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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
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Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of)
)
Implementation of the Inter-)
American Convention on an)
International Amateur Radio Permit)

RM- _____

To: The Chief
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau

PETITION FOR RULE MAKING

THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY
LEAGUE, INCORPORATED

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July 19, 1995

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary	i
I. Introduction and Background	2
II. The International Amateur Radio Permit	6
III. Implementation of the Convention	9
IV. Early Implementation of the Convention is in the Public Interest	10
V. Conclusion	13
Appendix	
Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit	

SUMMARY

The American Radio Relay League, Incorporated (the League), the national association of amateur radio operators, requests that the Commission: (1) amend its Amateur Radio Service rules to implement the Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit (AG/doc.3216/95) a Convention adopted and opened for signature by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) at its Twenty-Fifth Regular Session, held June 5, 1995 at Montrouis, Haiti, which permits radio amateurs who are citizens of and licensed in states party to the Convention to obtain an International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP) to operate temporarily in another country party to the convention without the delay and administrative burden involved in the issuance of a license by the administration of the visited country; and (2) to acknowledge the mechanism, to be established by agreement, for the issuance of the IARP to United States citizens, for their use in other countries which are party to the Convention.

The United States is signatory to the Convention. The League urges that these actions be taken without delay, so as to immediately effectuate the policy of the United States, reduce regulatory barriers and strengthen transborder cooperation in the area of Amateur Radio communications.

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PETITION FOR RULE MAKING

The American Radio Relay League, Incorporated (the League), the national association of amateur radio operators, by counsel and pursuant to Section 1.401 of the Commission's Rules (47 C.F.R. §1.405), hereby respectfully requests that the Commission: (1) amend its Amateur Radio Service rules to implement the Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit (AG/doc.3216/95) (herein referred to as the "Convention"), a Convention adopted and opened for signature by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) at its Twenty-Fifth Regular Session, held June 5, 1995 at Montrouis, Haiti, which permits radio amateurs who are citizens of and licensed in states party to the convention to obtain an International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP) to operate temporarily in another country party to the convention without the delay and administrative burden involved in the issuance of a license by the administration of the visited country; and (2) to acknowledge the mechanism, to be established by agreement between the League and the United States Department of

State, for the issuance of the IARP to United States citizens, for their use in other countries which are party to the Convention. The United States is signatory to the Convention. The League urges that these actions be taken without delay, so as to immediately effectuate the policy of the United States, reduce regulatory barriers and strengthen transborder cooperation in the area of Amateur Radio communications. As good cause for the instant petition, the League states as follows:

I. Introduction and Background

1. Amateur radio operators in the United States have been able to operate their stations during temporary visits to other countries, and foreign amateurs have been permitted to operate temporarily while in the United States, based upon certain bilateral agreements between the United States and certain other countries. For a foreign radio amateur licensed by his or her country to be able to operate in the United States (other than Canadian citizens¹), that person must submit to the Commission's Gettysburg office a completed Form 610-A for processing and issuance of a temporary permit.² The process is slow and

¹ Canadian citizens who are amateur radio licensees in Canada may operate amateur stations in the United States, and U.S. citizens may operate amateur stations in Canada, pursuant to the *Convention Between Canada and the United States of America, Relating to the operation by Citizens of Either Country of Certain Radio Equipment or Stations in the Other Country* (Effective May 15, 1952, at Article III).

² Section 97.5(c)(5) provides for reciprocal permits for alien amateur licensees to be issued by the Commission to citizens of countries with which the United States has arrangements to grant

cumbersome, and burdensome both for the Commission's Gettysburg staff and the foreign radio amateur. Similar procedures exist for United States amateurs who wish to operate in those countries with which the United States has a reciprocal agreement. It is not necessary for the United States to rely only on bilateral agreements with other countries for reciprocal amateur radio licensing, however. The Communications Act permits the Commission to issue permits to foreign radio amateurs to operate their stations in the United States and its territories pursuant to multilateral, as well as bilateral, agreements.³

2. The International Amateur Radio Union (IARU), the organization of national amateur radio societies, has been active

reciprocal operating permits to visiting alien amateur operators. The person must be a citizen of the same country that issued the amateur license, and no citizen of the United States is eligible for a reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee in the United States.

³ 47 U.S.C. §303(1)(3) states as follows:

In addition to amateur operator licenses which the Commission may issue to aliens pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, and notwithstanding Section 301 of this Act and paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Commission may issue authorizations, under such conditions and terms as it may prescribe to permit an alien licensed by his government as an Amateur Radio operator to operate his Amateur Radio station licensed by his government in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provided there is in effect a multilateral or bilateral agreement, to which the United States and the alien's government are parties, for such operation on a reciprocal basis by United States Amateur Radio operators. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension or cancellation of any such authorization.

for several years in seeking to facilitate a simpler method of permitting transborder amateur radio operation. The international goodwill fostered by amateur radio operators, and the contributions of amateurs to disaster relief necessitates removal of unnecessary regulatory barriers and the strengthening of cooperation in amateur radio operations. The IARU and the League developed the concept of the IARP modeled after the successful International Driving Permit that has been in place for almost 40 years, and the IARU Region 2 organization presented the matter to the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL). After review by the Permanent Consultative Committee III (Radiocommunications) of CITEL, it was presented to COM/CITEL (the executive committee of CITEL) of which the United States is a member, in December of 1994 in Montevideo, Uruguay. COM/CITEL reviewed the IARP Convention draft and recommended to the OAS⁴ that it be approved. OAS did so at its June 8, 1995 plenary session. Attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is a copy of the entire Convention and the Resolution of OAS adopting it. The IARP has been warmly received by all signatory administrations, including the United States, which, through the U.S. Department of State, has actively promoted the Convention. It is now in effect according to its terms. The United States is largely responsible for the rapid adoption of the Convention. As such, it is respectfully requested that the Commission, consistent with the express United States policy reflected in the United States'

⁴ COM/CITEL Resolution 5 (II-94) recommends that the Organization of American States approve the Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit.

adoption of the Convention, expeditiously implement the convention through either issuance of a Report and Order, or issuance of a Notice of Proposed Rule Making, if necessary, at an early date.⁵

3. The IARP is, simply stated, a document which, in conjunction with the amateur license issued by the home country of the holder, allows temporary amateur operation in a signatory country of the Americas without additional formality. It will obviate, for the holder, the necessity of completing and submitting various application forms in order to receive temporary operating

⁵ The League is of the opinion that it is not necessary to utilize full notice-and-comment rule making in this context, since the statutory authority to adopt procedures for use of the IARP is and has been in place; the rules proposed herein to be modified are exclusively those necessary to implement an international treaty to which the United States is signatory; and the rules constitute an effective relief of restrictions, and a reduction in unnecessary paperwork in providing for temporary amateur radio operation in the United States: an improvement in provisions already in place.

Indeed, since the terms of the Convention are essentially self-implementing, it would be impossible for a foreign amateur licensee from a signatory country who holds an IARP issued by that country and who wishes to operate here pursuant to that IARP, to be estopped from doing so at any time after the effective date of the convention. Thus, it would appear that the Commission in this proceeding would be doing nothing more than conforming the Commission's regulations to a self-executing convention. This can be done without delay. At least, the Commission should expedite any notice and comment rule making that is necessary to implement the convention.

Nor is the delegation of the authority to issue IARPs to the League a matter of any consequence to the Commission, since the permits confer no privileges in the United States or its territories, and simply confirm the existence of licensing in the United States based on a review of the Commission-issued amateur license document of United States licensees. The issuance of a permit to United States' citizens, valid only in areas not regulated by the Commission, would appear to be a subject best addressed by agreement between the Department of State and the League.

permission in a visited country. Borrowing a term from the cellular telephone industry, it will allow radio amateurs to conduct "international roaming" in signatory countries in the Americas. It is not a license. Rather, it merely certifies to the license held by an amateur and evidences the participation of the home country in the Convention. The format for the permit is set forth in the Annex to the Convention. The permit itself may be issued by the administration of the signatory country, or by delegated authority to the IARU organization of the signatory country. The League envisions that issuing authority for the IARP will be delegated to the League, as the national association of Amateur Radio Operators and the IARU member-society in the United States, pursuant to an agreement to be negotiated. What is necessary for the Commission to accomplish now, however, is the adoption of necessary rules to implement the IARP convention in the United States, so as to provide for amateur radio operation by foreign radio amateurs in signatory countries in the United States and its territories, pursuant to the IARP document and the amateur radio license from their home administration, in accordance with applicable Commission regulations.

II. The International Amateur Radio Permit

4. The Convention, while reserving the sovereignty of each signatory administration over the use of the radio spectrum within its jurisdiction, provides that each signatory administration will permit temporary operation of amateur stations under its authority by persons holding an IARP issued by another signatory

administration, without further examination. The IARP will be issued by each signatory administration only to the citizens of that administration. No fee or tax may be levied on holders of IARPs by the visited country. The IARP has no effect on customs regulations or international transportation of communications equipment. It has, as discussed above, a standard configuration, as specified in the convention, and all those permits issued should conform to that standard. It will be issued in the standard languages of the Americas: English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish, and also, if different from the foregoing, the official language of the issuing signatory administration. It will be valid only outside the jurisdiction of the issuing signatory administration, and it will be valid only for one year, or for such shorter time as the national license of the holder provides on its face. It may not be issued by a signatory administration to holders of temporary amateur licenses or permits.

5. The content of the IARP is simple: It includes a statement that the document is issued pursuant to the Convention; the name, address and call sign of the holder; the name and address of the issuing authority; the expiration date of the permit; the country and date of issuance; the IARP operator class⁶; a statement that operation is allowed in the visited country only in the bands specified by the visited signatory administration; and the need for notification, if required by the visited signatory administration, of the date, place and duration of the stay in that country.

⁶ See infra, paragraph 6.

6. The operating conditions for holders of IARPs in the visited country shall be as specified by the administration of the visited country. The call sign to be used will be the amateur call sign prefix used in the home country, followed by the slant bar sign ("/") (or, in telephony, the word "stroke") followed by the call sign of the operator's home license. The classes of license under the IARP, in recognition of the disparate license classifications and operating privileges accorded those classifications by different administrations, are but two: Class 1 would include all frequency bands allocated to the Amateur and Amateur-Satellite Services, and shall be issued only to those license holders who have proven competence with Morse Code to their home administration in accordance with ITU Radio Regulations.

7. While operating here, foreign radio amateurs would carry their home country amateur license and the IARP. Any enforcement necessary would be accomplished by cancellation of the IARP, or by the Commission's declination to honor it, or by the suspension of it in particular cases, depending upon the circumstances. It would be the obligation of the visiting radio amateur to insure that he or she is familiar with the operating rules of the visited country. It is not anticipated that any problem will arise in this connection in the United States, as evidenced by the absence of significant enforcement problems under the current arrangement of bilateral reciprocal licensing treaties in effect now.

III. Implementation of the Convention

8. The Commission, in order to effectuate and implement the Convention on behalf of the United States, needs to do two things: it must amend the Amateur Service Rules in order to permit radio amateurs of other signatory administrations to operate their stations here, using their amateur license issued by their home countries, and an IARP issued by their home administrations or their delegates; and second, it must offer public notice to United States radio amateurs as to the arrangements to be established by the Department of State for issuance of IARP documents in the United States, so that United States' amateurs may operate outside the United States and enjoy the benefits of international amateur radio operation pursuant to the Convention. Neither obligation need involve expenditure of Commission resources on an ongoing basis. In fact, the entire process will relieve amateurs from countries signatory to the Convention of the obligation to apply for and obtain alien reciprocal permits.

9. The rules must be amended to recognize the IARP; provide for its use by amateurs from signatory countries; delineate the limitations on its use as set forth in the Convention; and to designate the operating privileges to be accorded holders of Class 1 and Class 2 IARPs in the United States. The Commission should also be prepared to issue a public notice at the appropriate time, informing members of the public that the League should be contacted for issuance of an IARP and listing those countries signatory to the Convention. That notice should be updated periodically to

reflect additional signatory countries. It should be noted in the public notice that an IARP issued by the League is not valid for use in the United States, its possessions, or in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

IV. Early Implementation of the Convention is in the Public Interest

10. In advocating the IARP and adoption of the Convention in the Americas prior to the OAS General Assembly, representatives of the United States Department of State stated, in part, as follows:

The U.S. supports approval of the resolution and will be prepared to sign the convention at the General Assembly... The IARP allows amateurs who are citizens of and licensed in states party to the convention to obtain an "international permit" to operate temporarily in another country party to the convention without the delay/administrative burden involved in the issuance of a license by the administration of the visited country...In addition to facilitating operation of amateur radio for travellers in the hemisphere, this convention demonstrates our ability to cooperate in creating a mechanism to extend recognition of operator licenses issued by other OAS countries. It is in keeping with the spirit of the summit of the Americas... The United States would encourage all countries to consider the benefits of approving the General Assembly resolution and signing this agreement.

While Amateur Radio operation is primarily a hobby, operators have regularly contributed to disaster relief operations and other humanitarian activities. This convention would reduce regulatory barriers and strengthen transborder cooperation in the area of amateur radio operations.

Communication among amateur radio operators has led to lasting friendships among citizens throughout the hemisphere. This convention stems, in part, from these friendships, in that amateurs now travel to meet each other and would like to be able to enjoy their hobby when they visit.

Citizens of countries signing this agreement will derive benefit from this convention in that operators will be able to operate amateur radio equipment in any country

party to the convention without having to obtain additional permissions.

From a cable from the United States Department of State, May 1, 1995, to embassies in the Americas

The IARP is obviously in the public interest for the above reasons, not only from the perspective of foreign amateurs travelling to the United States, but also from the perspective of the United States radio amateur who wishes to travel internationally and utilize his or her amateur radio equipment while outside the United States. It is, further, a significant reduction in application processing at the Commission's Gettysburg office, and adds no enforcement or additional regulatory impact.

11. As mentioned above, the IARP is modeled after the International Driving Permit. That permit is issued in the United States for use only in other countries by the American Automobile Association. Similarly, because the IARP is not a document which carries with it any license privileges useful in the United States or its possessions, the IARP may be issued by the League, the national IARU member-society, without regulatory impact. The League envisions entering into an agreement with the United States government for the issuance by the League of IARPs of the appropriate class to any United States Citizen licensed by the Commission in the Amateur Radio Service, regardless of whether that person is or is not a League member. This can be done simply by verifying the license status of the IARP applicant, and, if deemed useful, by maintaining and furnishing the Commission with a database of IARPs issued, dates, and the like. No rule making is

necessary to implement this function, and the League is ready at the present time to begin the issuance of IARPs as soon as the requisite approval from the Department of State is in place.

12. There is urgency in the regulatory implementation of the IARP, however, given the leadership of the United States in achieving this milestone for Amateur Radio worldwide. It would reflect extremely poorly on the United States for other signatory countries to have ratified and implemented the Convention; to permit United States citizens to operate amateur stations in those countries pursuant to an IARP; and to have issued IARPs to their citizens for use here, only to have no procedure in place in the United States to recognize those IARP documents, thus to disaccommodate those foreign visitors. It would be consistent with express United States policy for this proceeding to be expedited to the extent possible, and that if it is determined, as the League strongly suggests that it should be, that the rule changes set forth in the attached appendix can be accomplished without notice and comment rule making, the Commission should proceed without delay to the issuance of an Order adopting those rule changes. The League is ready, willing and able to enter into an agreement with the Department of State to issue IARP documents to those United States citizens entitled to receive them, and it will prepare all necessary agreements to accomplish this upon notification from the Department of State that such can be concluded. The Commission will be informed of any and all such arrangements immediately, but it has no obligation with respect to the issuance of IARP documents to

anyone in the United States who is a United States citizen, since the IARP has no effect whatsoever in the United States, or any of its territories or possessions.

V. Conclusion

13. The IARP is a concept which offers the Commission the opportunity to, at once, reduce paperwork burdens on the Commission staff and on visiting foreign amateur licensees, and to facilitate amateur operation by United States citizens traveling internationally. The instant petition seeks no more than the implementation of a Convention to which the United States is signatory, and which has been supported strongly since its inception by the United States Department of State. Minor modification of the Service rules for the Amateur Service to implement this Convention is permitted by statute, and the Convention indicates on the face of it the specific terms under which the IARP may be used in the United States.

Therefore, the foregoing considered, the American Radio Relay League, Incorporated respectfully requests that the Commission issue either an Order, or a Notice of Proposed Rule Making on an expedited basis, looking toward the implementation of the IARP in the United States, in accordance with the terms of the Convention; and further, that the Commission issue a public notice at the appropriate time instructing United States radio amateurs of the means by which an IARP may be obtained for use outside the United States and its possessions; that the League, by agreement, will issue IARP documents to those United States Citizens eligible to

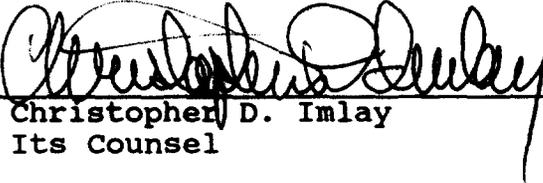
receive them; and that the League will maintain a database of all IARP documents issued to United States citizens and to provide the same to the Commission upon request.

Respectfully submitted,

**THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY
LEAGUE, INCORPORATED**

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July 19, 1995

APPENDIX

Section 97.3 of the Commission's Rules (47 C.F.R. §97.3) is amended to include a new subsection (a)(22), to read as follows, and subsequent subsections are renumbered accordingly:

(22) IARP. International Amateur Radio Permit.

Subsections 97.5(a),(b) and (c) of the Commission's Rules (47 C.F.R. §97.5(a),(b) and (c)) are amended to read as follows:

(a) When a station is transmitting on any amateur service frequency from a geographic location within 50 km of the Earth's surface where the amateur service is regulated by the FCC, the person having physical control of the apparatus must hold a written authorization for an amateur station described in subsection (d) of this section.

(b) When a station is transmitting on any amateur service frequency from a location within 50 km of the Earth's surface and aboard any vessel or craft that is documented or registered in the United States, the person having physical control of the apparatus must hold a written authorization for an amateur station described in subsection (d) of this section.

(c) When a station is transmitting on any amateur-satellite service frequency from a location more than 50 km above the Earth's surface aboard any craft that is documented or registered in the United States, the person having physical control of the apparatus must hold a written authorization for an amateur station described in subsection (d) of this section.

Section 97.5(d) of the Commission's Rules (47 C.F.R. §97.5(d)) is amended by adding a new subsection (d)(7) thereto, to read as follows:

(d)(7) An IARP, together with a valid amateur service license issued to a citizen of a country other than the United States. The IARP must be issued pursuant to the terms of, and by a country signatory to, the Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit. The person must be a citizen of the country that issued the amateur service license and the IARP and may not be a citizen of the United States. No person holding an FCC-issued amateur service license is entitled to utilize an IARP in any location where the amateur service is regulated by the FCC.

Section 97.7 of the Commission's Rules (47 C.F.R. §97.7) is amended by adding a new subsection (d) thereto, to read as follows:

(d) An IARP issued by the country of citizenship of a visiting foreign amateur radio licensee, together with the amateur radio license of that visiting foreign amateur, pursuant to the terms of the Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit.

Section 97.23 of the Commission's Rules (47 C.F.R. §97.23) is amended by adding a new subsection (c) thereto, to read as follows:

(c) An IARP is valid during a visit by a foreign amateur radio licensee for up to one year from the date of arrival of that licensee in the United States or its possessions, but it is not valid beyond the date of expiration of the amateur radio license of the holder thereof issued by that licensee's country of citizenship.

Section 97.107 of the Commission's Rules (47 C.F.R. §97.107) is amended by adding a new subsection (c) thereto, and modifying the present subsection (c), which shall then become subsection (d), to read as follows:

(c) The privileges available to a control operator who is not a citizen of the United States, and who holds an IARP issued in accordance with the Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit, and an amateur radio license issued by that person's country of citizenship are:

(1) For holders of a Class 1 IARP, the privileges available to an Amateur Extra Class Licensee.

(2) For holders of a Class 2 IARP, the privileges available to a Technician Class licensee.

(3) None, if the holder of the IARP has obtained an FCC-issued operator/primary station license.

(d) At any time the FCC may, in its discretion, modify, suspend, or cancel the amateur service privileges within or over any area where radio services are regulated by the FCC of any Canadian amateur service licensee, foreign holder of an IARP, or alien reciprocal permittee.

Section 97.119(f) of the Commission's Rules (47 C.F.R. §97.119(f)) is amended to read, in relevant part, as follows:

(f) When the station is transmitting under the authority of a reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee, or under the authority of an IARP, an indicator consisting of the appropriate letter-numeral designating the station location must be included before the call sign issued to the station by the licensing country...

EXHIBIT A

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AG

TWENTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION
June 5, 1995
Montrouis, Haiti

OEA/Ser.P
AG/doc.3256/95
8 June 1995
Original: Spanish

INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON AN INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO PERMIT

(Resolution adopted at the eighth plenary session,
held on June 8, 1995)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN resolution COM/CITEL RES. 5 (II-94), which recommends that the Organization of American States approve the Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit (AG/doc.3216/95);

CONSIDERING that COM/CITEL is the technical executive body of CITEL and under the powers established in its Statute approved by the General Assembly of the OAS has, *inter alia*, responsibility for preparing, in conjunction with the CITEL Secretariat, draft inter-American conventions and treaties on telecommunications in the Americas;

RECOGNIZING that one of the objectives of CITEL is to facilitate and promote, by all means within its power, the continuing development of telecommunications in the countries of the Americas:
and

CONVINCED of the benefits of Amateur Radio, and in view of the interest that member states of CITEL have in enabling their nationals, who are authorized to operate amateur radio in their countries, to operate temporarily the amateur radio service in any other CITEL member state.

RESOLVES:

To adopt the following convention for the use of an International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP):

**INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION
ON AN INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO PERMIT**

The Member States of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL),

Taking into account the spirit of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), the provisions of the CITEL Statute, and the provisions of the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),

Convinced of the benefits of the Amateur Radio activities and having regard for the interest of CITEL Member States in allowing citizens of any Member State who are authorized to operate in the Amateur Service in their country to operate temporarily in the Amateur Service in any other CITEL Member State,

Have agreed to enter into the following Convention for the use of an International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP):

**General Provisions
Article 1**

1. While reserving its sovereignty over the use of the radio spectrum within its jurisdiction, each State Party agrees to permit temporary operation of amateur stations under its authority by persons holding an IARP issued by another State Party without further examination. A State Party shall issue permits to operate in other State Parties only to its own citizens.
2. State Parties recognize the International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP) issued under the conditions specified in this Convention.
3. No State Party, other than the issuing State Party, may levy fees or taxes on the IARP's.
4. This Convention does not modify customs regulations concerning transportation of radio equipment across national borders.

**Definitions
Article 2**

1. Expressions and terms used in this Convention shall carry the definitions of the ITU Radio Regulations.
2. The amateur and amateur-satellite services are radiocommunication services according to Article 1 of the ITU Radio Regulations, and are governed by other provisions of the Radio Regulations as well as by national regulations of the State Parties.

3. The term "IARU" shall mean the International Amateur Radio Union.

**Provisions Relating to
the International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP)**

Article 3

1. The IARP will be issued by the permit holder's home Administration or, to the extent consistent with the home country's domestic laws, under delegated authority by the IARU organization of that State Party. It should conform with the standard form for such permit contained in the Annex to this Convention.
2. The IARP will be drafted in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish and in the official language of the issuing State Party if different.
3. The IARP will not be valid for operation in the territory of the issuing State Party, but only in the territory of other State Parties. It will be valid for one year in visited State Parties, but in no case beyond the date of expiration of the national license of the holder.
4. Radio amateurs holding only a temporary authorization issued in a foreign country shall not benefit from the provisions of this Convention.
5. The IARP shall include the following information:
 - a. A statement that the document is issued in accordance with this Convention.
 - b. The name and mailing address of the holder.
 - c. The call sign.
 - d. The name and address of the issuing authority.
 - e. The expiration date of permit.
 - f. The country and date of issuance.
 - g. The IARP operator class.
 - h. A statement that operation is permitted only for the bands specified by the visited State Party.
 - i. A statement that the permittee must abide by the regulations of the visited State Party.
 - j. The need for a notification, if required by the visited State Party, of the date, place and duration of the stay in that State Party.

6. The IARP will be issued in accordance with the following classes of operating authority:

Class 1. Use of all frequency bands allocated to the amateur service and amateur-satellite service and specified by the country where the amateur station is to be operated. It will be open only to those amateurs who have proved their competence with Morse code to their own Administration in accordance with the requirements of the ITU Radio Regulations.

Class 2. This class permits utilization of all frequency bands allocated to the amateur service and amateur-satellite service above 30 MHz and specified by the country where the amateur station is to be operated.

Conditions of Use Article 4

1. A State Party may decline to honor, suspend or cancel the operation of an IARP, in accordance with the laws in that State.
2. When transmitting in the visited country, the IARP holder must use the call sign prefix specified by the visited country and the call sign of the home license separated by the word "stroke" or "/."
3. The IARP holder must transmit only on frequencies specified by the visited State Party and must abide by all the regulations of the visited State Party.

Final Provisions Article 5

State Parties reserve the right to enter into supplementary agreements on methods and procedures for the application of this Convention. However, such agreements may not contravene the provisions of this Convention. The State Parties shall inform the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States of any supplementary agreements they enter into, and that Secretariat shall, for the purposes of registration and publication, send a certified copy of the text of such agreement to the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 102 of its Charter, and to the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunications Union.

Article 6

This Convention shall be open for signature by the Member States of the CITEU.