

**Recommendation T/R 61-01 (Nice 1985, revised in Paris 1992 and by correspondence August 1992)**

**CEPT RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE**

Recommendation proposed by the "Radio Regulatory" Working Group T/WG 19 (RR)

*Text of the Recommendation adopted by the "European Radiocommunications Committee" (ERC):*

**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 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 installation and use of portable and mobile radio amateur stations in CEPT countries and non-CEPT countries,
- c) that Administrations are responsible, in accordance with Article 32 of the ITU Radio Regulations, for taking such measures as they judge necessary to verify the operational and technical qualifications of a person seeking a radio amateur licence. Additionally, radio amateurs shall not be allowed to transmit on frequencies below 30 MHz, unless they have proved their ability to send correctly by hand, and to receive correctly by ear, texts in Morse code signals,
- d) that the issue and administration of temporary licences to foreign visitors based on bilateral agreements involves a considerable increase in work for Administrations,
- e) that certain Administrations have concluded or are drawing up agreements intended to simplify the current procedure for the issue of such temporary licences,
- f) 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 CEPT radio amateur licences issued under the conditions specified in Appendices I and II, on which the Administrations of the countries visited will levy neither duties nor taxes, only the Administration issuing the licence being entitled to do so,
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”.

## Appendix I

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

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

The "CEPT radio amateur licence" will take a form similar to a national licence or 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) a declaration according to which the holder is authorised to utilise his amateur radio station in accordance with this Recommendation in countries where the latter applies;
- ii) the name and address of the holder;
- iii) the call sign;
- iv) the CEPT licence class;
- v) the validity;
- vi) the issuing authority.

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

#### 2. LICENCE CLASSES

Each of the CEPT classes described below will only be considered as equivalent to a national class in cases where conditions of utilisation in another country are not considerably broader than those in the country where the licence was issued. The equivalence of national licence classes from CEPT countries to the CEPT licence classes is given in columns 4 and 5 of Appendix II. CEPT licence class holders are authorised to utilise amateur radio in visited CEPT countries according to the national licence class conditions of those visited CEPT countries as shown in columns 6 and 7 of Appendix II.

##### Class 1

This class 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. It will be open only to those amateurs who have proved their competence with Morse code to their own Administration.

##### Class 2

This class permits utilisation of all frequency bands allocated to the Amateur Service and Amateur Satellite Service above 30 MHz and authorised in the country where the amateur station is to be operated.

#### 3. CONDITIONS OF UTILISATION

- 3.1. On request the licence holder shall present his CEPT radio amateur licence to the appropriate authorities in the country visited.
- 3.2. Authorisation is granted for utilisation of a portable or mobile station only. A portable station shall, for the purposes of this Recommendation, include any station using mains electricity at a temporary location, e.g. a hotel or a camping site.

- 3.3. Authorisation is also granted for utilisation of the station of a radio amateur holding a permanent licence in the host country.
- 3.4. 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.
- 3.5. The use of the amateur radio station aboard an aircraft is prohibited.
- 3.6. When transmitting in the visited country the licence holder must use his national call sign preceded by the CEPT call sign prefix as indicated in column 3 of Appendices II and IV. The CEPT call sign prefix and the national call sign must be separated by the character “/” (telegraphy) or the word “stroke” (telephony). For a mobile amateur radio station the national call sign must be followed by the characters “/M” (telegraphy) or the word “mobile” (telephony). For a portable amateur radio station the national call sign must be followed by the characters “/P” (telegraphy) or the word “portable” (telephony).
- 3.7. The licence holder cannot request protection against harmful interference.

#### **4. EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN CEPT LICENCE CLASSES AND NATIONAL LICENCE CLASSES**

- 4.1. The equivalence between CEPT licence classes and national licence classes in CEPT countries is given in columns 6 and 7 of Appendix II.
- 4.2. The equivalence between CEPT licence classes and national licence classes in non-CEPT countries is given in columns 6 and 7 of Appendix IV.

Appendix II

**TABLE OF EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL LICENCE CLASSES OF  
CEPT COUNTRIES AND CEPT LICENCE CLASSES (columns 4 and 5) AND  
TABLE OF EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN CEPT LICENCE CLASSES AND  
NATIONAL CLASSES OF CEPT COUNTRIES (columns 6 and 7)**

Note. These tables reflect the situation at 31 October 1997. An up-to-date table is available at the ERO.

Countries wishing to modify their entries should send a letter to that effect to the chairman of the ERC with a copy to the ERO.

CEPT countries	CEPT call sign prefix(es)		National licence classes equivalent to CEPT licence classes				Holders of CEPT classes authorised to transmit in accordance with national classes in respective CEPT countries				
	2	3	4		5		6		7		
	CEPT classes 1	CEPT classes 2	CEPT class 1		CEPT class 2		CEPT class 1		CEPT class 2		
Albania											
Andorra											
Austria	OE	OE	A <sup>1)</sup>	B <sup>1)</sup>	C <sup>1)</sup>	A <sup>2)</sup>	B <sup>2)</sup>	C <sup>2)</sup>	A <sup>1)</sup>	A <sup>2)</sup>	
Belgium	ON	ON		C			B		C	B	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	T9	T9	A	B	C		D	A	B	C	D
Bulgaria	LZ	LZ		A <sup>1)</sup>	B <sup>1)</sup>	A <sup>2)</sup>	B <sup>2)</sup>	C	B <sup>1)</sup>		B <sup>2)</sup>
Croatia	9A	9A		A		B	C		A		C
Cyprus	5B	5B		--			--		--		--
Czech Republic	OK	OK		A		B	C	D	B		D
Denmark	OZ	OZ		A				C	A		C
Faroe Islands	OY	OY		A				D	E	A	D
Greenland	OX	OX		A				D	E	A	D
Estonia	ES <sup>3)</sup>	ES <sup>3)</sup>	A	B		C			A		C
Finland	OH	OH		Y				P	T	Y	T
France	F	F		E				C	E		C
Corsica	TK	TK		E				C	E		C
Guadeloupe	FG	FG		E				C	E		C
Guyana	FY	FY		E				C	E		C
Martinique	FM	FM		E				C	E		C
St-Bartholomew	FJ	FJ		E				C	E		C
St-Pierre/Miquelon	FP	FP		E				C	E		C
St-Martin	FS	FS		E				C	E		C
Réunion (Glorieuse <sup>7)</sup> , Jean de Nova <sup>7)</sup> , Tromelin <sup>7)</sup> )	FR	FR		E				C	E		C
Mayotte	FH	FH		E				C	E		C
French Antarctica (Crozet <sup>7)</sup> , Kerguelen <sup>7)</sup> , St. Paul & Amsterdam <sup>7)</sup> , Terre Adélie <sup>7)</sup> )	FT	FT		E				C	E		C
French Polynesia <sup>7)</sup> & Clipperton <sup>7)</sup> )	FO	FO		E				C	E		C
New Caledonia <sup>7)</sup>	FK	FK		E				C	E		C
Wallis & Futuna <sup>7)</sup>	FW	FW		E				C	E		C
Germany	DL	DC		B		A		C	B		C

Appendix II (Continued)

CEPT countries	CEPT call sign prefix(es)		National licence classes equivalent to CEPT licence classes				Holders of CEPT classes authorised to transmit in accordance with national classes in respective CEPT countries					
	3		4				5					
	1	2	CEPT class 1			CEPT class 2		CEPT class 1			CEPT class 2	
Greece	SV	SV	A	B	C	--	--	A	B	C	--	<sup>4)</sup>
Hungary	HA	HG	RHB	RHC		URHB	URHC	RHC			URHC	
Iceland	TF	TF	A	B	C		T	A	B		T	
Ireland	EI	EI		A			B		A		B	
Italy	I	I		General			Limited		General		Limited	
Latvia	YL	YL	<sup>1)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>		<sup>3)</sup>	<sup>4)</sup>		2		4	
Liechtenstein	HBO	HBO	1	2		3	4		1		3	
Lithuania	LY			A			B		A		B	
Luxembourg	LX	LX		General			--		General		--	<sup>4)</sup>
Malta	9H	9H		A			B		A		B	
Moldova												
Monaco	3A	3A		General			Limited		General		Limited	
Netherlands	PA	PA	A				C		A		C	
Norway	LA	LC		A	B		C		A		C	
Poland	SP <sup>6)</sup>	SP <sup>6)</sup>										
Portugal	CT	CT	A	B <sup>1)</sup>			B <sup>2)</sup>		A		B <sup>2)</sup>	
Azores	CU	CU	A	B <sup>1)</sup>			B <sup>2)</sup>		A		B <sup>2)</sup>	
Madeira	CT	CT	A	B <sup>1)</sup>			B <sup>2)</sup>		A		B <sup>2)</sup>	
Romania	YO	YO		1	2	3	4		1		4	
Russian Federation												
San Marino	T7	T7		--			--		--		--	
Slovak Republic	OM	OM	A		B	C	D		B		D	
Slovenia	S5	S5	1			2	3		1		3	
Spain	EA	EB	A				B		A		B	
Sweden	SM	SM	A			B	C	T	A		T	
Switzerland	HB9	HB9	A				B		A		B	
Turkey	TA	TA	A			B	C		A		C	
Ukraine												
United Kingdom	G	G	A				B		A		B	
Isle of Man	GD	GD	A				B		A		B	
N. Ireland	GI	GI	A				B		A		B	
Jersey	GJ	GJ	A				B		A		B	
Scotland	GM	GM	A				B		A		B	
Guernsey	GU	GU	A				B		A		B	
Wales	GW	GW	A				B		A		B	

Appendix II (Continued)

CEPT countries	CEPT call sign prefix(es)		National licence classes equivalent to CEPT licence classes		Holders of CEPT classes authorised to transmit in accordance with national classes in respective CEPT countries	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CEPT classes 1      2		CEPT class 1	CEPT class 2	CEPT class 1	CEPT class 2
Vatican City	HV	HV	--	--	--	--
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia						

<sup>1)</sup> With examination in Morse code telegraphy, manual transmission and reception.

<sup>2)</sup> Without examination in Morse code telegraphy.

<sup>3)</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.

<sup>4)</sup> A national licence class covering only privileges of CEPT licence class 2 does not exist. However, CEPT class 2 licence holders are entitled to utilise amateur radio on amateur frequencies above 30 MHz.

<sup>5)</sup> 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".

<sup>6)</sup> The prefix has to be supplemented by the figure designating the part of the country from which the station is operating.

<sup>7)</sup> Local permission must be obtained to use an amateur station.

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### 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 European Radiocommunications Committee (ERC), through the European Radiocommunications 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 in the country concerned, their privileges and the proposed CEPT licence class equivalents. 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(es) 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.
- 1.4. A non-CEPT Administration having been granted special conditions as per 1.3. shall include these in a footnote in Appendix IV.

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

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

##### **3. CONDITIONS OF UTILISATION**

The technical and operational privileges which apply for CEPT-licence holders from non-CEPT countries are in conformity with the privileges of the appropriate national licence classes indicated in Appendix II, columns 6 and 7.

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Note:

Address: ERO European Radiocommunications Office, Midtermolen 1, DK-2100 Copenhagen

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Appendix IV

**TABLE OF EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL CLASSES OF NON-CEPT COUNTRIES AND  
CEPT LICENCE CLASSES (columns 2, 4 and 5) AND  
OPERATING PRIVILEGES IN NON-CEPT COUNTRIES VALID FOR HOLDERS  
OF LICENCES ISSUED BY CEPT ADMINISTRATIONS IN CONFORMITY  
WITH THIS RECOMMENDATION (columns 2, 3, 6 and 7)**

NON-CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es)		National licence classes of non-CEPT countries equivalent to CEPT licence classes		Holders of licences issued by CEPT Administrations authorised to transmit in accordance with national classes in non-CEPT countries	
2	3		4	5	6	7
	CEPT classes 1	CEPT classes 2	CEPT class 1	CEPT class 2	CEPT class 1	CEPT class 2
Canada Newfoundland and Labrador Yukon Territory and Province of Prince Edward Island	VE VO VY	VE VO VY	Amateur operator certificate with basic and Morse code (12 wpm) qualifications (or advanced qualification)	Amateur operator certificate with basic qualification (or Morse code (5 wpm) qualification, or advanced qualification)	Amateur operator certificate with basic, Morse code (12 wpm), and advanced qualifications	Amateur operator certificate with basic and advanced qualifications
Israel	4X 4Z	4Z7 4Z9	A      B	C	B	C <sup>1)</sup>
Netherlands Antilles (ATN) Curaçao Bonaire St. Eustatius Saba St. Maarten	PJ2 PJ4 PJ5 PJ6 PJ7	PJ2 PJ4 PJ5 PJ6 PJ7	A	C	A	C
New Zealand	ZL	ZL	General	Limited	General	Limited
Peru	OA <sup>2)</sup>	OA <sup>2)</sup>	General Intermediate	--	General Intermediate	--
South Africa	ZS	ZR	A Unrestricted	A Restricted	A Unrestricted	A Restricted

<sup>1)</sup> A national licence class covering only privileges of CEPT licence class 2 does not exist. However, CEPT class 2 licence holders are entitled to utilise amateur radio on amateur frequencies above 30 MHz.

<sup>2)</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)	National licence classes of non-CEPT countries equivalent to CEPT licence classes		Holders of licences issued by CEPT Administrations authorised to transmit in accordance with national classes in non-CEPT countries	
2	3	4	5	6	7
	CEPT classes 1 2	CEPT class 1	CEPT class 2	CEPT class 1	CEPT class 2
USA  Alabama Alaska American Samoa Arizona Arkansas Baker Isl. California Colorado Com. Of North. Mariana Isl. Com. Of Puerto Rico Connecticut Delaware Desecheo Island District of Columbia Florida Georgia Guam Hawaii Howland Island Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Jarvis Isl. Johnston Isl Kansas Kentucky Kingman Reef Kure Island Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Midway Isl. Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Navassa Isl. Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Palmyra Isl. Peale Isl. Pennsylvania Rhode Isl.	W4 W4 KL7 KL7 KH8 KH8 W7 W7 W5 W5 KH1 KH1 W6 W6 W0 W0 KH0 KH0 KP4 KP4 W1 W1 W3 W3 KP5 KP5 W3 W3 W4 W4 W4 W4 KH2 KH2 KH6 KH6 KH1 KH1 W7 W7 W9 W9 W9 W9 W0 W0 KH5 KH5 KH3 KH3 W0 W0 W4 W4 KH5K KH5K KH7 KH7 W5 W5 W1 W1 W3 W3 W1 W1 W8 W8 KH4 KH4 W0 W0 W5 W5 W0 W0 W7 W7 KP1 KP1 W0 W0 W7 W7 W1 W1 W2 W2 W5 W5 W2 W2 W4 W4 W0 W0 W8 W8 W5 W5 W7 W7 KH5 KH5 KH9 KH9 W3 W3 W1 W1	Amateur extra Technician plus Advanced General	Technician	Amateur extra	Technician

NON-CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es)	National licence classes of non-CEPT countries equivalent to CEPT licence classes		Holders of licences issued by CEPT Administrations authorised to transmit in accordance with national classes in non-CEPT countries	
2	3	4	5	6	7
	CEPT classes 1      2	CEPT class 1	CEPT class 2	CEPT class 1	CEPT class 2
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virgin Isl. Virginia Wake Isl. Washington West Virginia Wilkes Isl. Wisconsin Wyoming	W4    W4 W0    W0 W4    W4 W5    W5 W7    W7 W1    W1 KP2   KP2 W4    W4 KH9   KH9 W7    W7 W8    W8 KH9   KH9 W9    W9 W7    W7	Amateur extra Technician plus Advanced General	Technician	Amateur extra	Technician