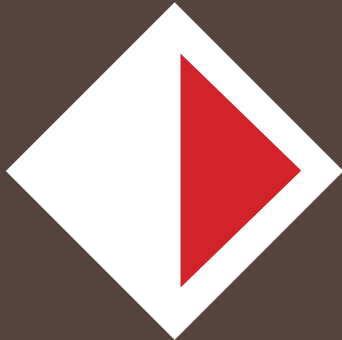




Recommendation T/R 61-01

CEPT Radio Amateur Licence

Approved Nice 1985; amended May 2016

Annex 2: latest updated February 2024)

Annex 3: amended May 2016

Annex 4: latest updated February 2024)

Annex 5: New in May 2016

INTRODUCTION

This Recommendation as approved in 1985 made 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. A positive experience with that system has resulted.

The Recommendation as revised in 1992 made it possible for non-CEPT countries to participate in this licencing system. The appropriate provisions for this can be found mainly in the current (but modified) Annex 3 and Annex 4. The original Recommendation had to be adapted slightly, but it retains the same applicability within CEPT as before.

This Recommendation as revised in 2016 allows any non-CEPT administration wishing to join the framework of the Recommendation T/R 61-01 to declare in a 'Statement of Conformity' (SOC) as provided in Annex 5 which classes of national amateur licences fulfil the requirements detailed in Annex 6 of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02 (HAREC). The final approval for applications by non-CEPT administrations would still be subject to the agreement of CEPT administrations.

RECOMMENDATION OF 1985 ON CEPT RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE (T/R 61-01), AMENDED MAY 2016, LATEST EDITORIAL UPDATE OF ANNEX 2 AND ANNEX 4 ON 16 FEBRUARY 2024

“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 licencing procedures for temporary use of radio amateur stations in CEPT countries and non-CEPT countries;
- c) that the harmonisation of licence procedures for the temporary use of stations in the Amateur Service and Amateur Satellite Service has been or may be implemented by Regional Telecommunications Organisations (RTOs) in other ITU Regions or sub-regions and agreements between CEPT and these organisations may be beneficial;
- d) 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;
- e) 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;
- f) that the ability to send and receive texts in Morse code signals is not required for the purpose of this Recommendation;
- g) that the issue and administration of temporary licences to foreign visitors based on bilateral agreements involves a considerable increase in work for administrations;
- h) that international organisations representing amateur service licensees support the simplification of procedures to obtain temporary operational privileges for foreign visitors in CEPT countries and in other countries;
- i) that this Recommendation bears no relation to the import and export of amateur radio equipment, which is subject only to relevant customs regulations;
- j) that despite the procedures of this Recommendation, administrations always have the right to require separate bilateral agreements when recognising the radio amateur service 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 <https://docdb.cept.org/> 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	E7	CEPT 1 ³
Bulgaria	LZ	Class 1
Croatia ⁴	9A	CEPT
Cyprus	5B	Radioamateur Authorisation
Czech Republic	OK	A
Denmark	OZ	A
Faroe Islands	OY	A
Greenland	OX	A
Estonia	ES ⁵	A and B ⁶
Finland	OH	L, P, T, Y
Aland Islands	OH0	L, P, T, Y
France	F	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
Corsica	TK	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
Guadeloupe	FG	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
Guyana	FY	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
Martinique	FM	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
St-Bartholomew	FJ	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
St-Pierre/Miquelon	FP	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
St-Martin	FS	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
Réunion (Glorieuse, Jean de Nova, Tromelin)	FR	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷

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 National radio amateur regulation is under review. Morse proficiency is not required.

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

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

⁶ The national A and B licences 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.

⁷ In France from 23 April 2012 there is only one licence class “HAREC”. Old licence class 1 and 2 holder keep the benefit of their class and their personal call sign.

CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National licences equivalent to the CEPT licence
1	2	3
Mayotte	FH	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
French Antarctica (Crozet, Kerguelen, St. Paul & Amsterdam, Terre Adélie)	FT	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
French Polynesia & Clipperton	FO	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
New Caledonia	FK	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
Wallis & Futuna	FW	HAREC, class1 and class 2 ⁷
Georgia	4L	A, Extra
Germany	DL	1, 2 and A
Greece	SV	1
Hungary	HA, HG	CEPT; old RB, RC, UB, UC
Iceland	TF	G
Ireland	EI, EJ ⁸	1 and 2
Italy	I	A ⁹
Latvia	YL	A ¹⁰
Liechtenstein	HB0	CEPT
Lithuania	LY	A
Luxembourg	LX	CEPT
North Macedonia	Z3	A and P
Moldova	ER	A and B
Malta	9H	All
Monaco	3A	General ^{11 12}
Montenegro	4O (<<four>>Oscar>>)	A and N
Netherlands	PA	F ¹³
Norway	LA	A
Svalbard	JW	A
Poland	HF, SN, SO, SQ, SP, 3Z	1
Portugal	CT7	1, A and B
Azores	CT8	1, A and B
Madeira	CT9	1, A and B
Romania	YO	I and II
Serbia	YU	1
Slovak Republic	OM	E (old A, B, C)

⁸ EJ is a special prefix for offshore islands and may also be assigned, at ComReg's discretion, to Special National Events.

⁹ Equivalence between CEPT licence and both existing (old) national licence classes (become the new licence class "A" by secondary legislation as of September 2005) consistent with removal of Morse code proficiency requirement from T/R 61-01.

¹⁰ Foreign CEPT licence holders can operate in Latvia for up to three months.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Morse code proficiency is required for use of HF bands.

¹³ New licences will be granted as Full licence in line with CEPT (with or without the remark Morse code included).

CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National licences equivalent to the CEPT licence
1	2	3
Slovenia	S5	A (old 1, 2, 3) ¹⁴
Spain	EA	A
Sweden ¹⁵	SM, SA	All ¹⁶
Switzerland	HB9	1, 2, CEPT
Türkiye	TA	A ^{11 12}
Ukraine	UT	A (old 1 and 2)
United Kingdom		
England	M	FULL
Isle of Man	MD	FULL
N. Ireland	MI	FULL
Jersey	MJ	FULL
Scotland	MM	FULL
Guernsey	MU	FULL
Wales	MW	FULL

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 licencing. Exemption is only applicable for anyone who has a valid amateur radio certificate. As a result of this no separate licence 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 licencing systems regulated by this Recommendation. Applications should be addressed to CEPT Electronic Communications Committee (ECC), through the Office European Communications Office (ECO), Nyropsgade 37,4, DK-1602 Copenhagen V, 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 An application from a non-CEPT administration shall include a Statement of Conformity (SOC) which confirms that following a comparative assessment of their national amateur radio examination syllabuses and licence classes with Annex 6 of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02 (HAREC), which particular national licence classes are considered to be equivalent to the CEPT licence. A list of these licence classes and their privileges (if such privileges are substantially different to the CEPT licence) shall be included in the SOC, see paragraphs 8 and 11 of ANNEX 5. 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 also provide the call sign prefix (see paragraph 10 of Annex 5) to be used by visiting radio amateurs in the SOC 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 notify the applying non-CEPT administration that it has received the application and SOC as well as any additional information of deviations from the process, 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.

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) or Advanced qualification ¹⁷ for operation under the <i>Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023</i>	Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023 ¹⁸
Canada Nova Scotia Québec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Northwest Territories New Brunswick Newfoundland Labrador Nunavut Yukon Prince Edward Island Sable Island St Paul Island	VE1 VE2 VE3 VE4 VE5 VE6 VE7 VE8 VE9 VO1 VO2 VY0 VY1 VY2 CY0 CY9	Amateur Radio Operator Certificate with Basic and Advanced Qualifications and call sign	Amateur Radio Operator Certificate with Advanced qualifications
Israel	4X, 4Z	A, B, C	B (General)
Overseas countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands and overseas territories of the Netherlands in the ITU Region 2 Aruba Curacao Bonaire St. Eustatius	P4 PJ2 PJ4	A, B, C	A

¹⁷ An ACMA recognition certificate (Advanced), amateur operator's certificate of proficiency (advanced), amateur operator's certificate of proficiency or amateur operator's limited certificate of proficiency. The ACMA also issued a 'ACMA letter of confirmation—Advanced' to advanced licensees before the commencement of the *Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023*, which confirms the licensee's call sign(s) and advanced level qualification. An amateur's call sign may also be outlined on a 'Call sign certificate' issued by the ACMA.

¹⁸ The class licence allows holders of a CEPT amateur radio licence to operate in Australia for up to 365 days on all allocated amateur bands without the requirement to obtain any additional approvals from, or register with, the regulator.

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
Saba St. Maarten	PJ5 PJ6 PJ7		
New Zealand	ZL	General ¹⁹	General ¹⁹
Peru ²⁰	OA ²¹		
South Africa ²²	ZS	Restricted and Unrestricted	Unrestricted

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 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.

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		

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
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 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		

Note:

Please check the Office documentation database <https://docdb.cept.org/> for the up to date position concerning non-CEPT countries which have implemented this Recommendation.

ANNEX 5: PARTICIPATION OF NON-CEPT ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE "CEPT RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE" – STATEMENT OF CONFORMITY

1. Administration/ Country
2. Name of Authority mandated to licence Amateur Radio Operators or Stations
3. Address of Authority mentioned in 2 above
4. Contact Information of Person(s) Responsible (name, email and telephone)
5. This Statement of Conformity (SOC) is issued under the Sole Responsibility of the Authority named in 2 above
6. This Statement confirms that the Authority named in 2 above has conducted a Comparative Assessment between the Requirements of Annex 6 of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02 (HAREC) and the requirements for an Amateur Licence in the Country mentioned in 1 above
7. This Statement therefore Confirms that Amateur Licensees of the Licence Classes listed in 8 below have been Examined and have Demonstrated their Competence to an Equivalent Standard to that required in Annex 6 of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02 (HAREC)
8. The National Licences in the Country mentioned in 1 above which are of an Equivalent Standard to Annex 6 of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02 (HAREC) are:
9. Licensees holding licences of a Class described in 8 above are therefore Qualified (subject to an entry in Annex 4 of this Recommendation) to operate Amateur Radio Stations in accordance with CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 in CEPT Countries which have applied this Recommendation.
10. The Call-Sign Prefix to be used (with their home call-sign) by visiting Amateur Radio Licensees from CEPT countries which have applied this Recommendation shall be:
11. Additional Information concerning Operating Privileges, if applicable:

Signed for and on behalf of: (the Authority)

Place and Date of Signing:

Name, Function, Signature: