

Frequently Asked Questions related to radio amateur regulations in CEPT

These FAQs have been developed in co-operation between WGRA Project Team 2 'Radio Amateur Issues' and International Radio Amateur Union (IARU) Region 1. The FAQs can neither be used nor referenced instead of the actual applicable regulation and only intend to serve as a guide.

The FAQs risk not being up to date as regulations change from time to time.

The FAQs are intended to help:

- Administrations in the consistent interpretation of CEPT radio amateur regulations.
- Radio amateurs who intend to visit another country under the CEPT radio amateur regulations.

URLs of documents

The main page of WGRA PT2: is www.ero.dk – ECC Activities – WGRA – RA2 (Radio Amateur Issues)

The main access to both T/R 61-01 CEPT Radio Amateur Licence and ECC/REC (05)06 CEPT Novice Radio Amateur Licence and T/R 61-02 HAREC is via the document database at:

<http://www.erodocdb.dk/doks/doccategoryECC.aspx?doccatid=2>

Scroll down the page to the relevant documents or quicker just use your browser to 'search in the page' for '61-01' or '(05)06' or 61-02.

You can then download the text of these agreements or just look on line.

If you click on the 'Implementation' button a new page opens which shows which countries have adopted the agreements and any special conditions if any.

What have been the major changes over the past 5 years?

- The deletion of the Morse code requirement for access to frequencies below 30MHz (applicable to the CEPT countries which have implemented the latest version of T/R 61-01);
- The merging of the old CEPT Class 1 and 2 licences into a single class, the "CEPT radio amateur licence"
- Removal of an ambiguity concerning portable and mobile operation
- Freedom to use any amateur station in the country visited, not just the visitors 'own' station
- Introduction of the CEPT Novice class, ECC/REC(05)06

What does a radio amateur visitor need to do to operate as a visitor to a country under the current CEPT regulations?

For short stays:

A radio amateur visitor has to:

- check that his national licence class does qualify for a CEPT Licence and that his national licence document confirms this. If not then confirmation that the licence held is equivalent to a CEPT licence is needed from his national licence authority;
- check what national licence class in the country to be visited is equivalent to a CEPT Licence;
- check what are the operating privileges and regulations covering the use of that national licence class in the country to be visited;
- use the appropriate prefix which has to be appended to his own personal national callsign.

Whose operating privileges should the visitor use?

The operating privileges for the visitor operating under the CEPT Licence are defined by the COUNTRY BEING VISITED, NOT THE PRIVILEGES IN HIS OWN COUNTRY

How can a radio amateur find out if his national licence is recognised by CEPT?

Many Administrations mark the national licence as being recognised by CEPT (applicable to countries implemented T/R 61-01)

How long is operation under T/R 61-01 permitted? Or how long is a 'short' visit ?

The period varies but is normally 1 to 3 months or up to 90 days. For longer stays, amateurs from CEPT Administrations which have adopted T/R 61-02, can apply for a national licence (see later)

Can the visitor use the station of a local radio amateur ?

Yes, with the permission of the licensee. You may operate his equipment under your own licence, using your own callsign prefixed as necessary.

What callsigns are permitted?

The visitor should use his personal primary callsign prefixed by the appropriate prefix for the country being visited. The prefixes are shown in the equivalence tables in T/R 61-01 and ECC/REC(05)06.

You should use the national prefix and any secondary locator if any, then a forward slash, '/', followed by your home callsign. Thus an amateur from the Netherlands holding the callsign PA2MIL would identify in England as M/PA2MIL and an Austrian amateur holding the callsign OE7PBK would identify in Switzerland as HB9/OE7PBK.

Can club callsigns be used?

No, personal call signs only, should be used. This is because club callsigns are not recognised in the equivalence tables and the identity and licence class of the operator are not clear.

What documents should be taken for inspection by the Administrations of the country being visited?

The visitor needs to be able to show that licence is recognised under T/R 61-01.
- You are advised to carry your home licence which must be in English/French /German and which should show that it is equivalent to a CEPT Radio Amateur Licence. Also it is recommended that visitors should have a copy of the current national radio amateur licence terms. Some IARU societies can also make available explanatory leaflets in local language to show to officials.

I want to stay for longer visits, what should I do?

T/R 61-01 is intended to cover temporary stays, for up to 3 months or 90 days depending on country. For longer stays you will need to apply for a normal or reciprocal amateur radio licence and to provide the Harmonised Amateur Radio Examination Certificate (HAREC) from your own country (if it has implemented T/R 61-02).

Are there HAREC question pools available?

HAREC - Harmonised Amateur Radio Examination Certificate. CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02 sets out the principle of mutual recognition of HAREC certificates issued by various CEPT countries and establishes conditions for issuing HAREC.

Both radio amateurs seeking HAREC certificate and CEPT as well as non-CEPT administrations running national examinations on HAREC can benefit from using the available HAREC question pools placed on the IAUR R1 web-page (http://www.iaru-r1.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=224&Itemid=169). Two of the available question pools in English (from New Zealand and USA) have been evaluated by IARU R1 and found to be HAREC-compliant.

It is assumed that administrations wishing to use the above mentioned question pools would be able to adjust them to fit with their national licensing conditions. RA2(10)INFO_01

How to apply to CEPT for membership in CEPT Recommendations T/R 61-01, T/R 61-02 and ECC Recommendation (05)06?

CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 on the 'CEPT Radio Amateur Licence'

CEPT countries

To join [CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01](#) the national communications authority of a CEPT country should send a letter to the ECO (ero@ero.dk) informing it of the implementation of this Recommendation at the national level and, possibly, of additional requirements. The national call sign prefix as well as the national licence equivalent to the "CEPT Radio Amateur Licence" (also known as the "CEPT Licence") as defined in Recommendation T/R

61-01 should be provided in the same letter for filing in Appendix II of this Recommendation.

By submitting such a letter to the ECO, the applying authority of a CEPT country declares the equivalence between the notified national licence and the CEPT Licence and is expected to keep the ECO updated when the national licensing system is amended.

Once the information provided by the joining CEPT country has been filed in Appendix II of CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01, both radio amateurs from the participating CEPT and non-CEPT countries (check the implementation status [here](#)) and the newly joined CEPT country will be allowed to operate temporarily (up to three months) without any additional permissions in the participating countries they are visiting under the conditions specified in Appendices II and IV of T/R 61-01.

Please, also note the following:

- Morse code proficiency is not required for operation in a participating country unless it is specifically stated (a few participating CEPT countries have not yet implemented the latest version of T/R 61-01, without Morse code requirement; some others require Morse code proficiency only if Morse code is supposed to be used by the visiting radio amateur).

Non-CEPT countries

To join CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 the national communications authority of a non-CEPT country should send to the ECO (ero@ero.dk) an application containing a description of the requirements (including the relevant syllabus used for examinations) and the privileges associated with its highest national licence class (this could be a reference to a webpage in English). Privileges which would be granted to the visiting radio amateurs from CEPT countries (usually these are the same privileges as those given to the holders of the highest national licence class) and the call sign prefix for the visiting amateurs should be also indicated in the application.

Then CEPT ECC Working Group Regulatory Affairs ([WGRA](#)) will evaluate, as the responsible group, whether the indicated in the application national licence class could be considered as being equivalent to the highest CEPT licence class which is called the "CEPT Radio Amateur Licence" (also known as the "CEPT Licence") as defined in CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01.

In case the evaluation is successful, the name of the applying non-CEPT country accompanied by other necessary information will be added to Appendix IV of T/R 61-01. Since then, both radio amateurs from the participating CEPT countries (check the implementation status [here](#)) and the accepted non-CEPT country will be allowed to operate temporarily (up to 3 months) without any additional permissions in the participating countries they are visiting under the conditions specified in Appendices II and IV (for the accepted non-CEPT country) of T/R 61-01.

Please, also note the following:

- Morse code proficiency is not required for operation in a participating country unless it is specifically stated (a few participating CEPT countries have not yet implemented the latest version of T/R 61-01, without Morse code requirement; some others require Morse code proficiency only if Morse code is supposed to be used by the visiting radio amateur);
- the arrangement is not working automatically between participating non-CEPT countries.

CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02 on the 'CEPT Harmonised Amateur Radio Examination Certificate' (HAREC)

Should a visiting radio amateur wish to operate longer than 3 months, he/she should apply for the individual licence in the visiting country. In order to facilitate issuing individual licences, another CEPT arrangement was made which is called 'CEPT Harmonised Amateur Radio Examination Certificate' (HAREC). This is defined in [CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02](#). Participating in this arrangement CEPT as well as non-CEPT countries agree to issue the highest national licence to individuals who passed national examinations according to HAREC requirements in a participating country and has a valid certificate proving this.

CEPT countries

To join CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02, the national communications authority of a CEPT country should send a letter to the ECO (ero@ero.dk) informing it of the implementation of this Recommendation at the national level and, possibly, of additional requirements. The national certificate class (licence) for which the examination requirements correspond to HAREC (as defined in Recommendation T/R 61-02) as well as the national licence the joining Administration will issue to holders of a HAREC from other participating countries should also be listed in the same letter for filing in Annex II of this Recommendation.

By submitting such a letter to the ECO, the applying authority of a CEPT country declares the equivalence between the requirements associated with the notified national certificate class and the CEPT examination level (HAREC) and is expected to keep the ECO updated when the national licensing system is amended.

Please, also note the following:

- the Morse code proficiency requirement was excluded from HAREC in February 2004.

Non-CEPT countries

To join CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02 the national communications authority of a non-CEPT country should send to the ECO (ero@ero.dk) an application with the necessary supporting information which shall include a list of national certificate classes (licences) in the country concerned as well as their privileges and the equivalence between the requirements associated with those classes and the CEPT examination level. Details of national examination syllabuses or documents describing the requirements of the national certificate classes shall be enclosed to the application. Also, the application should inform of the national licence the applying Administration will issue to holders of a HAREC from other countries.

Then CEPT ECC Working Group Regulatory Affairs ([WGRA](#)) will evaluate, as the responsible group, whether the submitted in the application examination requirements of the specified national certificate class correspond to the CEPT examination level (HAREC) as defined in CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-02.

In case the evaluation is successful, the name of the applying non-CEPT country accompanied by other necessary information will be added to Annex 4 of T/R 61-02. Since then, both CEPT countries already participating in this system and the newly accepted non-CEPT country agree to issue national licences corresponding to the CEPT examination

standard to foreign nationals who possess a HAREC issued by a country participating in this system and who stay in their country for a period longer than three months.

Please, also note the following:

- the Morse code proficiency requirement was excluded from HAREC in February 2004;
- the arrangement is not working automatically between the participating non-CEPT countries.

ECC Recommendation (05)06 on 'CEPT Novice Radio Amateur Licence'

ECC Recommendation (05)06 is similar to CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 but defines the framework for a lower class licence which is called "CEPT Novice Radio Amateur Licence". CEPT as well as non-CEPT countries may consider applying for participation in this arrangement in case their national systems include similar national licence classe. The corresponding examination syllabus is described in [ERC Report 32](#).

The procedure for joining ECC Recommendation (05)06 is similar to the one for joining CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 (as described above).