



International Amateur Radio Union Region 1

Europe, Middle East, Africa and Northern Asia

Founded 1950



General Conference, Davos, 11 to 16 September 2005

SUBJECT			
Report from Chairman, External Relations Committee			
Society	Region 1	Country:	
Committee:	C3	Paper number:	25
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1. Introduction

This report covers the timeframe 1 January 2003 – August 2005.

2. General ERC matters

2.1. Purpose

The purpose of the External Relation Committee is to coordinate and harmonise Region 1 activities in relation to non-IARU entities such as intergovernmental organisations. To identify threats and challenges, to achieve that various Region 1 bodies speak to external entities in accordance with IARU strategy. It touches upon relevant activities of the entire EC as well as several Region 1 specialised bodies.

2.2. Structure

The following ERC structure was accepted by the EC:

- 2.2.1. Spectrum matters (responsible PB2T supported by ON7LX and PA0EZ)
- 2.2.2. Regulatory / licensing (responsible G3PJT)
- 2.2.3. Development / STARS (responsible ON6WQ)
- 2.2.4. Standardisation & EMC (responsible OZ8CY)
- 2.2.5. EUROCOM WG (responsible ON4WF)
- 2.2.6. The objectives of AFRICOM are comparable to EUROCOM; hopefully the Africom will be able to re-activate in full.
- 2.2.7. The main objective of IARUMS is spectrum-defence; its activities logically fit the ERC frame. This also matches the CEPT system, in which the CEPT-monitoring is a subbody of the Frequency-Management WG (FM22)

2.3. Human resources.

2.3.1. ERC members.

The ERC consist of the full Executive Committee, the Committee Chairmen, most Working Group Chairmen and other specialists. An overview of ERC members can be found in annex 1. Since 2003 Bert van Dijk (PE1NAS now PE0BVD) and Oyekunle B. Ajayi 5N0OBA were appointed as ERC members.

2.3.2. Representation in various bodies

As can be seen in paragraph 3. The IARU Region 1 ERC Members are active in a variety of fields in defense of the amateur spectrum and the overview may not be complete. However sending new persons to IARU missions is often difficult because of the voluntary nature of our work. Professional commitments and family life are often a reason that qualified amateurs are not in the position to serve IARU region 1.

2.3.3. Recruiting ERC candidates

The proces of recruiting new ERC candidates initiated by the former ERC Chairman SP5FM led to the appointment of myself and the two persons mentioned in para 2.3.1 above. As described earlier by SP5FM recruiting ERC members is a rather lengthy process. At present the focus lies on identifying suitable candidates to defend amateur interests in Africa and the Arab world and to find successors for PA0EZ (urgent) and ON4WF in the future. Allow me to quote my predessor:

“ Still unresolved problem is to choose and train young, talented individuals from small societies which have inadequate financial resources to introduce and promote them. We run into a real risk that we loose excellent people only because they are from financially weaker societies. Present and future challenges are too serious to be left without a workable system of building-up young generation representation of much wider geographical origin, language & cultural communication capabilities.”

Getting experience & training takes time. IARU Region 1 still proposes that the IARU team to WRCs be extended by younger generation IARU persons especially from African, Arab, Latin American and Asian countries. The idea met with understanding but there is still no clear consensus on some aspects e.g. financial.

3. Intergovernmental organisations, conferences and meetings

3.1. World Radio Conferences

3.1.1. WRC-03

WRC-03 took place from 9 June - 4 July 2003. This conference was the most important ERC activity and was attended by SP5FM in the IARU delegation. ERC members 5N0OBA, G3PSM, LA2RR and PA0EZ attended as amateurs in their national delegation. 6W1KI attended the meeting as ATU observer. Reports on the conference were sent out during and directly after WRC-03.

3.1.2. Preparations for WRC-07

At present IARU Region 1 is not active in ITU preparations for WRC-07. IARU Region 1 attends the CEPT/CPG¹/PT4² meetings where the European position for Agenda Items 1.13 and 1.15 are prepared. LA2RR is the Region 1 representative with DK2NH as his back up. IARU Region 1 tries to be involved in the ASMG³, so far without success. No African preparatory meeting took place yet.

3.1.3. ITU activities

There are continuously ongoing ITU-R Study Groups and subgroups meetings. They are preparing relevant recommendations and/or technical and operational bases for upcoming WRCs. Some issues are affecting our interests directly or indirectly. IARU coverage is performed primarily by W4RA and/or AC/IS experts. At present IARU Region 1 is under represented in ITU study groups.

3.2. Africa

6W1KI and 5N0OBA were involved in the ATU⁴ activities to the extent possible. The importance of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between IARU Region 1 and ATU cannot be overemphasized.

The preparations for WRC-03 showed that Africa is building up a harmonisation process similarly to CEPT. It may be expected that it will impose serious demand on our manpower and budget in the future.

3.2.1. ATU Pre WRC-03 Meeting

The ATU conference preparatory meeting was attended by Ojekunle Ajayi 5N0OBA. His activities appeared to be very successful during WRC-03.

3.2.2. Africa Telecom

Tafa 6W1KI and Hans DF5UG attended Africa Telecom 3-7 May 2004. See their separate report. Their activities formed a basis for the Arab Sub regional workshop in February 2005

3.3. Arab Sub Region

Also the Arab Sub Region is organising itself where WRC are concerned. Similar to Africa IARU must try to gain influence in this part of our region.

3.3.1. Arab Pre WRC-03 Meeting

Aref Mansour OD5CN attended a WRC preparatory meeting for the Arab world on behalf of IARU Region 1.

3.3.2. Arab Spectrum Management Group

This group had a meeting in January 2005. Due to illness Aref Mansour OD5CN was unable to attend. As possible candidate for the next meeting to be held in Syria, Omar Shabsigh YK1AO is identified.

¹ Conference Preparatory Group

² Project Team 4

³ Arab Spectrum Management Group

⁴ African Telecommunications Union

3.3.3. IARU Region 1 sub-regional meeting

On 8-9 February 2005 a sub-regional meeting for Arab Members Societies together with a mini-ARAC for Egyptian regulatory officers took place. See the separate report.

3.4. Europe

3.4.1. LoU with ECC⁵

On 30 October 2003 a Letter of Understanding was signed by the Chairman CEPT/ECC and the IARU Region 1 Chairman. This LoU is the result of careful negotiations by my predecessor SP5FM. It is extremely important for the position of IARU Region 1 when representing the amateur and amateursatellite services at the international intergovernmental forum.

3.4.2. Preparations for WRC-2007

CEPT started its WRC preparations in full swing. IARU-R1 focuses on attending the CPG PT4 meetings, where Agenda Items 1.13 (4-10 MHz) and 1.15 (137 kHz) are addressed. LA2RR attended the PT4 meetings in August and November 2004 and February 2005. Although CPG meetings were not attended by IARU Region 1 these meetings were closely monitored.

3.4.3. CEPT WGFM⁶

The last 2003 WGFM meeting in Bratislava (Slovakia) was considered to be of small relevance and was not attended. The three 2004 WGFM meetings and the first 2005 WGFM meeting were attended by the IARU Region 1 ERC Chairman.

3.4.3.1. SRD/MG⁷

Most SRD-MG meetings were attended by PA0EZ

3.4.3.2. Civ/Mil⁸

The 2004 meeting of WGFM Civ/Mil in Brest was not attended by IARU Region 1. However the ERC Chairman attended this meeting in his professional role.

3.4.4. CEPT WGSE

3.4.4.1. SE24

SE24 undertakes compatibility studies in support of WG FM activities on SRD, in particular those relating to the maintenance of the Recommendation ERC/REC 70-03. PA0EZ attends relevant meetings. Currently short range radar operating on 24 GHz and around 76 GHz are of concern. Peter Chadwick G3RZP attends most SE24 meetings in his professional role and acts as a backup for PA0EZ.

3.4.4.2. SE35

SE35, with Hajo Brandt DJ1ZB as IARU Region 1 spokesman, addressed "PLT, DSL, cable communications (including cable TV), LANs and their effect on radio services". The Project Team held its last meeting 6-8 January 2003. Their conclusions can be found in document SE(03)028 Rev1 the Final draft ECC report. Further activities on PLC were conducted in the JWG ETSI/CENELEC.

3.4.5. European Commission

The CEPT spectrum-related matters still have been given priority because of the rapid process of CEPT-wide harmonisation, its irreversible 'law-creating' character and global

⁵ European Communications Committee

⁶ Working Group Frequency Management

⁷ Short Range Device Maintenance Group

⁸ Civil/Military

implications of CEPT decisions. Region 1 with ON4WF as spokesman produced numerous input and informative documents.

May I reemphasise that Europe became an extremely complicated (and costly!) continent because legislative standardisation is being dealt with also at ETSI and EC where administrations are often dominated by industrial and commercial organisations.

3.4.6. ECC/EC Consultation Meeting on WRC-07

This meeting took place on 11 March 2005 in Brussels and was attended by Gaston ON4WF and the ERC Chairman in his professional role. We were able to include a document in the package for the meeting and with Gaston's introduction a lot of sympathy for amateur radio was won.

4. Spectrum matters review

The following paragraphs give some details on recent changes to the amateur spectrum as well as areas of concern and areas where opportunities for future allocations occur. It is planned to have a workshop on spectrum and licensing matters during the IARU Region 1 General Conference 2005. The tentative agenda for this workshop can be found in annex 2.

4.1. LF

There is a European (CEPT) secondary allocation for the band 135.7 - 137.8 kHz in form of the CEPT-ERC Recommendation 62-01, in force since May 1997. So far it has been implemented in 29 CEPT countries under slightly diverse conditions. WRC-2003 established Agenda Item 1.15 for WRC-2007 to consider a secondary allocation for the amateur service in the frequency band 135.7 – 137.8 kHz. Detailed information can be found in annex 2 with the most recent update at http://home.planet.nl/~pa3ebt/IARU-R1/136_khz.htm. Societies are invited to check and update this information prior to and during the spectrum workshop to be held during the IARU Region 1 General Conference.

4.2. MF & HF

4.2.1. 1.8 MHz

Thanks to phasing-out of earlier LORAN versions it seems that there is a gradual progress in access to the 1.8 MHz band in Region 1. More and more countries delete their country names under footnotes 5.98 and 5.99

footnote **5.98** provides an alternative allocation at 1810-1830 kHz to the fixed and mobile (eam) services: Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Spain, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Moldova, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine

footnote **5.99** provides an additional allocation at 1810-1830 kHz to the fixed and mobile (eam) services: Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Spain, Ethiopia, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Moldova, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine

4.2.2. 5 MHz

Detailed information can be found in annex 3 with the most recent update at http://home.planet.nl/~pa3ebt/IARU-R1/5_mhz.htm Societies are invited to check and update this information prior to and during the spectrum workshop to be held during the IARU Region 1 General Conference.

4.2.3. 7 MHz

Under Agenda Item 1.23 WRC-03 tried to find a globally harmonised allocation of 300 kHz around 7 MHz for the Amateur Service. The outcome of WRC-03 was that only the segment 7000 - 7200 kHz will be globally harmonized from 2009. Based on agreements reached within CEPT during the preparations for WRC-03, IARU Region 1 took initiative to allow access to the new band before 29 March 2009. During the ECC Working Group Frequency Management (WGFM) Meeting in Budapest on 22 September 2004, IARU Region 1 proposed to allow amateur activity in the segment 7100 - 7200 kHz. The proposal

got support from the administrations from Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and United Kingdom. It was decided that the Dutch administration would draft a recommendation in this sense and that the recommendation will be considered at the next WGFM meeting in January 2005. During the months October and November 2004 The recommendation was drafted in close cooperation with IARU Region 1 and was on the agenda for the WGFM meeting held in Utrecht the Netherlands 24-28 January 2005. Because of very strong French opposition the proposal was not adopted and it was agreed that the Netherlands would chair a group which would work by correspondence with all concerned Administrations to try to resolve this issue between now and the next WG FM meeting (23 - 27 May 2005). On 23 February 2005 LA2RR and PB2T discussed the issue with the Dutch, French and Norwegian administrations and the French objection could be taken away. The May 2005 WGFM meeting in Vilnius agreed on a recommendation to allow the proposed "early access"

A number of countries allow amateur activity in the range 7100-7200 kHz. Detailed information can be found in annex 4 with the most recent update at See http://home.planet.nl/~pa3ebt/IARU-R1/7_mhz_early.htm

4.2.4. Power Line Communication

Transmission over power lines appeared as a serious threat for MF & HF range communication. This aggressively promoted project is to use power lines for data transmissions on MF & HF frequencies. The estimated increase of noise floor would many times exceed the average amateur reception level. It would affect not only amateur HF communications but HF broadcasting even more because the BC audience is using mostly indoor antennas. Initially the matter was underestimated by frequency managers of most administrations. With help of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) and military organisations, IARU Region 1 as well as national societies were able point out the threat of the PLC technology. Unfortunately power line companies, supported by the European Commission are still conducting tests.

4.3. VHF & UHF

European Common Allocations Table (ECA) is the most important area because allocations and policy agreed and implemented by 46 European countries practically cannot be changed for decades. It will seriously influence the rest of the world.

4.3.1. 50 MHz

In the CEPT process of European harmonisation, IARU Region 1 has achieved an amateur secondary allocation in the band 50 – 52 MHz in the CEPT European Common Allocation Table (ECA). Implementation of this table has been arranged for the year 2008. It is expected though that CEPT member countries will endeavour to implement, as soon as possible, as many parts of the table as they are able. IARU Region 1 has also achieved a CEPT-ERC statement in support of global harmonisation. Today in Region 1 around 30 countries officially allow 50 MHz amateur radio activity. From 70 countries amateur activity has been reported, without official proof so far. Eight countries do not allow 50 MHz amateur activity and of 10 countries the status is unknown, but it is expected that these countries do not allow amateur activity on 50 MHz. Detailed information can be found in annex 5 with the most recent update at http://home.planet.nl/~pa3ebt/IARU-R1/50_mhz.htm Societies are invited to check and update this information prior to and during the spectrum workshop to be held during the IARU Region 1 General Conference.

4.3.2. 70 MHz

Based on an IARU Region 1 initiative the band 70.0 – 70.5 MHz is now part of the IARU spectrum requirements. As a first step IARU Region 1 will try to obtain a regional allocation. Detailed information can be found in annex 6 with the most recent update at http://home.planet.nl/~pa3ebt/IARU-R1/70_mhz.htm . Societies are invited to check and update this information prior to and during the spectrum workshop to be held during the IARU Region 1 General Conference.

4.3.3. 432 MHz

4.3.3.1. EESS

Apart from all kind of terrestrial mobile services the Earth Exploration Satellite, little LEOs and wind profiler radars seek to enter this band. Out of those wind profiler radars are conditionally compatible, EESS is under study but doubtful, little LEOs definitely not!

4.3.3.2. SRD's

More and more Short Range Devices are introduced in all parts of the spectrum. When limited power is maintained, with limited duty cycles and with small numbers SRD's do not really interfere with amateur radio communications. Amateur transmissions however interfere with SRD transmissions. Although SRD-users can not claim protection from interference of primary and secondary users their social importance may lead to "super primary" rights.

4.4. SHF

4.4.1. 2.4 GHz

The use of unattended ATV links in the upper part of the 2.4 GHz band now lies under pressure. This is caused by the introduction of WiFi.

4.4.2. 10 GHz

The introduction of fixed links for news gathering reduces the amateur possibilities in the 10 GHz range

4.4.3. 24 GHz

The introduction of automotive radar may cause constraints on amateur traffic at 24 GHz. Together with SARA (Radio Astronomy) and ESA (European Space Agency) IARU Region 1 was able to allow only a temporary use of 24 GHz. By 2012 automotive radar will move to the 79 GHz range.

4.5. EHF

As stated at an earlier plenary of FMWG, IARU Region 1 is open for constructive solutions which are acceptable globally, are of global nature and provide adequate protection of future amateur terrestrial and satellite-activities.

4.6. Monitoring IARUMS

In the past there was IARU Region 1 Monitoring System cooperated with FM22. It is advised re-establish this cooperation.

5. Amateur and military radiocommunication

Depending on area and country military radiocommunication holds 20-50% of radio spectrum and seeks more in some ranges including HF. In many countries the military is very influential. The political situation in different areas of Region 1 do not contribute to a relaxation of military spectrum needs.

On a national scale, cooperation between amateur societies and military authorities is good where in some countries cooperation does not exist at all and efforts should be made to improve the situation. There are opportunities in countries where the political situation is relaxing.

On international scale, IARU Region 1 is patiently building-up its position as a constructive partner in the delicate CEPT process of establishing civil-military confidence and cooperation in spectrum management. We are now fully recognised. The IARU Region 1 information paper on "Amateur and Defence spectrum sharing" is still being referred to. We now enjoy excellent dialogue with NATO and non-NATO military frequency-managers, and consequently we enjoy understanding and often military support on some difficult issues.

So far, there is no such civil-military international radiocommunications forum outside CEPT. It is therefore even more important for the member-societies to take this matter seriously into account.

6. ERC matters other than spectrum

6.1. Regulatory (licensing) issues

are covered in the G3PJT's report.

6.1.1. Revision of T/R61-01 and T/R61-02.

T/R 61-01 and 61-02: The issue that the ERO website could be misleading in that it includes signatories to the new 6101/6102 and also old T/R 61-01/61-02 signatories was discussed between G3PJT and ERO.

6.1.2. Removal of Morse code requirement.

By decision taken at 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". In order to encourage administrations to implement this decision it was agreed that Region 1 should prepare an up-to-date summary of those countries which have implemented the Article 25 changes. The summary can be found in annex 8 and is published at http://home.planet.nl/~pa3ebt/IARU-R1/25_5.htm

6.1.3. Entry level Licence

6.1.4. Licence structure

The IARU Region 1 2002 General Conference adopted a recommendation that Region 1 Societies are to keep each other informed of any proposal to introduce new licensing systems. As result of a questionnaire and the Sub regional Workshop for Arab Member Societies held in February 2005 the overview in annex 9 was made. Societies are invited to check and update this information prior to and during the spectrum workshop to be held during the IARU Region 1 General Conference.

6.2. STARS

covered by ON6WQ's report

6.3. Standardisation and EMC

covered by OZ8CY's report

6.4. EUROCOM

covered by ON4WF's report

6.5. IARC/4U1ITU

The relationship with IARC/4U11TU is still excellent. The IARC continues strict rules on access and operation of 4U11TU which is now a neat station with excellent presentation via its WEB site. The QSL policy and practice have been improved and the Region 1 financial support to IARC has been re-established. I would strongly suggest to continue traditional Region 1 support to IARC/4U11TU.

7. Some concerns

7.1. Spectrum Pricing

Different from 80 years ago it has been found that beyond "money-generating" natural resources such as diamonds, gold or oil, there is a limited but universally accessible radio frequency spectrum, which can also bring money. It has been found that the spectrum can be priced and sold/loaned. It became a very attractive way to repair budget holes which nearly every government is facing. Since national budgets serve schools, hospitals, national defence etc. any potential opposition, in the eyes of public opinion and in media, looks badly. This practice is increasing. How many governments are/will be able to balance the attractiveness of "easy income" against far-reaching environmental protection to which radio spectrum belongs? It is therefore a continuing challenge and task for the IARU and its member-societies:

- to cooperate constructively in a balanced manner with administrations and international organisations in spectrum management for the optimum spectrum utilisation;
- to convince administrations, organisations and public opinion that the amateur services are useful to the public in the sense of technical education, disaster communication, national defence etc.

7.2. National cooperation between Society and Authorities

I never met an administration that was a real enemy of amateur radio although some were making such an impression. If something alike happened, and when reasons were investigated, it has been invariably found that there was internal problem in a country; no cooperation, no mutual understanding between an amateur society and an administration. Often, instead of one competent member-society as a partner, there was simply too many competing clubs talking to an administration in an inconsistent manner. After sufficient presentation of the amateur services such administrations changed their attitude and appeared on international scene as supporter of amateur services; often confessed that there is no partner in a country to talk to on amateur matters. Each administration is dealing with some 40 radio services, many operators and thousands of users. Many of them serving the public. The only way to meet this challenge is to appear before an administration as useful non-dogmatic partner, who has knowledge, understanding and horizons ranging beyond amateur interests.

Annex 1: External Relations Committee

Name and callsign		skills
Hans Blondeel Timmerman PB2T	Chair ERC	Frequency Management
Abdi Razak Alshahwarzi A41JT	EC	Arab contacts
Andreas Thiemann HB9JOE	EC	Financial affairs
Don Beattie G3BJ	EC	
Hans-Heinrich Ehlers DF5UG	EC	
Max Raicha 5Z4MR	EC	
Ole Garpestad LA2RR	EC	
Panayot Danev LZ1US	EC	
Tafa Diop 6W1KI	EC	
Angel Padin EA1QF		Spanish contacts
Arie Dogterom PA0EZ	Chair VHF/UHF/MW Committee	
Bert van Dijk PE0BVD		Regulatory, Enforcing
Bob Whelan G3PJT	Chair RRWG	
Carine Ramon ON7LX	Chair HF Committee	
Chris Slomczynski SP5HS		CPM
Christian Verholt OZ8CY	Chair EMC WG	
Colin Thomas G3PSM		HF
Gaston Bertels ON4WF	Chair EUROCOM WG	
HaJo Brandt DJ1ZB		EMC
Hans Cuno DL2CH		UWB
Hans Welens ON6WQ	Chair STARS WG	
Heinz-Günther Böttcher DK2NH		Frequency Management
Ivan Stauning OZ7IS		VHF/UHF/MW
John Gould G3WKL	LF coordinator	LF
Julian Gannaway G3YGF		
Louis van de Nadort PA0LOU		
Martin Harrison G3USF		
Oyekunle B. Ajayi 5N0OBA		African contacts
Peter Chadwick G3RZP		HiperLANs
Thilo Kootz DL9KCE		EMC
Wojciech Nietyksza SP5FM		ITU
Hani Raad OD5TE	IARUMS Coordinator	

Annex 2: Spectrum Workshop

Tentative agenda for a Spectrum Workshop to be held during the IARU Region 1 General Conference 2005

Preparations for WRC-2007

- AI 1.1
- AI 1.13
- AI 1.15

Amateur Allocations

- 135.7 – 137.8 kHz
- 7.100 – 7.200 MHz
- 50 MHz
- 70 MHz

Licensing

- Licence structure in Region 1
- Entry level Licence
- removal of Morse code requirement

Annex 3: 135.7 - 137.8 kHz

This frequency range has characteristics quite unlike those of higher frequencies, and there is considerable interest in LF propagation and experimentation by individuals. At the present time, there is no ITU global or regional allocation to the amateur service in the low-frequency (LF) band. Co-ordinated efforts by IARU Region 1 led to the adoption in May 1997 by the CEPT European Radiocommunications Committee of [Recommendation 62-01](#):

“1) that the band 135.7 – 137.8 kHz may be used with a maximum e.r.p. of 1 watt on a secondary basis by the Amateur Service in CEPT countries.”

The status of implementation is as follows

Country	Implementation according to ERO	Implementation according to other sources
Albania	No info	
Andorra	No info	URA: yes
Austria	Yes	Frequenznutzungsplan and Amateurfunkgesetzes
Azerbaijan		
Belarus		BFRR: yes 1 Watt ERP
Belgium	No info	National Allocation Table
Bosnia & Herzegovina	No info	Not in National Allocation Table
Bulgaria	Yes	National Frequency Plan. National Footnote 71
Croatia	Planned	http://www.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeno/2003/3165.htm
	No info	CARS: yes
Czech Republic	Yes	National Allocation Table National Footnote CZ3
Denmark	No info	National Frequency Plan
Estonia	Yes	National Radio Frequency Allocation Plan
Finland	Yes	National Frequency Plan
France	No info	National Allocation Table Footnote F002a
FY Rep of Macedonia		
Germany	No info	Frequenzbereichszuweisungsplan. Footnote 3
Greece	No info	
Hungary	Yes	National Allocation Table National Footnote H10
Iceland	Yes	National Table of Frequency Allocations
Ireland	No info	Not in National Allocation Table. Special permits reported
Italy	Yes	National Allocation Table National Footnote 8
Latvia		Special permits reported
Liechtenstein		National Allocation Table
Lithuania	Yes	National Radio Frequency Allocation Table
Luxemburg		Plan d'allocation, d'attribution et d'assignation des fréquences
Malta		Not in National Frequency Plan

Moldova		ARM: no
Monaco		
Netherlands	Yes	Nationaal Frequentie Plan
Norway	Yes	National Allocation Table
Poland		National Allocation Table National Footnote POL.1
Portugal	Planned	Under consideration due to a revision of National Legislations
Romania		FRR: no
Russian Federation		SRR Chairman: yes
San Marino		
Serbia & Montenegro		Not in National Allocation Table
Slovak Republic		National Table of Frequency Allocations
Slovenia		ATRP: Table of Amateur Bands
Spain	Yes	Cuadro Nacional de Atribución de Frecuencias. National Footnote UN-108
Sweden	No info	PTSFS 2001:4
Switzerland	No info	National Frequency Allocation Plan
Turkey	No	Not in National Allocation Table
Ukraine		
United Kingdom	Yes	National Allocation Table National Footnote UK7
Vatican City	No info	

Countries outside CEPT known to permit amateur operation in the band 135.7 – 137.8 kHz by special authority or experimental licenses include Argentina, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Somalia and USA (Alaska)

In CITEL, Canada made an Inter-American Proposal to WRC-03 for a similar allocation by footnote in Region 2. WRC-03 decided to establish agenda item 1.15 for WRC-07, which reads:

1.15 to consider a secondary allocation to the amateur service in the frequency band 135.7-137.8 kHz

The “Responsible Working Party” for the conduct of ITU-R studies related to agenda item 1.15 is WP 8A. Such studies are expected to include the potential interaction between the Amateur Service and incumbent radiocommunication services.

Annex 4: Status of 5 MHz band In Region 1

Finland

Frequencies: 5278.6 / 5288.6 / 5298.6 / 5330.6 / 5346.6 / 5366.6 / 5371.6 / 5398.6

Power: 50 Watts

Limitations: Notice of Variation

Germany

Propagation Beacon on 5195 with callsign DRA5

Iceland

Iceland has permitted Icelandic radio amateurs to use the following frequencies in USB and CW mode (USB dial frequencies in parentheses):

5280 (5278.5) kHz

5290 (5288.5)

5332 (5330.5)

5348 (5346.5)

5368 (5366.5)

5373 (5371.5)

5400 (5398.5)

5405 (5403.5)

These are the same frequencies allowed to be used by Norwegian amateur radio club stations. Maximum allowed transmit output power is 100 W. The permission is valid from 1 June 2005 to 31 December 2007. The Icelandic radio amateurs that wish to use 60 m must apply for a special licence from the Icelandic licensing authority. (Source: LA4LN)

Norway

The Norwegian Post- and Telecommunication Authority by letter dated 2 February 2005 allow amateur operations (radiotechnical experiments) in the 5 MHz band with a maximal bandwidth of 3 kHz :

Center Frequency	USB Dial Frequency
5280 kHz	5278.5 kHz
5290 kHz	5288.5 kHz
5332 kHz	5330.5 kHz
5348 kHz	5346.5 kHz
5368 kHz	5366.5 kHz
5373 kHz	5371.5 kHz
5400 kHz	5398.5 kHz
5405 kHz	5403.5 kHz

Permitted modes are USB speech telephony, and CW morse telegraphy with maximum transmitter power output of 100 watts. The permission is for non-interference-basis, and grants no exclusive rights to the frequencies assigned. No protection can be sought against interference from other legal users. The permission is valid from 1 April 2005 through 31 December 2007.

United Kingdom

Frequencies: 5258.5 / 5278.5 / 5288.5 / 5398.5 / 5403.5

Power: 200 Watts ERP USB

Limitations: Notice of Variation until June 2006

Outside Region 2

Canada

As announced - by special permission

New Zealand

Frequency: 5680 Internal AR Emercomms- AREC⁹ assist (NZ SAR services)

USA and dependencies

Frequencies: 5330.5 / 5346.5 / 5366.5 / 5371.5 / 5403.5

Power: 50 Watts ERP with 0 dBd antenna

⁹ *AREC - New Zealand's Amateur Radio Emergency Corps

Annex 5: Early Access in bandsegment 7100 - 7200 kHz

Early Access in bandsegment 7100 - 7200 kHz

What happened during WRC-03?

Under Agenda Item 1.23 WRC-03 tried to find a globally harmonised allocation of 300 kHz around 7 MHz for the Amateur Service. The outcome of WRC-03 was that only the segment 7000 - 7200 kHz will be globally harmonized from 2009. Before WRC-03 within CEPT the concept of "Early access" was adopted. The European Common Proposal EUR/13A23 for WRC-03 included a footnote that stated:

On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service, administrations may allow stations in the amateur service in Regions 1 and 3, from 1st January 2005 until April 2007, to use frequencies in the band 7100 – 7200 kHz on a secondary basis, using a total radiated power not exceeding 24dBW.

Reason for this footnote was that studies of the existing segment between 7100 and 7200 kHz during the summer broadcasting season indicates that there is little use of this segment by broadcast stations in Europe during daylight hours. Those stations that are active appear to be targeting programming into Eastern Europe and the Middle East and are unlikely to be caused interference by a low powered service operating in their transmitted signal null.

What do we see after WRC-03?

Although the footnote was not adopted by WRC-03 there is support for the principle from administrations within CEPT. In and outside Europe we see an increasing number of countries that allow amateurs to operate between 7.1 and 7.2 MHz

On 26 December 2003 **Croatia** was the first country to allow an early access. See the Croatian National Gazette at <http://www.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeno/2003/3165.htm>

ARRSM informed us that the P.T. Administration of the Republic of **San Marino**, from 25 February 2004, has authorized the increase of the 7 Mhz band (WRC-03) to ARRS as follows: 7.100-7.200 on a non interference secondary basis.

Norwegian amateurs have early access with a secondary status as from 1 April 2004 with a maximum power of 100 Watts.

Since 19 April 2004 amateurs in **Iceland** have access to 7100 - 7200 kHz with a maximum power of 100 Watts.

Since 20 April 2004 amateurs in **Namibia** have a secondary allocation for 7100 - 7200 kHz. See <docs\7100-7200kHzPermissionbyNCCApril2004.jpg>

Salomon Islands (H44) allow amateur operations in the segment 7100 kHz - 7200 kHz with 400 W effective July 2004. (Source: Bernhard Stefan, DL2GAC/H44MS)

The National Allocation Table of **Serbia & Montenegro** (version 13 August 2004) shows a primary allocation for the Amateur service in the segment 7100 - 7200 kHz, however until 29 March 2009 the Broadcasting Service also has a primary allocation in this segment.

Amateurs in **Ireland** have early access from 20 October 2004 with a maximum power 100 Watts. See http://www.comreg.ie/_fileupload/publications/ComReg0277R5.pdf

Amateurs in **UK** have early access from 31 October 2004 with a maximum power 400 Watts See http://www.ofcom.org.uk/licensing_numbering/radiocomms/licensing/classes/amateur/Licences/not_ice_full/?a=87101

Amateurs in **Cyprus** have access to the segment 7100-7200 kHz from 1 November 2004. See [http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/dec/dec.nsf/all/292484CFC7013DD4C2256EBA0023D447/\\$file/National%20Frequency%20Plan.pdf?openelement](http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/dec/dec.nsf/all/292484CFC7013DD4C2256EBA0023D447/$file/National%20Frequency%20Plan.pdf?openelement)

As a birthday present from the **Swiss** Regulatory Authority BAKOM to USKA at their 75th anniversary, it was announced that 7.1 – 7.2 MHz will be available for all HB9 amateurs on a secondary, non-interference basis with a maximum power of 100 Watts as from the 1st of January 2005. See <http://www.uska.ch/html/de/hfvhf/40m.htm>

Denmark has published the plan to allow amateur radio in the band 7.1 - 7.2 MHz from 1 January 2005 at the ISTS webpage. <http://www.itst.dk/wimpdoc.asp?page=tema&objno=150781030> (click høringsmateriale)

Technical Conditions and Executive Procedures Of the Regulations of Amateur Radio Service of **Saudi Arabia** show an allocation for the Amateur service in the segment 7000 - 7200 kHz. See <http://www.citc.gov.sa/NR/rdonlyres/61CEC9CE-57B1-4EDA-9C79-20A1462C4F5C/267/TechnicalCondRadioAmateur.pdf>

US territories in Region 1 and 3 gained access to 7100 - 7200 kHz. See http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-05-70A1.doc released on 16 March 2005.

Effective 1 May 2005 amateurs in **Czech Republic** have secondary access to 7100 - 7200 kHz with a maximum power of 250 Watts (Source: OK1MP)

Polish amateurs have access to the band 7100-7200 kHz on a secondary basis effective 5 August 2005 (Source: SP5HS)

UBA announces on their website that the **Belgium** will have secondary access to 7100 - 7200 kHz soon.

The **Dutch** Ministry of Economic affairs published for public consultation a planned change to the National Allocation Table. Part of this change is secondary access to 7100 - 7200 kHz for the Amateur Service.

What is IARU Region 1 doing?

During the ECC Working Group Frequency Management (WGFM) Meeting in Budapest on 22 September 2004, IARU Region 1 proposed to allow amateur activity in the segment 7100 - 7200 kHz. The proposal got support from the administrations from Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and United Kingdom. It was decided that the Dutch administration would draft a recommendation in this sense and that the recommendation will be considered at the next WGFM meeting in January 2005. During the months October and November 2004 The recommendation was drafted in close cooperation with IARU Region 1 and was on the agenda for the WGFM meeting held in Utrecht the Netherlands 24-28 January 2005. Because of very strong French opposition the proposal was not adopted and it was agreed that the Netherlands would chair a group which would work by correspondence with all concerned Administrations to try to resolve this issue between now and the next WG FM meeting (23 - 27 May 2005). On 23 February 2005 LA2RR and PB2T discussed the issue with the Dutch, French and Norwegian administrations and the French objection could be taken away. On 25 May 2005 WGFM adopted (for public consultation) a recommendation to allow early access.

Annex 6: Overview of 50 MHz status in ITU Region 1

50 MHz operation is
allowed

50 MHz operation is not
allowed

50 MHz activity reported but not confirmed by authorities or society

Country	Allocation Table or EFIS	Other Source
Albania		
Algeria (PDR of)		ARA website
Andorra		http://www.ura.ad/Cat/Legisla.htm 50.0-52.0 MHz
Angola (Republic of)	-	-
Armenia (Republic of)	-	-
Austria	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Azerbaijani Republic	-	-
Bahrain (Kingdom of)	-	-
Belarus (Republic of)	-	1994-1998 operation was allowed (BFRR)
Belgium	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Benin (Republic of)	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Botswana (Republic of)	-	-
Bulgaria (Republic of)	50.05-50.20 MHz secondary	-
Burkina Faso	-	-
Burundi (Republic of)	-	-
Cameroon (Republic of)	-	-
Cape Verde (Republic of)	-	-
Central African Republic	-	-
Chad (Republic of)	-	-
Comoros (Union of the)	-	-
Congo (Republic of the)	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)	-	-
Croatia (Republic of)	50.0-51.9 MHz secondary	-
Cyprus (Republic of)	-	50.0-51.0 MHz secondary (CARS)
Czech Republic	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-
Denmark	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Djibouti (Republic of)	-	-
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	-	-
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	-	-
Eritrea	-	-
Estonia (Republic of)	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Ethiopia (FDR of)	-	-
Finland	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
France	50.2-51.2 secondary	-
Gabonese Republic	-	-
Gambia (Republic of the)	-	-
Georgia	-	-
Germany (Federal Republic of)	50.08-51.0 MHz secondary	-
Ghana	-	-
Greece	-	-
Guinea (Republic of)	-	-
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	-	-

of)		
Hungary (Republic of)	-	MRASZ test aug 2005
Iceland	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Iraq (Republic of)	-	-
Ireland	50.0-50.5 MHz secondary	50.08-51.0 MHz (EFIS)
Israel (State of)	-	-
Italy	Secondary	-
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	-	-
Kazakhstan (Republic of)	-	-
Kenya (Republic of)	-	ARSK
Kuwait (State of)	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-
Latvia (Republic of)	-	-
Lebanon	-	-
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	-	-
Liberia (Republic of)	-	-
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Lithuania (Republic of)	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Luxembourg	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Madagascar (Republic of)	-	-
Malawi	-	-
Mali (Republic of)	-	-
Malta	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	-	-
Mauritius (Republic of)	-	ops who activated 3B9C: not allowed in 3B8
Moldova (Republic of)	-	ARM
Monaco (Principality of)	-	-
Mongolia	-	-
Morocco (Kingdom of)	-	-
Mozambique (Republic of)	-	-
Namibia (Republic of)	-	-
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Niger (Republic of the)	-	-
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	not in NAT (PB2T sept 04)	amateur activity reported
Norway	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Oman (Sultanate of)	-	-
Poland (Republic of)	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	-
Portugal	EFIS: no	-
Qatar (State of)	-	-
Romania	-	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary (FRR)
Russian Federation	-	SRR Chairman: no
Rwandese Republic	-	-
San Marino (Republic of)	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Rep of)	-	-
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	CITC: no CITC webpage	-
Senegal (Republic of)	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	50.0-51.9 MHz secondary FN70 (NN 25)	-
Seychelles (Republic of)	-	-

Sierra Leone	-	-
Slovak Republic	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	www.vus.sk/ntfs check with SZR who said no
Slovenia (Republic of)	50.0-52.0 MHz primary	-
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-
Somali Democratic Republic	-	50.0-54.0 MHz http://www.somaliahamradio.8k.com/custom4.htm
South Africa (Republic of)	-	50.0-54.0 MHz (SARL)
Spain	50.0-50.2 MHz (UN-100)	50.0-51.0 MHz from 1 March 2005 (URE)
Sudan (Republic of the)	-	
Swaziland (Kingdom of)	-	
Sweden	EFIS: no	
Switzerland (Confederation of)	50.0-52.0 MHz secondary	
Syrian Arab Republic	-	
Tajikistan (Republic of)	-	
Tanzania (United Republic of)	-	
The FYRo Macedonia	-	
Togolese Republic	-	
Tunisia	-	
Turkey	NAT: no	
Turkmenistan	-	
Uganda (Republic of)	-	
Ukraine	-	
United Arab Emirates	-	
United Kingdom of GB and NI	50.0-51.0 MHz p 51.0-52.0 s	
Uzbekistan (Republic of)	-	
Vatican City State	-	
Yemen (Republic of)	-	
Zambia (Republic of)	-	
Zimbabwe (Republic of)	-	

Annex 7: 70.0 – 70.5 MHz

At the IARU Region 1 Conference in San Marino (2002) it appeared that the following countries have access to the 70 MHz band: Cyprus (including Sovereign Bases), Gibraltar, Ireland, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden (beacon only) and United Kingdom. It was decided to add the bandplan for that band (based upon the RSGB planning) to the Region 1 bandplan.

Denmark and Faroes were added to this list in 2003. Starting 1 February 2004 the band was extended and the band segments are: 70.0125 – 70.0625, 70.0875 – 70.1125, 70.3125 – 70.3875 and 70.4125 – 70.4875 MHz. Beacons are allowed in 70.0125 – 70.0500 MHz. OZ7IGY is already operating on 70.021 since November 2003.

Croatia followed on 26 December 2003, while unconfirmed news says this band will be available for amateurs in Serbia & Montenegro.

country	segment	status	max power	source
Croatia	70.000 - 70.450	S	10 W	Nat Gazette
Cyprus				
Denmark	70.0125 – 70.0625 70.0875 – 70.1125 70.3125 – 70.3875 70.4125 – 70.4875			EDR
Gibraltar				
Greenland				
Ireland	70.125 – 70.450	permit		
Slovenia		S		
Somalia	70.000 - 70.500			http://www.somaliahamradio.8k.com/custom4.html
South Africa		S		
Sweden				
United Kingdom	70.000 - 70.500	S		National Allocation Table

Apparently Greenland joined the above group in September 2003.

Annex 8: CW-requirement

Radio Regulations article 25.5 now reads:

"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."

Morse code is no longer an internationally required qualification for an amateur licence, though an administration may still require it.

There is a growing, list of administrations that no longer require Amateur Radio applicants to pass a Morse code test to have access to HF. For those countries that did not drop the Morse Code test yet the following overview may be of help.

In Region 1

CEPT developments

Recommendation T/R 61-01 has been revised in October 2003 and 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. A new version of Recommendation T/R 61-02 was accepted by RAWG in Vilnius (2-6 February 2004). So far 22 administrations have implemented T/R 61-01 (see <http://www.ero.dk/documentation/docs/implement.asp?docid=1802>) and 17 administrations have implemented T/R 61-02 (see <http://www.ero.dk/documentation/docs/implement.asp?docid=1803>)

Austria

On 26 November 2003 Austria removed the Morse code requirement in Austria. See <http://www.oevsv.at/> under **Novelle der Amateurfunkverordnung**. T/R 61-01 has been implemented on 25 February 2004. See http://ris1.bka.gv.at/authentic/findbgbl.aspx?name=entwurf&format=pdf&docid=COO_2026_100_2_52266. T/R 61-02 has been implemented.

Belgium

On 31 July 2003 the BIPT webpage announced that Belgian Class B license holders can apply for a class A license effective 4 August 2003. See [Mededeling van het BIPT betreffende de radioamateurs](#) (Dutch text) and [Communiqué de l'IBPT concernant les radioamateurs](#) (French text). T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

Bulgaria

T/R 61-01 has been implemented. On 27 August 2004 the Bulgarian Communications Regulation Commission announced the removal of Morse Code requirement in the State Gazette No 75 with immediate effect.

Croatia

T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

Cyprus

T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

Czech Republic

From 1 May 2005 the Morse requirement was dropped. See http://web.mvcr.cz/rs_atlantic/ftp/sbirka/2005/sb059-05.pdf (Czech text). T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

Denmark

T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented. The Morse code requirement was dropped effective 1 February 2004. See <http://www.edr.dk>

Estonia

T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

Finland

From 1 November 2003 Finland dropped the Morse requirement. Also Novices are allowed to operate on HF. (source DARC webpage). T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

France

From 4 May 2004 France dropped the Morse requirement. See http://www.ref-union.org/accueil/actualites/pdf/7_mai_Lettre_du_Ministre.pdf

Germany

Starting 15 August 2003, an estimated 33,000 German Class 2 VHF/UHF-only licensees were permitted access to the HF bands on an equal footing with current Class 1 licensees. "Morse telegraph knowledge as a prerequisite to use the high-frequency bands is no longer required," said a statement from the German Federal Ministry of Economy and Labor (BMWA). "These rules apply for foreign Amateur Radio licensees with comparable privileges operating during visits in Germany." At least for now, the upgraded Class 2 licensees will use their current call signs (prefixes include DB, DC, DD and DG). The BMWA said the Regulatory Authority for Telecommunication and Post (Reg TP) will make appropriate adjustments in the amateur rules to accommodate the change. The Ministry also asked newly minted HF operators to use care in exercising their new privileges and to follow accepted HF band plans. Switzerland was the first country to drop the Morse requirement, albeit on a provisional basis while it makes provisions for a permanent rule change. See <http://www.bmwa.bund.de/bmwa/Navigation/arbeit.did=22652.html> (German text). T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

Iceland

T/R 61-01 has been implemented.

Ireland

Ireland removed the Morse requirement effective 15 September 2003. See <http://www.comreg.ie/fileupload/publications/PR150903a.pdf>. T/R 61-01 has been implemented. T/R 61-02 has been implemented, though for use of the HF bands Morse code is still required.

Italy

It seems that Italy has dropped the Morse code requirement. See <http://www.ari.it/> Can someone help me to translate the Italian text?

Kenia

Effective 2 April 2004 Morse code proficiency has been dropped as a requirement. See <http://www.qsl.net/arsk/license.htm>

Liechtenstein

T/R 61-01 has been implemented.

Lithuania

T/R 61-01 has been implemented.

Luxembourg

On 18 september the Luxemburg Regulatory Institute decided on a provisional arrangement to allow Class 2 amateurs on HF. See <http://www.etat.lu/ILR/freq/decis/03-69-service%20radioamateur-frequences.htm>. T/R 61-01 has not yet been implemented (as of 27 Dec 2003).

Malta

T/R 61-02 has been implemented.

Netherlands

On 19 August 2003 the Dutch Telecom Agency announced that effective 1 September 2003 Morse code is no longer required for HF access. Class C license holders now have the same rights as Class A license holders. This is a national arrangement only. See http://www.agentschap-telecom.nl/informatie/publicaties/diversen/morseverplichting_radioz.html (Dutch text). T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

Norway

At the annual NRRL conference on 16 Augustus 2003 the Norwegian PTT announced dropping the Morse requirement with immediate effect. On 18 Augustus 2003 all class B license holders received a letter that said: All existing LC.... licenses (this is the class 2 licenses above 30 MHz that had no CW requirements) have been converted to LA licenses and they have all been given new LA call signs (so no LC... should be in use for normal amateur operator call signs any more). The full license (LA) have 1 kW on HF. LB licenses have been offered to optionally change into LA... call signs if they want. No new LB.. licenses will be issued, but the existing ones have been given full privileges similar to LA. Both LA and LB are classified as CEPT class 1. T/R 61-01 has been implemented.

Poland

Effective 14 August 2004 Polish class B (no Morse code) amateurs have access to 80 and 10 meters. The renewed T/R 61-01 is accepted in Poland.

Portugal

T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

Slovak Republic

T/R 61-01 has been implemented. For use of the HF bands Morse code is still required.

Slovenia

T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

South Africa

With effect 4 February 2005 South Africa drops the Morse code requirement. See <http://www.sarl.org.za/default.asp>

Spain

Effective 1 March 2005 Spain dropped the Morse code requirement. See [http://www.ure.es/ureinforma/Supresion%20prueba%20CW%20\(Orden%201-3-2005\).pdf](http://www.ure.es/ureinforma/Supresion%20prueba%20CW%20(Orden%201-3-2005).pdf) (Spanish text)

Sweden

Effective 20 April 2004 Sweden dropped the Morse code requirement. See <http://www.ssa.se/index.php?varID=81> (Swedish text). T/R 61-01 has been implemented.

Switzerland

Switzerland was the first country to remove the Morse requirement. In July 2003 a temporary arrangement came into effect.

http://www.uska.ch/html/de/iaru/brief_f.html (French text)

http://www.uska.ch/html/de/iaru/brief_d.html (German text)

http://www.uska.ch/html/de/iaru/brief_i.html (Italian text). T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

Turkey

Accepts the new T/R 61-01 but will retain the Morse Code requirement for the present. T/R 61-02 has been implemented.

United Kingdom

Class B license holders have the same right as class A license holders effective 26 July 2003. See <http://www.radio.gov.uk/topics/amateur/document/removalofmorse.htm> for details. A FAQ-list is available on the RSGB-website '[Frequently Asked Questions](#)' and [answers](#). T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02 have been implemented.

In other Regions

Australia

Dropped the Morse code requirement effective 1 January 2004. See http://www.aca.gov.au/aca_home/media_releases/media_enquiries/2003/03-51.htm

Hong Kong

dropped Morse Code on 11 February 2004. See [docs\HongKong.pdf](#)

New Zealand

the Ministry has removed the morse operating competency from the New Zealand syllabus with effect from 17 June 2004. Existing Limited Amateur Operator licensees are deemed to be General Amateur Operator licensees, however there will be no requirement for licensees to change their callsign. The Ministry is also considering related matters such as reciprocal licensing arrangements.

Papua New Guinea

IARU representative for PNGARS Rick Warnett - P29KFS sent the following message:

It is with some sense of achievement that I wish to advise that the Papua New Guinea Telecommunications Administration, PANGTEL, has deleted Morse Code from the qualifications necessary to access HF bands in PNG. This was decided on 6/10/2003 and will be advised formally in the next few days. Some 30-40 new "full calls" will now have access to HF radio and the international communication possible. I wish them every enjoyment and hope you will hear them "on air" soon.

Singapore

Effective 15 September 2003 Singapore dropped the Morse code requirement. A copy of the letter from iDA to SARTS is available <images\iDAletter.jpg>

Amendments to the above list please to hans@blondeeltimmerman.nl

73, Hans PB2T. Thanks to DF5UG, G3PJT, HS0ZEN, LA2RR, LZ1US, PE1OID, PE1RA, PH1L, PH1PH(SK) and SP5HS

Annex 9: LICENCE STRUCTURE IN IARU REGION 1

version dated 24 August 2005

General

This document contains a simplified overview of licence classes in various countries of IARU Region 1 and is meant to be of help when addressing questions regarding the future of amateur radio and licensing systems.

Algeria

The amateur examination consists of 50 % technical and 50 % regulatory questions. There is no CW requirement. When passed the examination candidates apply for a license to the Ministry of Defence and afterwards they apply for a callsign. There are 12 training levels plus a final examination. Some supervised QSO's have to be made before the licence is issued by the administration. There is one licence class. Maximum output power is 100 Watts.

Source 7X2RO Feb 2005

Austria

Class 1: all bands – all mode (CEPT class 1)

Class 2: all bands above 30 MHz – all mode except CW (CEPT class 2)

Class 3: “newcomer” 70cm, all modes, 100 Watt maximum. Commercial equipment

In Austria knows four power classes (A 100 W – B 200 W – C 400 W – D 1000 W for club stations only)

Source: <http://www.amateurfunk.info/lizenzen.php>

Belgium

Present situation

ON4 full licence (CEPT class 1)

ON1 VHF and up (CEPT class 2). ON1 stations may upgrade to ON4(5,6,7) with access to HF-bands by paying an additional full licence class fee

ON2 Novice: 2m and 70cm maximum power 50 Watts, modes F3E, J3E en F1D (packet)

Duration of Novice Course: six months one evening per week.

2 centralized exams per year.

The Belgian Novice level seems to be below the Dutch Novice level.

Future developments

After 1 Jan 2004 a new beginners licence based on UK Foundation Licence is planned. Duration of the course expected to be one week. New privileges – simplified requirements – All bands except 10m – max power 10W – Commercial equipment only – Course possibly by 3 largest amateur societies will be practice driven – Not sure whether examinations by BIPT or societies – Present ON2's will be automatically upgraded and will keep their maximum allowed power on 2m and 70cm. This was basically confirmed in a presentation made by BIPT on the UBA Annual General Conference 8 May 2004

Source: UBA May 2003

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Class A, B, C (CEPT class 1)

Class D – no CW (CEPT class 2)

Source: <http://www.arabih.org/bih.htm>

Bulgaria

Effective 27 August 2004 the Bulgarian Amateur Radio General Licence changed. The Morse code requirement was dropped and the number of amateur licence classes has been reduced to two:

Class 2 (national class) - VHF only, Modes: AM, FM, SSB, Packet, power up to 5 W

Class 1 (CEPT class) – All bands, All modes, power up to 350 W HF, 100 W VHF, 10 W UHF. Power up to 1000 W allowed only during HF contests, only to Radio Amateurs with at least 5 years experience

Source: LZ1US August 2004

Croatia

By the end of 2003 Croatia changed to two types of licenses:

A (general) and P (beginners)

Source: <http://www.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeno/2003/3165.htm>

Czech Republic

Class A – maximum power 750 Watts – all bands

Class B – maximum power 300 Watts – all bands

Class C – maximum power 100 Watts – 2 meters and up – limited HF access

Class D – maximum power 100 Watts – 2 meters and up

Source: <http://www.crk.cz/ENG/NPOVPODE.HTM>

Denmark

Class A: 1 kW output on all bands and modes up to 438 MHz. (25 watt output on 70 MHz), and 250 watt output above 1,240 MHz. Category D and B examinations as well as an additional "technical examination" is required.

Class B: same as class C – max power 100 W on all bands and modes (25 watt output on 70 MHz)

Class D: Operator/Non-technical License. 50 W output and all modes on 50, 144, 432 and 1296 MHz and 25 W on 70 MHz. A "non-technical" examination is required, and only CE-marked equipment is allowed.

Category B is allowed to use MHz). Class D (Non-technical examination) as well as a "limited technical examination" is required.

All 3 examinations are written multi-choice examinations.

A licensee of a lower level category is allowed to use frequencies and power levels of a higher-level category under the supervision of the higher-level licensee.

Source: EDR 31 January 2004

Egypt

Egypt has no CW test. It has a technical test with operating practice included. The test is done by the society (two senior amateurs) or by NTRA. The amateur licence is granted by a committee in which all necessary ministries are represented (meeting monthly). To get an operating licence the amateur must state which equipment they are going to use. There is an age requirement of 21 and 16 years for 2nd operators. Egypt has four licence classes with different frequency and power restrictions. The callsigns are suggested by the society and assigned by the administration. The licence is free of charge.

Source SU1HN Feb 2005

Estonia

Class A: all bands – max power 1 kW – 12 WPM Morse code (CEPT class 1)

Class B: all bands – max power 100 W – 5 wpm Morse code

Class C: 6 m (partial), 2 m, 70 cm and 23 cm – max power 10 W – no code (CEPT class 2)

Source: http://www.erau.ee/erau/ES_RR_guide.pdf

Finland

Novice (telecomms) with access to HF and VHF with max power 30 Watts

Germany

Class 1: all bands – max power 750 Watts (CEPT class 1)

Class 3: Entire 2m and 70cm bands – all mode – max power 10 Watts EIRP

Duration of Novice Course: three months one evening per week.

Examinations whenever at all Aussenstellen of RegTP

The total pool of questions is available to the candidates

The German Novice level seems to be slightly above the Dutch Novice level.

Future developments

The German Round Table on Amateur Radio proposed the following:

The step from entry level to full level licence is being considered as too big. To fill the gap an additional class will be needed. The following structure is proposed:

- **Entry level class - Einsteiger-Klasse (Schnupper-Klasse):**
The current entry level class showed its value. Further simplification of the examination is out of the question.
- **Intermediate class - Mittlere Klasse (Einsteiger-Klasse)**
This would be a new class. Max power 100 Watts or maybe 150 Watts. Frequency bands 3,52-3,77 MHz and 28,6-29,7 MHz (full 80m and 10m as second option).
- **Full Licence - Obere Klasse (Master-Klasse)**
As the current class 1 without CW.

Iceland

From 19th of April 2004 new regulations for amateur radio came into effect.

Changes in these regulations from the one we had before are mainly as follows:

There are NO requirements for Morse code to get an amateur radio licence. Now there are 2 classes of licence, N-class and G-class. Main difference between these 2 classes is with G-class higher power is allowed and some minor band restrictions are on the N-class. N-class has 3 letter suffix, where the last letter is always N. N-license is now allowed 50W from 50Mhz and up (where 25W on 6M and 2M were allowed before, and now this licence has access of 430 Mhz and up with 50W).

Those that had T-licence (Technical) earlier can now apply for a G-class licence and keep their existing 3 letter suffix, ending with T, or shorten their callsign to 2 letter suffix.

Both G and N-license now have access to the 7100-7200 Khz on secondary basis with 100W.

Source: TF3AO 5 May 2004

Kenia

Full licence: Full RAE and 12 wpm Morse.

Intermediate licence: Full RAE - no code. (As far as known, never been issued)

Novice licence: for Kenyan students only. Code not required but encouraged – max power 100W. – Limited frequency ranges on HF, with 20 meters not permitted at all. Full access to all bands above 30 MHz.

Source 5Z4MR May 2003

Morocco

Morocco never had a CW requirement. The technical exam is taken by the administration. There is no age limit and there is one licence class.

Source CN8LI Feb 2005

Kuwait

Kuwait never had a CW requirement. Applicants for an amateur licence contact the amateur radio society to follow a one month course with an on-paper test followed by operational training and an on the air test. After successful completion the society writes a recommendation letter to the Administration, who issues the licence. Minimum age is 21 years. Kuwait has one licence class.

Source KARS Feb 2005

Lebanon

There is no CW requirement. Applicants have to pass a technical and regulatory exam by the administration. The licence is issued after 1-3 months. Those who want to operate CW should pass a 5 wpm test first.

Source OD5RI Feb 2005

Libya

Two individual licences are issued. It is not allowed to hold equipment at home. There are many restrictions. 5A1A is the only club station.

Source 5A1HA Feb 2005

Netherlands

Class A/C: all bands – max power 400 W PEP (power limitation on 50 MHz). (CEPT Class 1).

Morse code requirement was dropped on 1 September 2003

Class N: entire 2m and 70 cm bands – max power 25 Watts.

Future developments

An entry level licence is under development. The new licence allows access to 40, 20 and 10 meters and 70 cm. Maximum power 10 Watts.

Oman

Oman maintains the CW requirement at 5 wpm (because of repeater identification in CW). The minimum age for an amateur licence is 18. There is a one month course with theory, practice and CW. The multiple choice test is carried out by ROARS. After passing the test the next day permission to operate plus callsign are issued by ROARS. The Ministry will be informed by ROARS. There is an additional requirement to be SWL with 1500 QSO's first. Oman has a class A licence only with 150 Watts output power.

Source ROARS Feb 2005

Poland

A brand new Ordinance on amateur radio licences has been undersigned by Minister of Infrastructure Mr. Krzysztof Opawski on 26 July 2004 and announced in the Official Journal of the

Republic of Poland on 30 July 2004. The above becomes effective 14 days after announcement. The definition of amateur station states that it is "radio transmitting or transmitting-receiving equipment jointly with the antenna system, used in radiocommunication amateur service". The basis for obtaining amateur licence in Poland is the Polish radio operator's certificate or – on equal basis – the foreign operator's certificate based on CEPT T/R 61-02 Recommendation or foreign licence of relevant class. There are four classes of amateur operator's certificate, corresponding to licence classes 1 to 4.

There are five classes of amateur licences:

Class 1 – all bands and modes, Morse test required (5 wpm);

a) output power 150 watts

b) output power 500 watts (available after 10 years of amateur activity)

Class 2 – 3.5-3.8 MHz and all bands above 28 MHz (including VHF/SHF), no Morse test; output power 50 watts;

Class 3 – limited bands as below, Morse test required (5 wpm), output power 15 watts;

bands: 3550-3750 kHz, 14050-14150 kHz, 21050-21200 kHz, 28050-28500 kHz, 50-52 MHz, 144-146 MHz, 430-440 MHz.

Class 4 – only 144-146 MHz and 430-440 MHz, output power 15 watts, no Morse test.

Class 5 – unmanned amateur stations, output power 50 watts below 30 MHz, 10 watts above 30 MHz.

Age requirement: over 15 years for classes 1 and 2, over 12 years for classes 3 and 4.

Temporary licences (up to 12 months) with output power up to 1500 watts are available to holders of class 1/500 watts, for technical experimenting (e.g. EME) and participation in international contests.

CEPT T/R 61-01 Recommendation is continuously accepted in Poland (up to 3 months activity), call signs to be used: SP/home call.

Source SP5HS August 2004

Portugal

Novice with access to 2m and 70 cm – max power 150 Watts – Regulations exam only

Slovenia

Class I: All bands, all modes

Class II: Limited HF bands, VHF and up, all modes

Class III: VHF and up – no CW

Source: <http://www.hamradio.si/zrs.html>

South Africa

Class A licensees (prefix ZS): RAE plus Morse code test at 12 wpm – full HF privileges

Class B licensees (prefix ZU): RAE plus Morse code test 5 wpm – restricted in terms of the bands available, output power and some other minor items.

restricted licence (prefix ZR): RAE, but yet passed a code test – 50MHz and higher.

Future developments

The South African society made a proposal to restructure the current system:

- ZR license class will gain limited HF access – max power 100 Watts. To obtain a ZR license candidates will have to pass the Class A RAE and the Practical Operating Test.
 - 1,810 - 1,850 MHz
 - 3,500 - 3,800 MHz
 - 7,000 - 7,100 MHz
 - 14,070 - 14,099 and 14,225 - 14,350 MHz
 - 21,080 - 21,120 and 21,300 - 21,450 MHz
 - 28,050 - 28,150 and 28,300 - 28,500 MHz.
- Alternatives to the Morse test will be offered for obtaining a ZS license. This means that there will be several possible ways to fulfill the requirements of the ZS license, one of which will be to pass the Morse test.
- The practical operating test will be required for all license classes, although each candidate will only have to pass it once, which will then suffice for all future license upgrades.
- The ZU license will have operating privileges in the same segments of the 160, 80, 40 and 10 metre bands as the ZR license, but with a maximum power of 20 W. ZU licenses will no longer have operating privileges in the 30 and 15 metre bands. To obtain a ZU license, candidates

will have to pass the Class B RAE and the new Practical Operating Test. The curriculum for the Class B RAE will be simplified to make it an entry-level license, along the lines of the British Foundation License.

- The ZS license will retain its current operating privileges. To obtain a ZS license, candidates will have to pass the class A RAE, the Practical Operating Test and either:
 - (a) The 5 wpm. Morse Test; or
 - (b) An alternative assessment which has been accepted by Council for this purpose and which demonstrates advanced knowledge of, or achievement in, theoretical or practical aspects of amateur radio.

Source: <http://www.sarl.org.za/Default.asp>

Spain

A: CEPT 1

B: CEPT 2

C: limited HF, allows parts of 80m, 40m, 15m, 10m, maximum 100 Watt. Morse 8 wpm

Syria

CW remains at 5 wpm with a proposal to be totally dropped for 80 & 40m. Amateurs need a licence to transmit (incl. callsign) and a licence to have a radio. The society arranges for the test (techniques, operating procedures, regulations and CW). Ham certificate for those who pass. The licence is issued by Syria Telecom. Callsigns are issued by the society. There are two classes. VHF/UHF class without CW. The licence is free of charge. The fee required to own a radio is approximately \$4.

Source YK1AO Feb 2005

Switzerland

Class 1: all bands – max power 1000 W (CEPT class 1)

Class 2: all band above 30 MHz – max power 1000 W (CEPT class 2)

Class 3: 2m & 70cm, all modes but no ATV – max power 25 Watt – commercial equipment only.

Source: www.bakom.ch

Tajikistan

Novice licence with access to 3 HF bands and VHF – Max power 50 Watts

Tanzania

Full licence: 12 wpm Morse

Novice Class: An "Entry" level licence with reduced requirements and reduced frequency allocations (HF: parts of 80m, 40m, 20m, 15m, 10m – 2m and above same as for full-licence holders) and max power 100 Watts PEP. CW not required but encouraged.

Source: 5H3RK March 2003 with additions 5Z4MR May 2003

Tunisia

Tunisia has no individual licences but club station operation. The theoretical training uses the REF question pool. After practical training under supervision the candidate is tested by a station supervisor. Licences are issued by the agency after approval from other ministries. There is no CW requirement. There is no age limit. Tunisia has 120 operators. Visitors are allowed to use club callsigns.

Source DL1BDF Feb 2005

Turkey

Novice or HAREC beginners licence VHF and up – max power 75 Watts

Uganda

The Full license requires a pass in the Full RAE and 12 wpm Morse. Foreign Full licenses are accepted for conversion.

Source 5Z4MR May 2003

United Kingdom

Full Licence: all bands (CEPT class 1)

Intermediate Licence: all bands – max power 50 Watts

Foundation Licence: All bands up to 70cm except 10m – max power 10 Watts (136 kHz 1 Watt) –

Modes: morse, telephony, RTTY, data, facsimile, SSTV – Transmitting equipment commercially-manufactured items, or properly-designed commercial kits. One weekend course and examination.

Zimbabwe

Novice licence with access to 80m, 40m, 15m and 2m – max power 50 Watts