



National IT and Telecom Agency

Ministry of Science
Technology and Innovation

8 December 2008

EXTRACT
Of Amateur Radio related provisions
in Denmark relevant to radio amateurs using amateur radio
stations during short stays in Denmark in accordance with CEPT
recommendations T/R 61-01 or (05)06

In the **Appendix** you will find an extract of the relevant Danish regulations, which apply to radio amateurs who wish to operate amateur radio stations during short stays in Denmark in accordance with CEPT recommendations T/R 61-01 or (05)06.

CEPT RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE (T/R 61-01)

A CEPT Radio Amateur Licence is equivalent to a Danish Class A Certificate.

CEPT NOVICE RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE ((05)06)

A CEPT Novice Radio Amateur Licence is equivalent to a Danish Class B Certificate.



Executive Order No. 1153 of 28 November 2008

Executive Order on the Use of Radio Frequencies without a Licence and on Amateur Radio Examinations and Call Signs etc.

Pursuant to sections 4(2), 19, 29, 30 and 53(2) of Act on Radio Frequencies, cf. No. 680 of 23 June 2004, the following provisions shall apply:

Scope of application

1. This Executive Order lays down rules for the use of radio frequencies without a licence in,
 - 1) [not relevant],
 - 2) [not relevant],
 - 3) the amateur service and amateur-satellite service,
 - 4) [not relevant], and
 - 5) [not relevant],
- (2) The Executive Order in addition lays down rules for
 - 1) the examinations and certificates in the amateur service and amateur-satellite service,
 - 2) the issue and use of call signs and identification numbers in aeronautical radio services and the amateur service and amateur-satellite service, and
 - 3) [not relevant].

Frequency use without a licence

2. [not relevant].
3. [not relevant].
- 4.-(1) Radio frequencies designated for the amateur service and amateur-satellite service, as mentioned in Annex 3, may be used without a licence.

(2) The use of radio frequencies, cf. subsection (1), shall be subject to compliance with the requirements and restrictions mentioned in Annex 3, including requirements for certificates and use of call signs.
5. [not relevant].

.....



6. - 12. [not relevant].

.....

Examinations and certificates for the amateur service and amateur-satellite service

13. - 14. [not relevant].

15.-(1) [not relevant].

(2) Licences issued by foreign authorities shall be valid during short stays in Denmark if such validity is warranted by international agreements adopted by Denmark.

16. - 17. [not relevant].

Call signs for the amateur service and amateur-satellite service

18. [not relevant].

19.-(1) [not relevant].

(2) Any person who has a foreign call sign and may use radio frequencies in the amateur service and amateur-satellite service under the rules of this Executive Order, may use the foreign call sign preceded by "OZ/" during short stays in Denmark.

20. [not relevant].

Obligation to observe secrecy

21.-(1) The content and existence of radio signals received by parties other than those to whom they are intended shall not be used, published or communicated to any unauthorized person.

(2) The obligation to observe secrecy as referred to in subsection (1) shall not apply to radiocommunications intended for ordinary use by the public, e.g. distress signals, navigational signals, amateur radio, and radio and television broadcasting.

Penalty provisions

22.-(1) Any person who violates:

- 1) requirements and restrictions laid down in Annexes 1-4,
- 2) rules on the use of call signs, cf. sections [7], [11] and 19,
- 3) rules on the obligation to observe secrecy, cf. section 21(1)

shall be liable to a fine.



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(2) Companies etc. (legal persons) may incur criminal liability under the rules of Part 5 of the Civil Penal Code.

Coming into force etc.

23.-(1) This Executive Order shall come into force on 1 January 2009.

(2) - (9) [not relevant].

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Appendix

Annex 1 [not relevant].

Annex 2 [not relevant].



Annex 3

Radio frequencies for the amateur service and amateur-satellite service that may be used without a licence, cf. section 4

1. Radio frequency bands and transmitter powers

1.1. Amateur service – attended radio equipment

Radio frequency band	Type of certificate			
		Category A	Category B	Category D
135.7000-137.8000 kHz		1 W	1 W	0
1810.0000-1850.0000 kHz		1000 W	100 W	0
1850.0000-2000.0000 kHz		10 W	10 W	0
3500.0000-3800.0000 kHz		1000 W	100 W	0
7000.0000-7200.0000 kHz		1000 W	100 W	0
10.1000-10.1500 MHz		1000 W	100 W	0
14.0000-14.3500 MHz		1000 W	100 W	0
18.0680-18.1680 MHz		1000 W	100 W	0
21.0000-21.4500 MHz		1000 W	100 W	0
24.8900-24.9900 MHz		1000 W	100 W	0
28.0000-29.7000 MHz		1000 W	100 W	0
50.0000-52.0000 MHz		1000 W	100 W	50 W
69.9875-70.0625 MHz		25 W	25 W	25 W
70,0875-70,1125 MHz		25 W	25 W	25 W
70,1875-70, 2875 MHz		25 W	25 W	25 W
70.3125-70.3875 MHz		25 W	25 W	25 W
70.4125-70.5125 MHz		25 W	25 W	25 W
144.0000-146.0000 MHz		1000 W	100 W	50 W
432.0000-438.0000 MHz		1000 W	100 W	50 W
1240.0000-1300.0000 MHz		250 W	100 W	50 W
2300.0000-2450.0000 MHz		250 W	100 W	0
3400.000-3410.0000 MHz		250 W	100 W	0
5650.0000-5850.0000 MHz		250 W	100 W	0
10.0000–10.5000 GHz		250 W	100 W	0



24.0000-24.2500 GHz		250 W	100 W	0
47.0000-47.2000 GHz		250 W	100 W	0
75.5000-81.5000 GHz		250 W	100 W	0
122.2500-123.0000 GHz		250 W	100 W	0
134.0000-141.0000 GHz		250 W	100 W	0
241.0000-250.0000 GHz		250 W	100 W	0

1.2. Amateur service – unattended amateur radio beacons
[not relevant].

1.3. Amateur service – unattended digital stations (amateur radio digipeaters and mailboxes etc.)
[not relevant].

1.4. Amateur service – unattended amateur radio repeaters
[not relevant].

1.5. Amateur satellite service – attended radio equipment

Radio frequency band	Type of certificate			
		Category A	Category B	Category D
7000.0000–7100.0000 kHz		1000 W	100 W	0
14.0000–14.2500 MHz		1000 W	100 W	0
18.0680–18.1680 MHz		1000 W	100 W	0
21.0000–21.4500 MHz		1000 W	100 W	0
24.8900–24.9900 MHz		1000 W	100 W	0
28.0000-29.7000 MHz		1000 W	100 W	0
144.0000-146.0000 MHz		1000 W	100 W	50 W
435.0000-438.0000 MHz		1000 W	100 W	50 W
1260.0000-1270.0000 MHz		250 W	100 W	50 W
2400.0000-2450.0000 MHz		250 W	100 W	0
3400.0000–3410.0000 MHz		250 W	100 W	0
5660.0000-5670.0000 MHz		250 W	100 W	0
10.4500-10.5000 GHz		250 W	100 W	0
24.0000-24.0500 GHz		250 W	100 W	0
47.0000-47.2000 GHz		250 W	100 W	0
75.5000–81.5000 GHz		250 W	100 W	0



134.0000-141.0000 GHz		250 W	100 W	0
241.0000-250.0000 GHz		250 W	100 W	0

2. Requirements for call signs and certificates

Radio frequencies as mentioned in paragraph 1 shall not be used except with the use of a call sign issued by the National IT and Telecom Agency, cf. section 21. The call sign shall be sent at the beginning and end of each transmission, and at least every tenth minute throughout the duration of the transmission.

Radio frequencies as mentioned in paragraph 1 may only be used by persons who are holders of the necessary certificates, cf. section 17. Paragraph 1 of this Annex specifies the radio frequencies and transmitter powers allowed to be used under certificates in categories A, B and D.

Notwithstanding the restrictions in paragraphs 1.1 and 1.5, persons who are holders of a Category B certificate may use transmitter powers for Category A if the use is supervised by a person who is the holder of a category A certificate.

Similarly, notwithstanding the restrictions in paragraphs 1.1, 1.5 and 5.1, persons who are holders of a Category D certificate may use frequencies, transmitter powers and equipment for Category B, respectively A, if the use is supervised by a person who is the holder of a category B, respectively A certificate.

3. Restrictions on the spectral width of the emitted signal

In radio frequency bands up to 146 MHz, the spectral width of the emitted signal shall mean the width of the emitted signal measured between the points where the signal is attenuated 6 dB relative to the peak envelope power (PEP).

In radio frequency bands up to 146 MHz, the emitted signal measured 1 spectral width outside the permitted band limits shall be attenuated at least 60 dB relative to the peak envelope power (PEP).

In radio frequency bands above 146 MHz, the spectral width of the emitted signal shall mean the width of the emitted signal measured between the points where the signal is attenuated 60 dB relative to the peak envelope power (PEP).

The spectral width is measured by a peak spectrum analyser at full modulation of the transmitter, using a modulation signal which, in the National IT and Telecom Agency's assessment, is representative of the transmitter in question.

In radio frequency bands below 1810 kHz, the spectral width of the transmitter must not exceed 2.1 kHz.

In radio frequency bands between 1810 kHz and 30 MHz, the spectral width of the transmitter must not exceed 8 kHz.

In radio frequency bands between 50 and 146 MHz, the spectral width of the transmitter must not exceed 16 kHz.

In radio frequency bands above 146 MHz, the spectral width of the transmitter must not exceed the width of the amateur band in question.



In connection with unattended amateur radio beacons, amateur radio digipeaters and mailboxes etc. and amateur radio repeaters, the spectral widths used shall conform to the channel separations in general use within the individual radio frequency bands.

4. Transmitter power

The power of the transmitter shall mean the peak envelope power (PEP), i.e. the maximum average power supplied by the transmitter to a reflectionless load of 50 ohms during one cycle of the RF signal in the case of transmitters with an unbalanced output and 300 ohms or 600 ohms in the case of transmitters with a balanced output. The power shall be measured by a peak wattmeter at the point where the antenna (antenna cable) or an antenna tuner is connected to the final stage of the transmitter.

The wattmeter shall have a bandwidth large enough to measure all components of the transmitted signal within the relevant radio frequency band designated for the amateur service or amateur-satellite service.

In the case of transmitters where the transmitter power is dependent on the modulated signal, the power shall be measured at full modulation of the transmitter using a modulation signal which, in the National IT and Telecom Agency's assessment, is representative of the transmitter in question.

In the radio frequency band 135.7 - 137.8 kHz, the transmitter power is defined as the effective radiated power (ERP), i.e. the peak power fed to the antenna, multiplied by the efficiency of the antenna.

Similar restrictions shall apply to any amplifier stage connected.

5. Other requirements and restrictions

1. [not relevant].
2. Connection may only be established with other radio equipment in the amateur service and amateur-satellite service.
3. In the case of international connections (including Greenland and the Faroe Islands), the use of radio equipment can be used to the exchange of messages in relation to radio amateur service in accordance with paragraph 1.56 in The International Radio Regulations and to remarks of a personal nature.
4. In international connections (including Greenland and the Faroe Islands), transmissions must not be coded. Talk shall be made in plain language in the form of speech, Morse or digital communication using generally available protocols and programs.
5. Radio connection may be established with amateur radio stations in other countries in conformity with the provisions of the International Radio Regulations.
6. It is not permitted to:
 - 1) carry out transmissions with business-related or commercial content, transmission of music, entertainment, advertising, propaganda, etc.,
 - 2) carry out blind transmission or transmission of information material.



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Annex 4 [not relevant].

Annex 5 [not relevant].