

# Radio-amateurisme



*Cours de préparation à l'examen pour l'obtention du Certificat  
d'opérateur de classe B (Licence Novice – ON2)*

**Réglementations et textes légaux**

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## Introduction

**1.1** For the purposes of these Regulations, the following terms shall have the meanings defined below. These terms and definitions do not, however, necessarily apply for other purposes. Definitions identical to those contained in the Annex to the Constitution or the Annex to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) are marked “(CS)” or “(CV)” respectively.

NOTE – If, in the text of a definition below, a term is printed in italics, this means that the term itself is defined in this Article.

## Section I – General terms

**1.2** *administration*: Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and in the Administrative Regulations (CS 1002).

**1.3** *telecommunication*: Any transmission, *emission* or reception of signs, signals, writings, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, *radio*, optical or other electromagnetic systems (CS).

**1.4** *radio*: A general term applied to the use of *radio waves*.

**1.5** *radio waves* or *hertzian waves*: Electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3 000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

**1.6** *radiocommunication*: *Telecommunication* by means of *radio waves* (CS) (CV).

**1.7** *terrestrial radiocommunication*: Any *radiocommunication* other than *space radiocommunication* or *radio astronomy*.

**1.8** *space radiocommunication*: Any *radiocommunication* involving the use of one or more *space stations* or the use of one or more *reflecting satellites* or other objects in space.

**1.9** *radiodetermination*: The determination of the position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or the obtaining of information relating to these parameters, by means of the propagation properties of *radio waves*.

**1.10** *radionavigation*: *Radiodetermination* used for the purposes of navigation, including obstruction warning.

**1.11** *radiolocation*: *Radiodetermination* used for purposes other than those of *radionavigation*.

**1.12** *radio direction-finding*: *Radiodetermination* using the reception of *radio waves* for the purpose of determining the direction of a *station* or object.

**1.13** *radio astronomy*: Astronomy based on the reception of *radio waves* of cosmic origin.

**1.14** *Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)*: Time scale, based on the second (SI), as described in Resolution **655 (WRC-15)**. (WRC-15)

**1.15** *industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications* (of radio frequency energy): Operation of equipment or appliances designed to generate and use locally radio frequency energy for industrial, scientific, medical, domestic or similar purposes, excluding applications in the field of *telecommunications*.

## **Section II – Specific terms related to frequency management**

**1.16** *allocation* (of a frequency band): Entry in the Table of Frequency Allocations of a given frequency band for the purpose of its use by one or more terrestrial or space *radiocommunication services* or the *radio astronomy service* under specified conditions. This term shall also be applied to the frequency band concerned.

**1.17** *allotment* (of a radio frequency or radio frequency channel): Entry of a designated frequency channel in an agreed plan, adopted by a competent conference, for use by one or more *administrations* for a terrestrial or space *radiocommunication service* in one or more identified countries or geographical areas and under specified conditions.

**1.18** *assignment* (of a radio frequency or radio frequency channel): Authorization given by an *administration* for a radio *station* to use a radio frequency or radio frequency channel under specified conditions.

## **Section III – Radio services**

**1.19** *radiocommunication service*: A service as defined in this Section involving the transmission, *emission* and/or reception of *radio waves* for specific *telecommunication* purposes.

In these Regulations, unless otherwise stated, any radiocommunication service relates to *terrestrial radiocommunication*.

**1.20** *fixed service*: A *radiocommunication service* between specified fixed points.

**1.21** *fixed-satellite service*: A *radiocommunication service* between *earth stations* at given positions, when one or more *satellites* are used; the given position may be a specified fixed point or any fixed point within specified areas; in some cases this service includes satellite-to-satellite links, which may also be operated in the *inter-satellite service*; the fixed-satellite service may also include *feeder links* for other *space radiocommunication services*.

**1.22** *inter-satellite service*: A *radiocommunication service* providing links between artificial *satellites*.

**1.23** *space operation service*: A *radiocommunication service* concerned exclusively with the operation of *spacecraft*, in particular *space tracking*, *space telemetry* and *space telecommand*.

These functions will normally be provided within the service in which the *space station* is operating.

**1.24** *mobile service*: A *radiocommunication service* between *mobile* and *land stations*, or between *mobile stations* (CV).

**1.25** *mobile-satellite service*: A *radiocommunication service* :

- between *mobile earth stations* and one or more *space stations*, or between *space stations* used by this service; or
- between *mobile earth stations* by means of one or more *space stations*.

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

**1.26** *land mobile service:* A mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations.

**1.27** *land mobile-satellite service:* A mobile-satellite service in which mobile earth stations are located on land.

**1.28** *maritime mobile service:* A mobile service between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, or between associated on-board communication stations; survival craft stations and emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations may also participate in this service.

**1.29** *maritime mobile-satellite service:* A mobile-satellite service in which mobile earth stations are located on board ships; survival craft stations and emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations may also participate in this service.

**1.30** *port operations service:* A maritime mobile service in or near a port, between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the operational handling, the movement and the safety of ships and, in emergency, to the safety of persons.

Messages which are of a *public correspondence* nature shall be excluded from this service.

**1.31** *ship movement service:* A safety service in the maritime mobile service other than a port operations service, between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the movement of ships.

Messages which are of a *public correspondence* nature shall be excluded from this service.

**1.32** *aeronautical mobile service:* A mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which survival craft stations may participate; emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations may also participate in this service on designated distress and emergency frequencies.

**1.33** *aeronautical mobile (R)<sup>1</sup> service:* An aeronautical mobile service reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flight, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

**1.34** *aeronautical mobile (OR)<sup>2</sup> service:* An aeronautical mobile service intended for communications, including those relating to flight coordination, primarily outside national or international civil air routes.

**1.35** *aeronautical mobile-satellite service:* A mobile-satellite service in which mobile earth stations are located on board aircraft; survival craft stations and emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations may also participate in this service.

**1.36** *aeronautical mobile-satellite (R)<sup>3</sup> service:* An aeronautical mobile-satellite service reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flights, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

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<sup>1</sup> (R) : route.

<sup>2</sup> (OR) : off-route.

<sup>3</sup> (R) : route.

**1.37** *aeronautical mobile-satellite (OR)<sup>4</sup> service*: An aeronautical mobile-satellite service intended for communications, including those relating to flight coordination, primarily outside national and international civil air routes.

**1.38** *broadcasting service*: A radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, *television* transmissions or other types of transmission (CS).

**1.39** *broadcasting-satellite service*: A radiocommunication service in which signals transmitted or retransmitted by *space stations* are intended for direct reception by the general public.

In the broadcasting-satellite service, the term “direct reception” shall encompass both *individual reception* and *community reception*.

**1.40** *radiodetermination service*: A radiocommunication service for the purpose of *radiodetermination*.

**1.41** *radiodetermination-satellite service*: A radiocommunication service for the purpose of *radiodetermination* involving the use of one or more *space stations*.

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its own operation.

**1.42** *radionavigation service*: A radiodetermination service for the purpose of *radionavigation*.

**1.43** *radionavigation-satellite service*: A radiodetermination-satellite service used for the purpose of *radionavigation*.

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

**1.44** *maritime radionavigation service*: A *radionavigation service* intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of ships.

**1.45** *maritime radionavigation-satellite service*: A *radionavigation-satellite service* in which *earth stations* are located on board ships.

**1.46** *aeronautical radionavigation service*: A *radionavigation service* intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of aircraft.

**1.47** *aeronautical radionavigation-satellite service*: A *radionavigation-satellite service* in which *earth stations* are located on board aircraft.

**1.48** *radiolocation service*: A radiodetermination service for the purpose of *radiolocation*.

**1.49** *radiolocation-satellite service*: A radiodetermination-satellite service used for the purpose of *radiolocation*.

This service may also include the *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

**1.50** *meteorological aids service*: A radiocommunication service used for meteorological, including hydrological, observations and exploration.

**1.51** *Earth exploration-satellite service*: A radiocommunication service between *earth stations* and one or more *space stations*, which may include links between *space stations*, in which:

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<sup>4</sup> (OR) : off-route.

- information relating to the characteristics of the Earth and its natural phenomena, including data relating to the state of the environment, is obtained from *active sensors* or *passive sensors* on *Earth satellites* ;
- similar information is collected from airborne or Earth-based platforms ;
- such information may be distributed to *earth stations* within the system concerned ;
- platform interrogation may be included.

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

**1.52** *meteorological-satellite service*: An *earth exploration-satellite service* for meteorological purposes.

**1.53** *standard frequency and time signal service*: A *radiocommunication service* for scientific, technical and other purposes, providing the transmission of specified frequencies, time signals, or both, of stated high precision, intended for general reception.

**1.54** *standard frequency and time signal-satellite service*: A *radiocommunication service* using *space stations* on *earth satellites* for the same purposes as those of the *standard frequency and time signal service*.

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

**1.55** *space research service*: A *radiocommunication service* in which *spacecraft* or other objects in space are used for scientific or technological research purposes.

**1.56** *amateur service*: A *radiocommunication service* for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

**1.57** *amateur-satellite service*: A *radiocommunication service* using *space stations* on *earth satellites* for the same purposes as those of the *amateur service*.

**1.58** *radio astronomy service*: A service involving the use of *radio astronomy*.

**1.59** *safety service*: Any *radiocommunication service* used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property.

**1.60** *special service*: A *radiocommunication service*, not otherwise defined in this Section, carried on exclusively for specific needs of general utility, and not open to *public correspondence*.

## Section IV – Radio stations and systems

**1.61** *station*: One or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment, necessary at one location for carrying on a *radiocommunication service*, or the *radio astronomy service*.

Each station shall be classified by the service in which it operates permanently or temporarily.

**1.62** *terrestrial station*: A *station* effecting *terrestrial radiocommunication*.

In these Regulations, unless otherwise stated, any *station* is a terrestrial station.

**1.63** *earth station*: A *station* located either on the Earth's surface or within the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere and intended for communication:

- with one or more *space stations* ; or
- with one or more *stations* of the same kind by means of one or more *reflecting satellites* or other objects in space.

**1.64** *space station*: A *station* located on an object which is beyond, is intended to go beyond, or has been beyond, the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere.

**1.65** *survival craft station*: A *mobile station* in the *maritime mobile service* or the *aeronautical mobile service* intended solely for survival purposes and located on any lifeboat, life-raft or other survival equipment.

**1.66** *fixed station*: A *station* in the *fixed service*.

**1.66A** *high altitude platform station*: A *station* located on an object at an altitude of 20 to 50 km and at a specified, nominal, fixed point relative to the Earth.

**1.67** *mobile station*: A *station* in the *mobile service* intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

**1.68** *mobile earth station*: An *earth station* in the *mobile-satellite service* intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

**1.69** *land station*: A *station* in the *mobile service* not intended to be used while in motion.

**1.70** *land earth station*: An *earth station* in the *fixed-satellite service* or, in some cases, in the *mobile-satellite service*, located at a specified fixed point or within a specified area on land to provide a *feeder link* for the *mobile-satellite service*.

**1.71** *base station*: A *land station* in the *land mobile service*.

**1.72** *base earth station*: An *earth station* in the *fixed-satellite service* or, in some cases, in the *land mobile-satellite service*, located at a specified fixed point or within a specified area on land to provide a *feeder link* for the *land mobile-satellite service*.

**1.73** *land mobile station*: A *mobile station* in the *land mobile service* capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.

**1.74** *land mobile earth station*: A *mobile earth station* in the *land mobile-satellite service* capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.

**1.75** *coast station*: A *land station* in the *maritime mobile service*.

**1.76** *coast earth station*: An *earth station* in the *fixed-satellite service* or, in some cases, in the *maritime mobile-satellite service*, located at a specified fixed point on land to provide a *feeder link* for the *maritime mobile-satellite service*.

**1.77** *ship station*: A *mobile station* in the *maritime mobile service* located on board a vessel which is not permanently moored, other than a *survival craft station*.

**1.78** *ship earth station*: A *mobile earth station* in the *maritime mobile-satellite service* located on board ship.

**1.79** *on-board communication station*: A low-powered *mobile station* in the *maritime mobile service* intended for use for internal communications on board a ship, or between a ship and its lifeboats and life-rafts during lifeboat drills or operations, or for communication within a group of vessels being towed or pushed, as well as for line handling and mooring instructions.



**1.80** *port station*: A coast station in the port operations service.

**1.81** *aeronautical station*: A land station in the aeronautical mobile service.

In certain instances, an aeronautical station may be located, for example, on board ship or on a platform at sea.

**1.82** *aeronautical earth station*: An earth station in the fixed-satellite service, or, in some cases, in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service, located at a specified fixed point on land to provide a feeder link for the aeronautical mobile-satellite service.

**1.83** *aircraft station*: A mobile station in the aeronautical mobile service, other than a survival craft station, located on board an aircraft.

**1.84** *aircraft earth station*: A mobile earth station in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service located on board an aircraft.

**1.85** *broadcasting station*: A station in the broadcasting service.

**1.86** *radiodetermination station*: A station in the radiodetermination service.

**1.87** *radionavigation mobile station*: A station in the radionavigation service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

**1.88** *radionavigation land station*: A station in the radionavigation service not intended to be used while in motion.

**1.89** *radiolocation mobile station*: A station in the radiolocation service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

**1.90** *radiolocation land station*: A station in the radiolocation service not intended to be used while in motion.

**1.91** *radio direction-finding station*: A radiodetermination station using radio direction-finding.

**1.92** *radiobeacon station*: A station in the radionavigation service the emissions of which are intended to enable a mobile station to determine its bearing or direction in relation to the radiobeacon station.

**1.93** *emergency position-indicating radiobeacon station*: A station in the mobile service the emissions of which are intended to facilitate search and rescue operations.

**1.94** *satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacon*: An earth station in the mobile-satellite service the emissions of which are intended to facilitate search and rescue operations.

**1.95** *standard frequency and time signal station*: A station in the standard frequency and time signal service.

**1.96** *amateur station*: A station in the amateur service.

**1.97** *radio astronomy station*: A station in the radio astronomy service.

**1.98** *experimental station*: A station utilizing radio waves in experiments with a view to the development of science or technique.

This definition does not include *amateur stations*.

**1.99** *ship's emergency transmitter*: A ship's transmitter to be used exclusively on a distress frequency for distress, urgency or safety purposes.

- 1.100** *radar*: A radiodetermination system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals reflected, or retransmitted, from the position to be determined.
- 1.101** *primary radar*: A radiodetermination system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals reflected from the position to be determined.
- 1.102** *secondary radar*: A radiodetermination system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals retransmitted from the position to be determined.
- 1.103** *radar beacon (racon)*: A transmitter-receiver associated with a fixed navigational mark which, when triggered by a *radar*, automatically returns a distinctive signal which can appear on the display of the triggering *radar*, providing range, bearing and identification information.
- 1.104** *instrument landing system (ILS)*: A radionavigation system which provides aircraft with horizontal and vertical guidance just before and during landing and, at certain fixed points, indicates the distance to the reference point of landing.
- 1.105** *instrument landing system localizer*: A system of horizontal guidance embodied in the *instrument landing system* which indicates the horizontal deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent along the axis of the runway.
- 1.106** *instrument landing system glide path*: A system of vertical guidance embodied in the *instrument landing system* which indicates the vertical deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent.
- 1.107** *marker beacon*: A transmitter in the *aeronautical radionavigation service* which radiates vertically a distinctive pattern for providing position information to aircraft.
- 1.108** *radio altimeter*: Radionavigation equipment, on board an aircraft or *spacecraft*, used to determine the height of the aircraft or the *spacecraft* above the Earth's surface or another surface.
- 1.108A** *meteorological aids land station*: A station in the *meteorological aids service* not intended to be used while in motion. (WRC-15)
- 1.108B** *meteorological aids mobile station*: A station in the *meteorological aids service* intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points. (WRC-15)
- 1.109** *radiosonde*: An automatic radio transmitter in the *meteorological aids service* usually carried on an aircraft, free balloon, kite or parachute, and which transmits meteorological data.
- 1.109A** *adaptive system*: A radiocommunication system which varies its radio characteristics according to channel quality.
- 1.110** *space system*: Any group of cooperating *earth stations* and/or *space stations* employing *space radiocommunication* for specific purposes.
- 1.111** *satellite system*: A *space system* using one or more artificial earth *satellites*.
- 1.112** *satellite network*: A *satellite system* or a part of a *satellite system*, consisting of only one *satellite* and the cooperating *earth stations*.
- 1.113** *satellite link*: A radio link between a transmitting *earth station* and a receiving *earth station* through one *satellite*.
- A satellite link comprises one up-link and one down-link.
- 1.114** *multi-satellite link*: A radio link between a transmitting *earth station* and a receiving *earth station* through two or more *satellites*, without any intermediate *earth station*.

A multi-satellite link comprises one up-link, one or more satellite-to-satellite links and one down-link.

**1.115** *feeder link*: A radio link from an *earth station* at a given location to a *space station*, or vice versa, conveying information for a *space radiocommunication service* other than for the *fixed-satellite service*. The given location may be at a specified fixed point, or at any fixed point within specified areas.

## ARTICLE 25 DU RÈGLEMENT DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

### VERSION EN ANGLAIS

#### ARTICLE 25

##### Amateur services

##### Section I – Amateur service

25.1 § 1 Radiocommunication between amateur stations of different countries shall be permitted unless the administration of one of the countries concerned has notified that it objects to such radiocommunications. (WRC 03)

25.2 § 2 1) Transmissions between amateur stations of different countries shall be limited to communications incidental to the purposes of the amateur service, as defined in No. 1.56 and to remarks of a personal character. (WRC 03)

25.2A 1A) Transmissions between amateur stations of different countries shall not be encoded for the purpose of obscuring their meaning, except for control signals exchanged between earth command stations and space stations in the amateur-satellite service. (WRC 03)

25.3 2) Amateur stations may be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties only in case of emergencies or disaster relief. An administration may determine the applicability of this provision to amateur stations under its jurisdiction. (WRC 03)

25.4 (SUP - WRC 03)

25.5 § 3 1) 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. (WRC 03)

25.6 2) Administrations shall verify the operational and technical qualifications of any person wishing to operate an amateur station. Guidance for standards of competence may be found in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU R M.1544. (WRC 03)

25.7 § 4 The maximum power of amateur stations shall be fixed by the administrations concerned. (WRC 03)

25.8 § 5 1) All pertinent Articles and provisions of the Constitution, the Convention and of these Regulations shall apply to amateur stations. (WRC 03)

25.9 2) During the course of their transmissions, amateur stations shall transmit their call sign at short intervals.

25.9A § 5A Administrations are encouraged to take the necessary steps to allow amateur stations to prepare for and meet communication needs in support of disaster relief. (WRC 03)

25.9B § 5B An administration may determine whether or not to permit a person who has been granted a licence to operate an amateur station by another administration to operate an amateur station while that person is temporarily in its territory, subject to such conditions or restrictions it may impose. (WRC 03)

##### Section II – Amateur-satellite service

25.10 § 6 The provisions of Section I of this Article shall apply equally, as appropriate, to the amateur-satellite service.

25.11 § 7 Administrations authorizing space stations in the amateur-satellite service shall ensure that sufficient earth command stations are established before launch to ensure that any harmful interference caused by emissions from a station in the amateur-satellite service can be terminated immediately (see No. 22.1). (WRC 03)

## VERSION TRADUITE EN FRANÇAIS

### ARTICLE 25

#### Services radioamateurs

#### Section I – Service amateur

25.1 § 1 Les radiocommunications entre stations d'amateur de pays différents sont autorisées, à moins que l'administration de l'un des pays intéressés n'ait notifié qu'elle s'oppose à ces radiocommunications. (CMR 03)

25.2 § 2 1) Les transmissions entre stations d'amateur de différents pays sont limitées aux communications accessoires aux fins du service d'amateur, tel que défini au No. 1.56 et aux remarques à caractère personnel. (CMR 03)

25.2A 1A) Les transmissions entre stations d'amateur de pays différents ne doivent pas être codées dans le but d'en obscurcir le sens, sauf pour les signaux de commande échangés entre les stations de commandement terrestre et les stations spatiales du service amateur par satellite. (CMR 03)

25.3 2) Les stations d'amateur ne peuvent être utilisées pour transmettre des communications internationales pour le compte de tiers qu'en cas d'urgence ou de secours en cas de catastrophe. Une administration peut déterminer l'applicabilité de cette disposition aux stations d'amateur relevant de sa compétence. (CMR 03)

25.4 (SUP - WRC03)

25.5 § 3 1) Les administrations déterminent si une personne cherchant à obtenir une licence pour exploiter une station d'amateur doit ou non démontrer sa capacité à envoyer et à recevoir des textes en signaux en code Morse. (CMR 03)

25.6 2) Les administrations doivent vérifier les qualifications opérationnelles et techniques de toute personne désireuse d'exploiter une station d'amateur. Des orientations pour les normes de compétence figurent dans la version la plus récente de la Recommandation UITR M.1544. (CMR 03)

25.7 § 4 La puissance maximale des stations de radioamateur est fixée par les administrations concernées. (CMR 03)

25.8 § 5 1) Tous les articles et dispositions pertinents de la Constitution, de la Convention et du présent Règlement s'appliquent aux stations d'amateur. (CMR 03)

25.9 2) Au cours de leurs émissions, les stations d'amateur transmettent leur indicatif d'appel à de courts intervalles.

25.9A § 5A Les Administrations sont encouragées à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour permettre aux stations d'amateur de se préparer et de répondre aux besoins de communication à l'appui des secours en cas de catastrophe. (CMR 03)

25.9B § 5B L'administration peut décider s'il y a lieu ou non d'autoriser une personne à qui une autre administration a accordé une licence d'exploitation d'une station d'amateur pendant qu'elle se trouve temporairement sur son territoire, sous réserve des conditions ou restrictions qu'elle peut imposer. (CMR 03)

## Section II – Service d’amateur par satellite

25.10§ 6 Les dispositions de la section I du présent article s’appliquent également, selon le cas, au service d’amateur par satellite.

25.11§ 7 Les administrations qui autorisent des stations spatiales dans le service amateur par satellite veillent à ce qu’un nombre suffisant de stations de commandement de la Terre soient établies avant le lancement pour que tout brouillage préjudiciable causé par les émissions d’une station du service amateur par satellite puisse être supprimé immédiatement (voir No 22.1). (CMR 03)

## STATUT DU SERVICE RADIOAMATEUR ET DU SERVICE RADIOAMATEUR PAR SATELLITE

Voir le document :

« Manuel Service Amateur et service Amateur par satellite », Bureau des Radiocommunications, édition 2014, ITU

## Frequency allocations

### Introduction

**5.1** In all documents of the Union where the terms *allocation*, *allotment* and *assignment* are to be used, they shall have the meaning given them in Nos. **1.16** to **1.18**, the terms used in the six working languages being as follows:

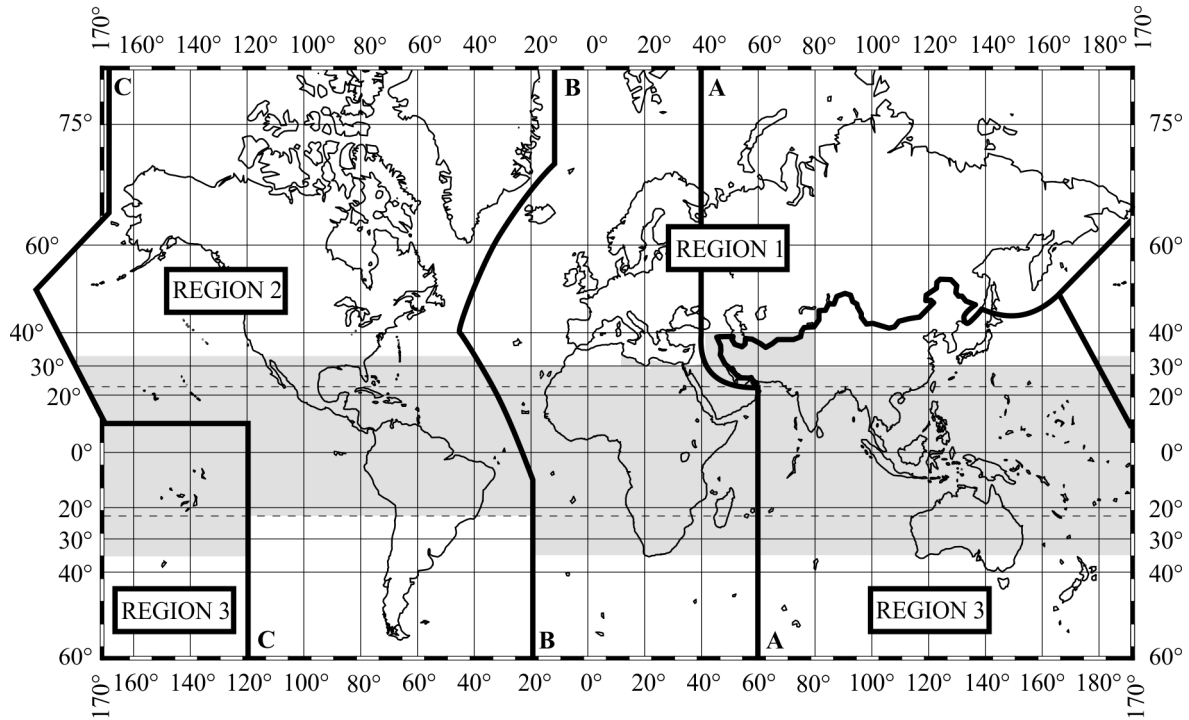
Frequency distribution to	French	English	Spanish	Arabic	Chinese	Russian
Services	Attribution (attribuer)	Allocation (to allocate)	Atribución (atribuir)	توزيع (بوزع)	划分	распределение (распределять)
Areas or countries	Allotissement (allotir)	Allotment (to allot)	Adjudicación (adjudicar)	تعيين (يعين)	分配	выделение (выделять)
Stations	Assignment (assigner)	Assignment (to assign)	Asignación (asignar)	تخصيص (يخصص)	指配	присвоение (присваивать)

### Section I – Regions and areas

**5.2** For the allocation of frequencies the world has been divided into three Regions<sup>1</sup> as shown on the following map and described in Nos. **5.3** to **5.9**:

<sup>1</sup> **5.2.1** It should be noted that where the words “regions” or “regional” are without a capital “R” in these Regulations, they do not relate to the three Regions here defined for purposes of frequency allocation.





5-01

The shaded part represents the Tropical Zones as defined in Nos. 5.16 to 5.20 and 5.21.

**5.3** *Region 1:* Region 1 includes the area limited on the east by line A (lines A, B and C are defined below) and on the west by line B, excluding any of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran which lies between these limits. It also includes the whole of the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine and the area to the north of Russian Federation which lies between lines A and C.

**5.4** *Region 2:* Region 2 includes the area limited on the east by line B and on the west by line C.

**5.5** *Region 3:* Region 3 includes the area limited on the east by line C and on the west by line A, except any of the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine and the area to the north of Russian Federation. It also includes that part of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran lying outside of those limits.

**5.6** The lines A, B and C are defined as follows:

**5.7** *Line A:* Line A extends from the North Pole along meridian 40° East of Greenwich to parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 60° East and the Tropic of Cancer; thence along the meridian 60° East to the South Pole.

**5.8** *Line B:* Line B extends from the North Pole along meridian 10° West of Greenwich to its intersection with parallel 72° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 50° West and parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of

meridian 20° West and parallel 10° South; thence along meridian 20° West to the South Pole.

**5.9** *Line C*: Line C extends from the North Pole by great circle arc to the intersection of parallel 65° 30' North with the international boundary in Bering Strait; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 165° East of Greenwich and parallel 50° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 170° West and parallel 10° North; thence along parallel 10° North to its intersection with meridian 120° West; thence along meridian 120° West to the South Pole.

**5.10** For the purposes of these Regulations, the term “African Broadcasting Area” means:

**5.11** a) African countries, parts of countries, territories and groups of territories situated between the parallels 40° South and 30° North;

**5.12** b) islands in the Indian Ocean west of meridian 60° East of Greenwich, situated between the parallel 40° South and the great circle arc joining the points 45° East, 11° 30' North and 60° East, 15° North;

**5.13** c) islands in the Atlantic Ocean east of line B defined in No. 5.8 of these Regulations, situated between the parallels 40° South and 30° North.

**5.14** The “European Broadcasting Area” is bounded on the west by the western boundary of Region 1, on the east by the meridian 40° East of Greenwich and on the south by the parallel 30° North so as to include the northern part of Saudi Arabia and that part of those countries bordering the Mediterranean within these limits. In addition, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and those parts of the territories of Iraq, Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Ukraine lying outside the above limits are included in the European Broadcasting Area. (WRC-07)

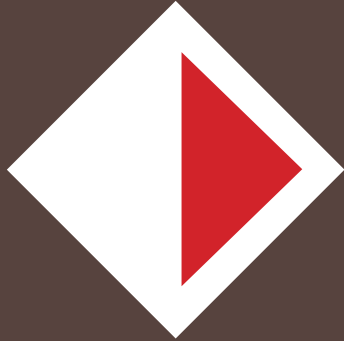
**5.15** The “European Maritime Area” is bounded to the north by a line extending along parallel 72° North from its intersection with meridian 55° East of Greenwich to its intersection with meridian 5° West, then along meridian 5° West to its intersection with parallel 67° North, thence along parallel 67° North to its intersection with meridian 32° West; to the west by a line extending along meridian 32° West to its intersection with parallel 30° North; to the south by a line extending along parallel 30° North to its intersection with meridian 43° East; to the east by a line extending along meridian 43° East to its intersection with parallel 60° North, thence along parallel 60° North to its intersection with meridian 55° East and thence along meridian 55° East to its intersection with parallel 72° North.

**5.16** 1) The “Tropical Zone” (see map in No. 5.2) is defined as:

**5.17** a) the whole of that area in Region 2 between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn;

**5.18** b) the whole of that area in Regions 1 and 3 contained between the parallels 30° North and 35° South with the addition of:

- 5.19** i) The area contained between the meridians 40° East and 80° East of Greenwich and the parallels 30° North and 40° North;
- 5.20** ii) that part of Libya north of parallel 30° North.
- 5.21** 2) In Region 2, the Tropical Zone may be extended to parallel 33° North, subject to special agreements between the countries concerned in that Region (see Article 6).
- 5.22** A sub-Region is an area consisting of two or more countries in the same Region.



# ECC Recommendation (05)06

## CEPT Novice Radio Amateur Licence

**Approved 05 October 2005, amended 27 May 2016**

Amended Annex 1: October 2011

Amended Annex 2: January 2019

Amended Annex 3: May 2016

Amended Annex 4: March 2012

New Annex 5: May 2016

## INTRODUCTION

For many years administrations and radio amateurs have had good experience with the existing CEPT Radio Amateur Licences and the arrangements in Recommendation T/R 61-01. As the provisions of Recommendation T/R 61-01 allow non-CEPT administrations to join this licencing 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.

This Recommendation as revised in 2016 allows any non-CEPT administration wishing to join the framework of the Recommendation to declare in a 'Statement of Conformity' (SOC) as provided in Annex 5. The final approval for applications by non-CEPT administrations would still be subject to the agreement of CEPT administrations.

## ECC RECOMMENDATION OF MAY 2016 ON CEPT NOVICE RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE

“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 it is necessary to harmonise licencing procedures for temporary use of radio amateur stations in CEPT countries and non-CEPT countries;
- c) that issuing of individual temporary novice guest licences is an increasing burden for administrations;
- d) that international organisations representing amateur service licensees support the simplification of procedures to obtain temporary operational privileges for foreign visitors in CEPT countries and in other countries;
- e) that the harmonisation of licence procedures for the temporary use of stations in the Amateur Service and Amateur Satellite Service has been or may be implemented by Regional Telecommunications Organisations (RTOs) in other ITU Regions or sub-regions and agreements between CEPT and these organisations may be beneficial;
- f) that this Recommendation bears no relation to the import and export of amateur radio equipment, which is subject only to relevant customs regulations;
- g) that despite the procedures of this Recommendation, administrations always have the right to require separate bilateral agreements when recognising the radio amateur licences issued by foreign administrations.

### *recommends*

1. that CEPT member administrations recognise the principle of 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 (<https://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
Austria	OE	CEPT Novizen-Lizenz
Belgium	ON	B
Belarus	EW	C
Bosnia and Herzegovina	E7	CEPT2
Croatia	9A	P
Czech Republic	OK	N
Denmark	OZ	B
Faroe Islands	OY	B
Greenland	OX	B
Finland	OH <sup>5</sup>	P
Aland Islands	OH0 <sup>5</sup>	P
Germany	DO	E

<sup>5</sup> Finland has no national licence class equivalent to the CEPT Novice Radio Amateur Licence, but accepts unilaterally visiting operators to use their CEPT Novice class licence under following conditions:  
 - Visiting operators must have their national CEPT Novice Radio Amateur Licence 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 elementary novice class guidelines as stated in Regulation FICORA 6. See <https://www.viestintavirasto.fi/en/steeringandsupervision/actsregulationsdecisions/regulations.html>



CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National novice licences equivalent to CEPT Novice Licence
1	2	3
Hungary	HA	CEPT Novice; old RA, UA
Iceland	TF	N
Latvia	YL	B <sup>6</sup>
Liechtenstein	HBØY	3
Lithuania	LY	B
Luxembourg	LX6	CEPT NOVICE (with call sign LX6)
Moldova	ER	C
Netherlands	PD	N
Poland	HF, SN, SO, SP, SQ, 3Z	3
Portugal	CS7	2
Azores	CS8	2
Madeira	CS9	2
Romania	YO	III
Russian Federation	RC	3
Slovak Republic <sup>7</sup>	OM9	N (old D)

<sup>6</sup> Foreign CEPT licence holders can operate in Latvia for up to three months.

<sup>7</sup> The CEPT Novice licence permits utilisation of 100 W output power only on certain bands.

CEPT countries	Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries	National novice licences equivalent to CEPT Novice Licence
1	2	3
Slovenia	S5	N
Switzerland	HB3	3

## **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 licencing system regulated by this Recommendation. Applications should be addressed to CEPT Electronic Communications Committee (ECC), through the Office (ECO) (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. An application from a non-CEPT administration shall include a Statement of Conformity (SOC) which confirms that following a comparative assessment of their national amateur radio examination syllabuses and licence classes with the syllabuses for the CEPT Novice Licence as described in ERC Report 32, which particular national licence classes are considered to be equivalent to the CEPT Novice Licence. A list of these licence classes and their privileges (if such privileges are substantially different to the CEPT Novice Licence) shall be included in the SOC, see paragraphs 8 and 11 of Annex 5. All the details mentioned above must be submitted in one of the official languages of the CEPT (English, French or German).
- 1.3. The applying Administration shall 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 notify the applying non-CEPT administration that it has received the application and SOC as well as any additional information of deviations from the process, which have been requested by the applying Administration.
- 2.2. When the ECC has agreed to accept the participation of a non-CEPT country it notifies the applying Administration and arranges for the Office to include the relevant details in ANNEX 4:.

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Note:

Address: ECO European Communications Office, Nyropsgade 37,4, DK-1602 Copenhagen, Denmark

- 2.3. A CEPT Administration requiring a separate bilateral agreement to apply this Recommendation with a non-CEPT Administration shall indicate this in a footnote in ANNEX 4:.

**ANNEX 4: TABLE OF EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL 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: NON-CEPT countries**

<b>NON-CEPT countries</b>	<b>Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries</b>	<b>National novice licences of non-CEPT countries equivalent to the CEPT Novice Licence</b>	<b>The operating privileges issued by non-CEPT administrations to holders of the CEPT Novice Licence</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>USA</b>	Depends on State <sup>8</sup>	General <sup>9</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
Alabama	W4		
Alaska	KL7		
American Samoa	KH8		
Arizona	W7		
Arkansas	W5		
Baker Isl.	KH1		
California	W6		
Colorado	W0		
Com. of North. Mariana Isl.	KH0		
Com. of Puerto Rico	KP4		
Connecticut	W1		
Delaware	W3		
Desecheo Island	KP5		
District of Columbia	W3		
Florida	W4		
Georgia	W4		
Guam	KH2		
Hawaii	KH6		
Howland Island	KH1		
Idaho	W7		
Illinois	W9		
Indiana	W9		
Iowa	W0		
Jarvis Isl.	KH5		

<sup>8</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>9</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
Johnston Isl.	KH3		
Kansas	W0		
Kentucky	W4		
Kingman Reef	KH5K		
Kure Island, HI	KH7		
Louisiana	W5		
Maine	W1		
Maryland	W3		
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		

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
Vermont Virgin Isl. Virginia Wake Isl. Washington West Virginia Wilkes Isl. Wisconsin Wyoming	W1 KP2 W4 KH9 W7 W8 KH9 W9 W7		

<b>NON-CEPT countries</b>	<b>Call sign prefix(es) to be used in visited countries</b>	<b>National novice licences of non-CEPT countries equivalent to the CEPT Novice Licence</b>	<b>The operating privileges issued by non-CEPT administrations to holders of the CEPT Novice Licence</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Overseas countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands and overseas territories of the Netherlands in the ITU Region 2</b> Aruba Curacao Bonaire St. Eustatius Saba St. Maarten	P4 PJ2 PJ4 PJ5 PJ6 PJ7	N	Band (MHz)/ Status/Class of Emission 145,000 - 145,500/primary/ F2B and G2B 146,000 - 148,000/primary/ F2E and G3E 220,000 - 225,000/primary/ F2B, G2B, F3E and G3E 430,000 - 433,000/secondary/ F2B, G2B, F3E and G3E 438,000 - 444,000/ secondary/ F2B, G2B, F3E and G3E Maximum output power is 25 Watt

**Note:**

Please check the Office documentation database (<http://www.ecodocdb.dk>) for the up to date position concerning non-CEPT countries which have implemented this Recommendation.



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

1. Administration/ Country
2. Name of Authority mandated to licence Amateur Radio Operators or Stations
3. Address of Authority mentioned in 2 above
4. Contact Information of Person(s) Responsible (name, email and telephone)
5. This Statement of Conformity (SOC) is issued under the Sole Responsibility of the Authority named in 2 above
6. This Statement confirms that the Authority named in 2 above has conducted a Comparative Assessment between the requirements of Annex 2 of ERC Report 32 and the requirements for an Amateur Licence in the State mentioned in 1 above
7. This Statement therefore Confirms that Amateur Licensees of the Licence Classes listed in 8 below have been Examined and have Demonstrated their Competence to an Equivalent Standard to that required in Annex 2 of ERC Report 32
8. The National Licences in the Country mentioned in 1 above which are of an Equivalent Standard to Annex 2 of ERC Report 32 are: .....
9. Licensees holding licences of a Class described in 8 above are therefore Qualified (subject to an entry in Annex 4 of this Recommendation) to operate Amateur Radio Stations in accordance with ECC Recommendation (05)06 in CEPT Countries which have applied this Recommendation.
10. The Call-Sign Prefix to be used (with their home call-sign) by visiting Amateur Radio Licensees from CEPT countries which have applied this Recommendation shall be: .....
11. Additional Information concerning Operating Privileges, if applicable: .....

Signed for and on behalf of: ..... (the Authority)

Place    and    Date    of    Signing:  
 .....

Name, Function, Signature:  
 .....

## RÉGLEMENTATION NATIONALE

LOI DU 13 JUIN 2005 ET AR DU 18 DÉCEMBRE 2009

Voir Document « Loi 13 juin 2005 et AR 18 déc 2009.pdf ». **Attention : la mise à jour est reprise dans le document ci-dessous.** Elle modifie la fixation des règles et conditions applicables aux épreuves et examens pour les radioamateurs.

DÉCISIONS DE L'IBPT

Voir Document « Décisions de l'IBPT.pdf » : « Décision du Conseil de l'IBPT du 19 janvier 2021 concernant la fixation des règles et conditions applicables aux épreuves et examens pour les radioamateurs »