11</sup>                               |
| 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   |

8 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.

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

10 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.

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

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

14 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).

15 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 call sign will after 1 October 2004 be included in the certificate.

16 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.

### **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 <sup>17</sup><br>Newfoundland and Labrador<br>Yukon Territory and Province of Prince Edward Island | VE<br>VO<br>VY                                       |  |  |
| Curacao   | PJ2  | A, B, C  | A  |
| Israel  | 4X, 4Z   | A, B, C  | B (General)  |
| Netherlands Antilles (ATN) <sup>18</sup><br>Bonaire<br>St. Eustatius<br>Saba<br>St. Maarten               | PJ<br>PJ4<br>PJ5<br>PJ6<br>PJ7                       |  |  |
| New Zealand   | ZL   | General <sup>19</sup>  | General <sup>19</sup>  |
| Peru <sup>17</sup>  | OA <sup>20</sup>                                     |  |  |
| South Africa <sup>21</sup>  | ZS   | Restricted and Unrestricted  | Unrestricted   |

17 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.

18 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, except Curacao, will need to be re-established.

19 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.

20 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.

21 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  |
| <b>USA</b>                  |  | Amateur Extra and Advanced <sup>22</sup>                               | Amateur Extra <sup>22</sup>  |
| 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   |  |  |

<sup>22</sup> 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   |  |  |