



# ECC Recommendation

## (05)06

CEPT Novice Radio Amateur Licence

**October 2005**

## INTRODUCTION

For many years administrations and radio amateurs have had good experience with the existing CEPT Radio Amateur Licences and the arrangements in T/R 61-01. As the provisions of Recommendation T/R 61-01 allow non-CEPT administrations to join this licensing system, several countries outside CEPT have made use of it. It is now proposed that this concept be applied to CEPT Novice Radio Amateur licence as described in this Recommendation. The criteria for the corresponding CEPT Amateur Radio Novice examination are described in ERC Report 32.

**ECC RECOMMENDATION (05)06 OF SEPTEMBER 2005 ON CEPT NOVICE RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE (ECC/REC/(05)06)**

“The European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations,

*considering*

- a) that in many countries novice licences exist, none of which are included in the procedures of Recommendation T/R 61-01;
- b) that issuing of individual temporary novice guest licences is an increasing burden for administrations;
- c) 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;
- d) this Recommendation bears no relation to the import and export of amateur radio equipment, which is subject only to relevant customs regulations;
- e) 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 a CEPT Novice 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;

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 NOVICE RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE"**

### **1 GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO "CEPT NOVICE RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE"**

The "CEPT Novice Radio Amateur Licence" is hereinafter also referred to as "CEPT Novice Licence" and has a lower standard than the CEPT Radio Amateur Licence.

The CEPT Novice Licence can be included in the national novice 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 this 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 this Recommendation.

The minimum requirements for a CEPT Novice Licence will be:

- i) indication that the document is a "CEPT Novice Amateur Licence";
- ii) 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;
- iii) the name and address of the holder;
- iv) the call sign;
- v) the validity;
- vi) the issuing authority.

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

The CEPT Novice Licence permits utilisation of the frequency bands allocated to the Amateur Service and Amateur Satellite Service and authorised for the corresponding novice licence 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 Novice 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 NOVICE LICENCE AND NATIONAL NOVICE LICENCES**

- 3.1 The equivalence between the CEPT Novice Licence and national novice licences in CEPT countries is given in ANNEX 2:.
- 3.2 The equivalence between the CEPT Novice Licence and national novice licences in non-CEPT countries is given in ANNEX 4:.

## ANNEX 2: TABLE OF EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN CEPT NOVICE LICENCE AND NATIONAL NOVICE LICENCES OF 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 novice licences equivalent to CEPT Novice Licence
1	2	3
Belgium	ON	Basic
Croatia	9A	P
Czech Republic	OK	N
Denmark	OZ	B
Faroe Islands	OY	B
Greenland	OX	B
Finland	OH <sup>1</sup>	
Åland Islands	OH0 <sup>1</sup> (<Oscar><Hotel><zero>)	
Germany	DO	E
Hungary	HA	CEPT Novice; old RA, UA
Iceland	TF	N
Liechtenstein	HBØY	3
Luxembourg	LX6	CEPT NOVICE (with call sign LX6)
Montenegro		
Netherlands	PD	N
Poland	SO	3
Portugal	CS7	2
Azores	CS8	2
Madeira	CS9	2
Romania	YO	III
Russian Federation	RC	3
Slovak Republic <sup>2</sup>	OM9	N (old D)
Slovenia	S5	N
Switzerland	HB3	3

<sup>1</sup> Finland has no national license class equivalent to the CEPT Novice Radio Amateur License, but accepts unilaterally visiting operators to use their CEPT Novice class license under following conditions:

- Visiting operators must have their national CEPT Novice Radio Amateur License with them during operation in Finland.
- Visiting operators are required to follow their own national frequency and power guidelines during operation in Finland

Used frequencies and output powers may however under no circumstances exceed the Finnish national novice class guidelines as stated in Regulation FICORA 6. See <http://www.ficora.fi/en/index/saadokset/maaraykset.html>

<sup>2</sup> The CEPT Novice licence permits utilization of 100 W output power only on certain bands

### **ANNEX 3: PARTICIPATION OF NON-CEPT ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE "CEPT NOVICE 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 novice radio amateur licensing system regulated by this Recommendation. Applications should be addressed to CEPT Electronic Communications Committee (ECC), through the 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, which are proposed as equivalent to the CEPT Novice 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 on ERC Report 32, 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:.

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Note:

Address: ECO European Communications Office, Peblingehus, Nansensgade 19, DK-1366 Copenhagen, Denmark

**ANNEX 4: TABLE OF EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL NOVICE LICENCES OF NON-CEPT COUNTRIES AND CEPT NOVICE LICENCE AND OPERATING PRIVILEGES IN NON-CEPT COUNTRIES VALID FOR HOLDERS OF NOVICE LICENCES ISSUED BY CEPT ADMINISTRATIONS IN CONFORMITY WITH THIS RECOMMENDATION**

**Table 2: USA**

NON-CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National novice licences of non-CEPT countries equivalent to the CEPT Novice Licence	The operating privileges issued by non-CEPT administrations to holders of the CEPT Novice Licence
1	2	3	4
<b>USA</b>  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, HI Louisiana Maine Maryland	Depends on State <sup>3</sup>  W4 KL7 KH8 W7 W5 KH1 W6 W0 KH0 KP4 W1 W3 KP5 W3 W4 W4 KH2 KH6 KH1 W7 W9 W9 W0 KH5 KH3 W0 W4 KH5K KH7 W5 W1 W3	General <sup>4</sup>	The operating terms and conditions of the amateur service licence granted by the alien's government (art.97.107 (b,2) of FCC Rules and Regulations codified in Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations), i.e. those of the CEPT Novice Licence

<sup>3</sup> Example: 'W4/IB4DX' where 'IB4DX' is the call sign. At least once during each intercommunication ("QSO"), the identification announcement must also include the general geographical location as nearly as possible by city and state, commonwealth or possession (example: "W3/IB4DX Kent Island, Maryland").

<sup>4</sup> For all states listed in column 1.

NON-CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National novice licences of non-CEPT countries equivalent to the CEPT Novice Licence	The operating privileges issued by non-CEPT administrations to holders of the CEPT Novice Licence
1	2	3	4
Massachusetts	W1		
Michigan	W8		
Midway Isl.	KH4		
Minnesota	W0		
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		