Japan and T/R 61-01 and T/R 61-02

Background and analysis on the basis of the second questionnaire of MIC of 18 January 2012 and information provided by Ken Yamamoto, JA1CJP, International Section of Japan Amateur Radio League and Secretary IARU Region 3.

1. Overview

The amateur radio licence system in Japan has some peculiarities which have to be taken into account in the discussion with MIC leading to a possible participation of Japan in the CEPT licence (see also attached information material from the JARL website, mainly "Outline of amateur radio license in Japan" and "Application procedures for foreign amateur radio licensees to establish a station in Japan"). The main points to be considered are:

- **Two tier-system of licencing**: An Operator Certificate is the prerequisite to apply for a Station Licence

- **Four licence classes** (First, second, third and fourth class) with the following privileges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Frequencies</th>
<th>$P_{out}$</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>All frequencies</td>
<td>1000 W</td>
<td>$P_{out}$ lower on VHF/UHF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>All frequencies</td>
<td>200 W</td>
<td>$P_{out}$ lower on VHF/UHF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&lt; 8 MHz and &gt; 18 MHz, VHF, UHF</td>
<td>50 W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&lt; 8 MHz and &gt; 21 MHz, VHF, UHF</td>
<td>20 W</td>
<td>Phone, digital modes only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Separate station licence** needed for fixed operation and mobile/portable operation.

- **Mobile/portable operation is restricted** to 50 W output power.

- On applying for a station licence, the licencing authority has to be informed of the **type of equipment and the frequency bands** planned to be used.
• **Station Licence fee** of 4300 Yen (mobile/portable) and 8100 Yen (fixed station) respectively.

2. Analysis

2.1. Equivalence with CEPT licence

At this point of the discussion and consulting the attached file "Japanese Examination Requirements", the licence **classes 1 and 2** are likely to be the two licence classes with which equivalence could eventually be established despite the fact that Japan still requires proof of morse code receiving at 25 characters per minute.

Regarding **class 3** it should be noted that at the moment Germany under a bilateral accord accepts class 3 as equivalent to German class A (which in turn is equivalent to a CEPT licence).

MIC mentions class 3 in its questionnaire of January 1, 2012 in a way which at first was not readily understood either by ECO nor by IARU Region 1. As Ken Yamamoto explains, MIC is asking whether CEPT could consider equivalency with either T/R 61-01 or ECC (05) 06, because its privileges include all amateur bands except 10 MHz and 14 Mhz and ITU radio regulations are included in the examination.

2.2. Problems to be solved

From the viewpoint of IARU Region 1 the following points with an indication of incompatability with the provisions of T/R 61-01 have to be addressed if Japan is to participate in the CEPT licence scheme (which IARU Region 1 of course is very much in favor of!)

**Requirement to apply for a separate Station Licence** (including information on equipment): This is contrary to the idea of TR 61/01 which provides for free "roaming" without any need to contact the licencing authorities of the visited country.

For the discussion with MIC, IARU Region 1 suggests that ECO points out the important differences of concept but would propose a solution in a footnote to the table of equivalency of TR 61-01 (Annex 4) that would require a simple written information by the visiting amateur radio operator to the authorities about his planned operating in Japan and the equipment he/she intends to use. This footnote could be seen as an interim solution designed to building trust with the Japanese authorities which obviously are used to monitor the Amateur Service more closely than European administrations.

**Fixed/portable/mobile operation**: Again it is not compatible with T/R 61-01 that separate licences are needed for fixed and mobile/portable operations and that the latter is restricted to 50 Watts transmitter output. Here IARU Region 1 would favor a solution
that included both fixed and mobile/portable operation with an output significantly higher than 50 Watts. A way out of this problem could be for example that Japan defines a specific visitor licence class with full CEPT equivalency which would include both fixed and mobile/portable operation with the privileges of class 1 or 2.

**Station Licence fee:** Japan would have to waive this fee when participating in T/R 61-01.

### 3. The way forward

Together with this short paper, IARU Region 1 is forwarding a revised draft of the ECO answer to MIC’s second questionnaire based on the suggestions of Ken Yamamoto of JARL. Included in this draft is the proposal that ECO itself prepares a questionnaire to MIC to fathom out possible solutions on open questions. IARU Region 1 would happy to provide a first draft of such a questionnaire to MIC.

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