Pursuant to Article 8, paragraph 1, item 1), Article 23, paragraph 1 and Article 85, paragraph 2 of the Law on Electronic Communications (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, no. 44/10) and Article 12 paragraph 1 item 1) and Article 16, paragraph 1 item 4 of the Statute of the Republic Agency for Electronic Communications (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, no. 59/10), the Managing Board of the Republic Agency for Electronic Communicaitons, in its session held on 24 June 2011, adopted the

RULES
ON REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATING AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

These Rules stipulate the manner of use of amateur radio stations, types of amateur radio stations, technical conditions for their utilization, the use of call signs, as well as the identification signs of amateur station emissions, conditions for acquiring the title of amateur radio operator and contents of the amateur licence form.

Article 2

The terms used herein shall have the following meaning:

1) **Amateur radio communication** implies radio communication among amateur stations;

2) **Amateur radio communication under extraordinary circumstances** is amateur radio communication which is used when human lives or protection of property are at stake;

3) **Amateur radio beacon** is an amateur transmitter of international, national, regional or local character, installed on certain location for transmission of specific signs in order to investigate radio bands and for other technical researches;

4) **Individual licence for the use of radio frequencies for an amateur radio station is a licence** for utilization and possession of amateur radio stations;

5) **Amateur satellite communication** implies radio communication among amateur radio stations through amateur satellite;

6) **Amateur satellite service** is a radiocommunications service which uses space stations on earth satellites for the same purpose as amateur service;

7) **Amateur space radio communication** is amateur radio communication operating through amateur satellites or other entities in the space;

8) **Amateur service** is a not-for-profit radiocommunications service exclusively intended for training of individuals, establishing mutual contacts among amateur radio operators (hereinafter: radio amateur), or technical research conducted by radio amateurs, where radio amateur is a person authorized for utilization of radio stations whose engagement in radiocommunications is of its own free will and not-for-profit;

9) **Amateur radio station for digital communications** is an amateur two-way radio station which automatically receives and transmits signs of other amateur stations in the same and/or other frequency band and serves for transmission of data;

10) **Amateur radio station for radio goniometry** is amateur transmitter exclusively intended for transmission of characteristic signs for amateur goniometry;

11) **Amateur radio station** is radio station used within amateur and amateur satellite services;

12) **Radio amateur** is a person authorised to use amateur radio stations;

13) **Amateur repeater work** implies establishing amateur radio communication through amateur repeater stations;

14) **Antenna system** is radio station equipment which includes antennas, antenna ducts and accompanying parts;

15) **Peak power of transmitter envelope** is mean power by which transmitter feeds antenna duct during a radio frequency period at the peak of modulation envelope;

16) **Digital communications** are communications by digital modes of transmission,

17) **Transmission for amateur radio goniometry** is transmission of characteristic signs intended for amateur radio goniometry, i.e for the use of received radio waves in order to determine emission direction of the transmitter station;

18) **Effective transmitted power** in one direction is the output of power to antenna and antenna gain in such direction in relation to dipole;

19) **Utilization of amateur station** involves the establishment of amateur radiocommunications on amateur stations (by radio amateurs);

20) **Organization of radio amateurs** is the association of radio amateurs or radio amateur club, which are, in accordance with the law, registered on the territory of the Republic of Serbia;

21) **Amateur transmitter** is amateur station consisting of transmitter and accompanying equipment;

22) **Transmitter** is a device producing radio frequency power required for the establishment of radio communication;

23) **Amateur receiver** is an amateur station consisting of receiver and accompanying equipment;

24) **Receiving amateur radio operator** is a person authorized to use receiver and antenna system as a part of an amateur station;

25) **Receiver** is a device connected to antenna or other source of radio signs whose purpose is to make information contents of signs available in a convenient form;

26) **Two-Way Amateur Radio Station** is an amateur station used for amateur radio communications;

27) **Amateur repeater** is an amateur station for primary and local coverage which automatically receives and transmits signs of other amateur stations;

28) **Association of amateur radio operators** is an association of radio amateurs of Serbia and associations of radio amateurs of provinces;

29) **Technical research** is the utilization of amateur radio stations for the research of reflection from space entities and radio propagation under irregular conditions and of special techniques for transmission;

30) **Amateur radio licence** is an authorisation issued to a radio amateur by the Republic Agency for Electronic Communications by which s/he is authorized to operate amateur radio stations of appropriate classes.

II TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

Article 3

Amateur radio stations may use frequency bands intended for amateur and amateur satellite service stipulated in the Radio Frequency Bands Allocation Plan.

Article 4

Amateur radio stations using frequency bands given in Table no.1 intended for amateur and amateur satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to primary service stations and shall not be protected from harmful interferences of stations which use frequency bands on a primary basis.

Amateur radio stations referred to in paragraph 1 herein may be protected from harmful interferences caused by stations of the same and other secondary services.

Article 5

Amateur radio stations may use all types of emisssions in the manner stipulated by these Rules except from emissions with damped wave, the use of which shall be forbidden.

Modulation used only in short intervals or periodically shall not be specifically marked in cases where the use of such modulation does not increase the required bandwidth.

In all cases where the provisions of these Rules stipulate that frequency modulation may be used (mark for type of modulation of principal holder: F), phase modulation may also be used (mark for the type of modulation of the principal holder: G).

II.1. Types of amateur radio stations

Article 6

In line with the provisions of these Rules, amateur radio stations are the following:

1. **Amateur two-way radio stations** including:
   - personal amateur two-way radio stations installed and used by amateur radio operators of class I, II and III;
   - club amateur two-way radio stations installed by organizations of amateur radio operators and used by amateur radio operators.
2. **Amateur radio repeaters** are radio stations for primary and local coverage installed by the association of radio amateurs on the grounds of plans approved and adopted by the Association of Radio Amateurs of Serbia.
3. **Amateur radio stations for digital communications** are stations installed by the association of radio amateurs on the basis of plans approved and adopted by the Association of Radio Amateurs of Serbia.
4. **Amateur radio beacon stations** of international, national, regional or local character are the stations installed by associations of radio amateurs on the grounds of plans approved and adopted by the Association of Radio Amateurs of Serbia.
5. **Amateur radio transmitters for radio goniometry** are the stations installed and used by the organizations of radio amateurs associations.
6. **Amateur radio receivers** are the stations installed and used by receiving radio amateurs on the grounds of permission issued by the association of amateur radio operators.

II.1.1 Amateur two-way radio stations

Article 7

In accordance with the appropriate class of radio amateurs, amateur two-way radio stations shall

transmit only in frequency bands and with maximum powers of transmitters given in Table no.1 of these Rules.

Table no. 1

Amateur frequency band	Frequency sub-band (MHz)	Type of emission or purpose	Maximum power PEP (W) / radio amateur class			Note
			1.	2.	3.	
1.8 MHz	1.810-1.838	A1A	300	-	-	
	1.838-1.840	A1B, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, R3E, A1A	300	-	-	1
	1.840-1.842	A1B, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, R3E, J3E, A1A	300	-	-	1
	1.842-2.000	J3E, A1A	300	-	-	
3.5 MHz	3.500-3.510	A1A	1500	-	-	2
	3.500-3.560	A1A	1500	-	100	3
	3.560-3.580	A1A	1500	-	100	
	3.580-3.590	A1B, A1D, F1B, F1D, G1B, J2B, A1A	1500	-	100	
	3.590-3.600	A1B, A1D, F1B, F1D, G1B, J2B, A1A	1500	-	100	4
	3.600-3.620	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, J2E, J3E, R3E, G1B, A1A	1500	-	100	
	3.600-3.650	J3E, A1A	1500	-	100	5
	3.650-3.775	J3E, A1A	1500	-	100	
	3.730-3.740	J2C,F2C,J3C,J3E,A1A	1500	-	100	
	3.775-3.800	J3E, A1A	1500	-	-	6
7 MHz	7.000-7.035	A1A	1500	-	100	
	7.035-7.040	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, J2C,F2C,J3C, A1A	1500	-	100	1
	7.040-7.045	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, J2C,F2C,J3C, J3E, A1A	1500	-	100	1
	7.045-7.100	J3E, A1A	1500	-	100	
	7.100-7.200	J3E, A1A	1500	-	100	
10 MHz	10.100-10.140	A1A	300	-	-	
	10.140-10.150	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, A1A	300	-	-	1
14 MHz	14.000-14.070	A1A	1500	-	-	
	14.000-14.060	A1A	1500	-	-	3
	14.070-14.089	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, A1A	1500	-	-	
	14.089-14.099	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, A1A	1500	-	-	4
	14.099-14.101	BEACONS	-	-	-	

Amateur frequency band	Frequency sub-band (MHz)	Type of emission or purpose	Maximum power PEP (W) / radio amateur class			Note
			1.	2.	3.	
14 MHz	14.101-14.112	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, J3E, A1A	1500	-	-	4
	14.112-14.125	J3E, A1A	1500	-	-	
	14.125-14.300	J3E, A1A	1500	-	-	5
	14.225-14.235	J2C,F2C,J3C, J3E, A1A	1500	-	-	
	14.300-14.350	J3E, A1A	1500	-	-	
18 MHz	18.068-18.100	A1A	300	-	-	
	18.100-18.109	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, A1A	300	-	-	
	18.109-18.111	BEACONS	-	-	-	
	18.111-18.168	J3E, A1A	300	-	-	
21 MHz	21.000-21.080	A1A	1500	-	100	
	21.080-21.100	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, A1A	1500	-	100	
	21.100-21.120	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, A1A	1500	-	100	4
	21.120-21.149	A1A	1500	-	100	
	21.149-21.151	BEACONS	-	-	-	
	21.151-21.335	J3E, A1A	1500	-	100	
	21.335-21.345	J2C,F2C,J3C, J3E, A1A	1500	-	100	
	21.345-21.450	J3E, A1A	1500	-	100	
24 MHz	24.890-24.920	A1A	300	-	-	
	24.920-24.929	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, A1A	300	-	-	
	24.929-24.931	BEACONS	-	-	-	
	24.931-24.990	J3E, A1A	300	-	-	
28 MHz	28.000-28.050	A1A	1500	-	100	
	28.050-28.120	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, A1A	1500	-	100	
	28.120-28.150	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, A1A	1500	-	100	4
	28.150-28.190	A1A	1500	-	100	
	28.190-28.225	BEACONS	-	-	-	
	28.225-29.200	J2C,F2C,J3C, J3E, A1A	1500	-	100	
	29.200-29.300	A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, F3F, J2B, J2D, G1B, J3E, A1A	1500	-	100	
	29.300-29.550	AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (satellite transmission frequencies)	-	-	-	
	29.550-29.700	J3E, F3E, A1A	1500	-	100	
50 MHz	50.000-50.100	A1A	100	-	-	9,10
	50.020-50.080	BEACONS	-	-	-	7,9, 10
	50.100-50.500	A1A, F1B, F2D, J3E	100	-	-	9,10,
	50.100-50.130	A1A, J3E (intercontinental communications)	100	-	-	9,10
	50.500-51.900	A1A, F1B, F2D, J3E	100	-	-	9,10,
144 MHz	144.000-144.035	J3E, A1A	1500	-	-	8
	144.035-144.150	A1A	1500	-	50	
	144.150-144.400	J3E	1500	50	50	
	144.400-144.500	BEACONS	-	-	-	
	144.500-144.800	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, J3F, R3E	300	30	30	
	144.800-144.995	A1D, A2D, F1D, F2D, J2D	50	30	30	
	144.995-145.1935	REPEATERS (repeater receiving frequencies)	30	30	30	
	145.200-145.5935	F3E	30	30	30	
	145.594-145.7935	REPEATERS (repeater transmission frequencies)	-	-	-	
	145.800-146.000	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, J3F, R3E (AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMUICATIONS)	75	75	75	
432 MHz	432.000-432.100	A1A	1500	-	50	
	432.100-432.400	A1A, A1B, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, J2B, J2D, J3E, G1B, R3E	1500	50	50	

Amateur frequency band	Frequency sub-band (MHz)	Type of emission or purpose	Maximum power PEP (W) / radio amateur class			Note
			1.	2.	3.	
432 MHz	432.400-432.500	BEACONS	-	-	-	
	432.500-433.000	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, J3F, R3E	300	30	30	
	433.000-433.400	REPEATERS (repeater receiving frequencies)	30	30	30	
	433.400-433.600	F3E	30	30	30	
	433.600-434.000	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, J3F, R3E	300	30	30	
	434.000-434.600	A1B, A1C, A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J3C, J3F	50	30	30	
	434.600-434.985	REPEATERS (repeater transmission frequencies)	-	-	-	
	435.000-438.000	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, J3F, R3E (AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS)	75	75	75	
1.2 GHz	1240.000-1243.250	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	300			
	1243.250-1260.000	F3F, J3F	300			
	1260.000-1270.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E (AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS)	75			
	1270.000-1272.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	300			
	1272.000-1290.994	F3F, J3F	300			
	1290.994-1291.481	REPEATERS (repeater receiving frequencies)	30			
	1291.484-1296.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	300			
	1296.000-1296.150	A1A	300			
	1296.150-1296.800	A1A, J3E	300			
	1296.800-1296.9875	BEACONS	-			
	1296.994-1297.481	REPEATERS (repeater transmission frequencies)	-			
	1297.494-1297.981	F3E	30			
	1298.000-1300.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	300			
2.3 GHz	2300.000-2320.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	300			
	2320.000-2320.150	A1A	300			
	2320.150-2320.800	A1A, J3E	300			
	2320.800-2321.000	BEACONS	-			
	2321.000-2322.000	F3E	30			
	2322.000-2400.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	300			
	2400.000-2450.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E (AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS)	75			
5 GHz	5650.000-5668.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E (AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS, Earth-to-space direction)	75			
	5668.000-5670.000	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2A, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, F1A, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2A, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2A, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, R3E (AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS, Earth-to-space direction)	75			
	5670.000-5700.000	A1D, A2D, F1D, F2D, J2D	300			
	5700.000-5720.000	F3F, J3F	300			

Amateur frequency band	Frequency sub-band (MHz)	Type of emission or purpose	Maximum power PEP (W) / radio amateur class			Note
			1.	2.	3.	
5 GHz	5720.000-5760.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	300			
	5760.000-5762.000	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2A, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, F1A, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2A, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2A, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, R3E	300			
	5762.000-5790.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	300			
	5790.000-5850.000	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2A, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, F1A, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2A, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2A, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, R3E (AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS, space-to-Earth direction)	-			
10 GHz	10000.000-10150.000	A1D, A2D, F1D, F2D, J2D	300			
	10150.000-10250.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	300			
	10250.000-10350.000	A1D, A2D, F1D, F2D, J2D	300			
	10350.000-10368.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	300			
	10368.000-10370.000	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2A, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, F1A, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2A, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2A, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, R3E	300			
	10370.000-10450.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	300			
	10450.000-10500.000	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2A, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, F1A, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2A, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2A, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, R3E (AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS)	50			
24 GHz	24000.000-24048.000	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2A, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, F1A, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2A, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2A, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, R3E (AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS)	50			
	24048.000-24050.000	A1A, A1B, A1C, A1D, A2A, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, F1A, F1B, F1C, F1D, F2A, F2B, F2C, F2D, F3C, F3E, F3F, J2A, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C, J3E, R3E	75			
	24050.000-24250.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	75			
47 GHz	47000.000-47200.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	75			
76 GHz	76000.000-81500.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	75			
122 GHz	122250.000-123000.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	75			
134 GHz	134000.000-141000.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	75			
241 GHz	241000.000-250000.000	A1A, A1B, A1C,A1D, A2B, A2C, A2D, A3C, A3E, F1B,F1C, F1D, F2B, F2C, F2D,F3C, F3E, F3F, G1B, J2B, J2C, J2D, J2E, J3C,J3E, J3F, R3E	75			

Notes:

1. PACKET RADIO is not used within this sub-band;

2. Sub-band where intercontinental A1A radio contacts have priority;

3. Sub-band is recommended for A1A contests;

4. In this sub-band the use of PACKET RADIO is recommended as digital communications;

5. Sub-band is recommended for PHONE contests, including the 3.7-3.8MHz sub-band;

6. Sub-band where intercontinental PHONE radio contacts have priority;

8. A1A has priority within the 50.000-50.100 MHz sub-band;

9. This sub-band in intended for Earth-Moon-Earth radio contacts;

10. In the 51.0-51.9 MHz frequency band, amateur radio stations are allowed to work by A1A, J3E , F1B, F2D modes of emission;

11. Frequency band 50.0-51.9 MHz is used on secondary basis.

Other:

-Types of emissions are classified by priority of use;

- Amateur radio communications in contests are not allowed within the 10MHz, 18MHz, and 24 MHz bands;

- Amateur two-way radio stations are allowed to use, for simplex work, the frequencies within frequency sub-bands given in Table no.1 of these Rules.

- Mobile radio stations use 145.500 MHz and 433.500 MHz frequencies for originating a call.

II.1.2. Amateur repeater radio stations

Article 8

Amateur repeater radio stations are allowed to work only on allocated frequencies within frequency sub-bands and at channel distance given in Table no.2 of these Rules.

On 2.3 GHZ and higher bands, technical characteristics of amateur repeater stations shall be in accordance with the standards and recommendations for such types of radio stations.

Interlinkage of amateur repeater stations and transmission of amateur radio communications among such stations shall be implemented in accordance with regulations of the Association of Radio Amateurs of Serbia.

Table no. 2

Amateur frequency band	**Frequency sub-band**	
	Receiving frequency /MHz/	**Transmission frequency /MHz/**
144 MHz	145.000-145.1875	145.600-145.7875
	12.5 kHz channel spacing	
432 MHz	433.000-433.375	434.600-434.975
	12.5 kHz channel spacing	
1.2 GHz	1291.000-1291.475	1297.000-1297.475
	25 kHz channel spacing	

Article 9

Amateur repeater stations are used for F3E emissions.

Transmitter frequency deviation of amateur repeater stations may not exceed ± 5 kHz, while for transmitters of amateur repeater stations operating in the 144 and 432 MHz frequency band it shall not exceed ± 3 kHz.

Article 10

Effective radiated power (ERP) shall not exceed:

1. 15W - for amateur repeater stations for primary coverage
2. 1W - amateur repeater stations for local coverage

Amateur repeater radio stations shall be installed by associations of amateur radio operators.

II.1.3. Amateur radiobeacons

Article 11

Amateur radio beacons may operate only in frequency sub-bands and modes of emission given in Table no.3 of these Rules.

Table no. 3

Amateur frequency band	Frequency sub-band for amateur beacons	Type of radio beacons	Mode of emission
14 MHz	14099-14101 kHz	international	A1A, A2A
18 MHz	18109-18111 kHz	international	A1A, A2A
21 MHz	21149-21151 kHz	international	A1A, A2A
24 MHz	24929-24931 kHz	international	A1A, A2A
28 MHz	28190-28225 kHz	international	A1A, A2A
50 MHz	50.020-50.080 MHz	international national	F1A F1A
144 MHz	144.400-144.490 MHz	national local	F1A F1A
432 MHz	432.800-432.990 MHz	national local	F1A F1A
1.2 GHz	1296.800-1296.9875 MHz	national local	F1A F1A
2.3 GHz	2320.800-2321.000 MHz	national local	F1A F1A

Article 12

Effective radiated power (ERP) shall not exceed:

1. 50W – for amateur radio beacons of international type;

2. 10W – for amateur radio beacons of national type;

3. 1W – for amateur radio beacons of local type.

Amateur radio beacons have to be approved by the association of amateur radio operators.

II. 1.4. Amateur receivers

Article 13

Amateur receiver stations shall operate in all frequency bands and with all emission modes given

in Table no.1 of these Rules. Identification mark of this type of receivers shall be assigned in the manner stipulated in Article 20, paragraph 6 herein.

II.1.5. Amateur transmitters for radio goniometry

Article 14

Amateur transmitter radio stations for radio goniometry shall operate only in frequency sub-bands and modes of emission in compliance with international regulations for contests in amateur radio goniometry.

Article 15

Effective radiated power (ERP) shall not exceed:

1. 5W – for amateur transmitter stations for radio goniometry operating in frequency bands over 30 MHz;

2. 10W – for amateur transmitter stations for radio goniometry operating in frequency bands up to 30MHz

II.1.6. Amateur radio stations for digital communications

Article 16

Amateur radio stations for digital communications operate only in frequency sub-bands given in Table no.1 of these Rules.

These radio stations may be interconnected for the purpose of receiving, transmiting, recording and downloading information.

II.2. Technical conditions of amateur spurious emissions

Article 17

Mean power of each secondary component from transmitter to antenna duct shall not exceed values given in Table 4 of these Rules.

Table no.4

Band	Attenuation (dB) in relation to power fed antenna duct
Below 30 MHz	43 + 10 log (PEP*) or 50 dB, i.e. the weaker one
Above 30 MHz	43 + 10 log (P*) or 70 dBc, i.e. the weaker one

Note: - PEP (PEP – *Peak Envelope Power*) is peak value of envelope power in watts;
- P is mean power in watts.

II.3. Location and operating time of amateur radio stations

Article 18

Amateur two-way radio stations are used from fixed locations, during motion and standing on points not previously set.

Amateur receiver stations are used from fixed locations, during motion and during standing on points not previously set.

Amateur transmitter stations for radio goniometry are used during standing on points not previously set.

Amateur repeater stations are used from fixed locations.

Amateur radio beacon stations are used from fixed locations whereas amateur radio beacons of local type are also used during standing on points not previously set.

Amateur radio stations for digital communications are used from fixed locations and during standing on points not previously set.

Amateur radio stations operate periodically during 24 hours /HX/.

II.4. Identification of amateur radio station emissions

Article 19

All emissions of amateur radio stations must be identified by call signs or identification signs.

Emissions of amateur repeater stations, amateur radio beacon stations and amateur radio stations for digital communications are identified by periodical automatic emissions of identification signs.

Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1 herein, amateur transmitter radio goniometric stations, amateur radio beacon stations of local type as well as emissions for technical research in amateur space radio communications need not be identified in the manner stipulated in paragraphs 1 and 2 herein.

Article 20

Call signs and identification signs for identification of emisssions of amateur stations consist of the following:

1. two letters;
2. one number;
3. one, two or three letters.

In compliance with the ITU distribution, a part of call sign referred to in item 1, paragraph 1 of this Article comprising letters YT or YU indicate belonging of an amateur radio station to the Republic of Serbia.

One part of call sign referred to in item 3 of paragraph 1 of this Article is composed of international Latin alphabet letters. Letters with accent mark shall not be used.

Exceptionally, for temporary use, a part of call sign referred to in items 2 and 3, paragraph 1 of this Article may be composed of several numbers or letters.With the purpose of obtaining a call sign which deviates from these Rules, an applicant shall submit an application form to the Republic Agency for Electronic Communications (hereinafter: Agency) two months prior to the implementation thereof in order to have it registered with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and published in their Operating Bulletin.

A part of the call sign referred to in item 3 paragraph 1 of this Article shall not contain a combination of letters, which, due to their being similar to accident, security, alarm or emergency signs, might cause confusion.

Identification mark of amateur receiver station shall include letters YU, number, RS Latin letters and one to four numbers.

Article 21

Several amateur stations with the same mode of emission identified by the same call sign or identification sign shall not be used at the same time within the same amateur frequency band.

II.4.1. Identification of emissions of amateur two-way radio stations

Article 22

Emissions of amateur two-way radio stations have to be identified by call signs allocated by the association of amateur radio operators.

Article 23

Call sign must be emitted at the beginning and at the end of each amateur radio contact.

In accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, the beginning and the end of amateur radio contact shall also imply the beginning and the end of a series of short amateur radio communications among the same amateur radio stations.

During longer amateur radio communications, call sign shall be emitted in an interval of ten minutes.

Call sign shall always be emitted with the change of frequency.

Article 24

When call sign is pronounced (in radio telephony contacts), letters and numbers forming such a sign shall be pronounced by using words the initial letter of which is the same as the letter or number included in the call sign (spelling).

Words listed in the national and international table are used for spelling.

NARIONAL TABLE FOR SPELLING

Letter or number	Word
A	Avala

INTERNATIONAL TABLE FOR SPELLING

Letter of number	Word
A	Alpha

B	Beograd
C	Cetinje
D	Drina
E	Evropa
F	Futog
G	Golija
H	Heroj
I	Igalo
J	Jadran
K	Kosovo
L	Lovćen
M	Morava
N	Niš
O	Obilić
P	Pirot
Q	Kvorum
R	Ruma
S	Sava
T	Timok
U	Užice
V	Valjevo
W	Duplo ve
X	Iks
Y	Ipsilon
Z	Zemun
Ћ	Ćuprija
Ч	Čačak
Ђ	Đakovica
Џ	Džep
Љ	Ljubovija
Њ	Njegoš
Ш	Šabac
Ж	Žabljak
1	Jedinica
2	Dva
3	Tri
4	Četiri
5	Petica
6	Šest
7	Sedam
8	Osam
9	Devet
0	Nula

B	Bravo
C	Charlie
D	Delta
E	Echo
F	Foxtrot
G	Golf
H	Hotel
I	India
J	Juliet
K	Kilo
L	Lima
M	Mike
N	November
O	Oscar
P	Papa
Q	Quebec
R	Romeo
S	Sierra
T	Tango
U	Uniform
V	Victor
W	Whiskey
X	X-ray
Y	Yankee
Z	Zulu
1	one
2	two
3	three
4	four
5	five
6	six
7	seven
8	eight
9	nine
0	zero

Article 25

Emission of amateur two-way radio stations during stopping at points not set in advance may be identified by a call sign with the additional suffix consisting of a fraction line (/) and letter P for radio telegraphy, or of word PORTABLE for radio telephony.

Emission of amateur two-way radio stations on motor vehicles or on the ship within territorial waters is identified by a call sign with the addional suffix consisting of a fraction line (/) and letter M for radio telegraphy or of word MOBILE for radiotelephony.

Emission of amateur two-way radio stations on airplanes are identified by a call sign with the additional suffix consisting of a fraction line (/) and letters AM for radiotelegraphy or words AIR MOBILE for radiotelephony.

Article 26

The individual licence for the use of radio frequency shall be issued to a foreign physical person by the Agency, in the absence of a reciprocal agreement with the State of applicant's citizenship.

Call signs identifying emissions of amateur two-way radio stations used by foreign citizens, owners of CEPT – amateur radio licences, temporarily staying in the territory of the Republic of Serbia for no longer than 90 days, shall be composed of letters YU, fraction line and a call sign used by amateur radio operators in their own country.

II.4.2 Identification of emissions of amateur repeater stations

Article 27

Emissions of amateur repeater stations must be identified by identification signs allocated by the association of amateur radio operators.

II.4.3. Identification of emissions of amateur radio beacon stations

Article 28

Amateur radio beacon station shall emit, for identification purposes, by means of international Morse code at the speed of about 50 characters per minute, the identification sign and location data of such amateur radio beacon station in an appropriate form.

Following the emission of the identification sign and location data in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Article, amateur radio beacon station shall emit a continuous sign for a period of about 20 seconds.

Article 29

Emissions of amateur radio beacon stations have to be identified by signs allocated by the association of amateur radio operators.

II.4.4. Identification of emissions of amateur transmitter stations for radio goniometry

Article 30

Emissions of amateur transmitter stations for radio goniometry, in compliance with the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 18 of these Rules, shall not be identified by call signs.

Emissions of amateur transmitter stations for radio goniometry shall be identified by a characteristic sign which shall be emitted by means of the international Morse code at the telegraphic speed of 10 to 60 characters per minute and which shall consist of one of the following groups of letters or of a group of letters and numbers: MOE, MOI, MOS, MOH, MO5, MO.

II. 4.5. Identification of emissions of amateur stations for digital communications

Article 31

Emissions of amateur two-way radio stations for digital communications have to be identified by signs allocated by the association of amateur radio operators.

III AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS

III.1. Requirements for acquiring the title of amateur radio operator

Article 32

The title of amateur radio operator may be acquired by any person professionally qualified for operating amateur radio stations.

Professional qualifications of amateur radio operators shall be evidenced by certificates for relevant degree of professional skill.

According to a degree of professional qualifications, amateur radio operators shall be classified in classes: 1, 2 and 3.

Professional examinations shall be subject to uniform plan and programme adopted by the Association of Radio Amateurs of Serbia

Professional examinations for amateur radio operators shall be arranged and organized by the association of amateur radio operators.

On the grounds of the certificate obtained for the appropriate class, the association of amateur radio operators shall prepare documentation required for the issuance of an amateur radio licence, including the call sign and shall submit it to the Agency.

The Agency shall issue an amateur radio licence on the basis of the submitted documentation.

Amateur radio licence shall be issued for a ten-year period of time.

Article 33

Documentation referred to in paragraph 6 of Article 32 hereof shall include the following:

- Certificate of professional examination for the appropriate class;
- Call sign;
- Application form for the issuance of amateur radio licence
- Evidence substantiating the payment of the licence issuance fee.

Amateur radio licence issuance fees shall be equal to the licence issuance fees for the use of radio frequencies for amateur radio stations.

The application form for amateur radio licence issuance shall include the following:

- Name and surname

- Personal ID number
- Place and address
- Call sign
- Signature of applicant

The Agency shall keep the Register of the issued amateur radio licences.

Article 34

The form of the amateur radio licence is enclosed herewith and shall make an integral part hereof.

The form of the amateur radio licence shall be printed on a 54 x 86.6 mm plastic card.

Article 35

The requirements for amateur radio operators to obtain Class I referred to in Article 32 of these Rules are in compliance with CEPT programme according to the T/R 61-02 document.

Classes II and III shall be considered as national classes.

III.2. Requirements for the operation of amateur radio stations

Article 36

Amateur radio station may operate if the owner holds the amateur radio station licence.

Article 37

The form of the amateur radio station licence shall be approved by the Agency by means of a general by-law.

Article 38

In order to obtain the amateur radio station licence of amateur radio station operators and the association of amateur radio operators, the applicant shall submit the following documentation:

- application form for the issuance of an individual licence for the use of radio frequencies for a personal radio amateur station, i.e. application form for the issuance of an individual licence for the use of frequencies for club radio amateur station
- evidence of entry into the register (for organizations of amateur radio station operators)
- copy of an amateur radio station licence
- evidence substantiating the payment of fees for the issuance of an individual licence for the use of radio frequencies in compliance with the general by-laws of the Agency.

Documentation required for the issuance of an individual licence for the use of radio frequencies for an amateur radio station shall be provided by the association of amateur radio operators and forwarded to the Agency for verification and entry into the register of issued licences.

III.3. Amateur radio station log book

Article 39

Data relating to amateur radio communications of any amateur radio station shall be entered in the amateur radio station log book.

Amateur radio station log books shall be kept so as to provide permanent evidence in written or electronic form.

The following data shall be considered mandatory and entered in the amateur radio station log book:

1. date, month and year of the established amateur radio contact;
2. starting time of amateur radio contact whereas for longer emissions, starting and ending time of the emission shall be entered as well;
3. call sign identifying emission of correspondent amateur radio station;
4. name of the used amateur frequency band;
5. mode of emission;
6. signature of amateur radio operator (for club stations)

Date and month are always recorded as a group of four Arabic numbers.

Time is entered as universal time coordinated (UTC) and is always recorded as a group of four Arabic numbers showing hours and minutes (00 00).

In addition to data stated in paragraph 3 of this Article, the log book may also include data on the quality of signs and the quality of receipt, location of the amateur radio station the emission of which was received, name of the operator on correspondent station, type and intensity of interferences, etc.

Amateur radio station records shall be kept for at least two years following the date last data were recorded.

III.4. Amateur radio communications control

Article 40

Control of amateur radio communications shall be performed by the Agency.

The Association of Radio Amateurs of Serbia shall establish the commission for the control of amateur radio communications, which shall closely cooperate with the Agency in order to protect frequency bands allocated to amateur services for use.

IV TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 41

Amateur radio operators who, prior to the enforcement of the Rules on requirements for the operation of amateur radio stations (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, nos. 6/07 and 20/09), had had classes A, B, C, D, E and F shall be ranked in the following way: classes A, B, C, D and F shall be ranked as class 1 whereas class E shall be ranked as class 2.

Article 42

The day these Rules come into effect the Rules on requirements for the operation of amateur radio stations (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, nos. 6/07 and 20/09) shall cease to be valid.

Article 43

These Rules shall come into effect on the eight day following its publication in the *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*.

Ref. no:1-01-3400-10/11
In Belgrade, 24 June 2011

Chairman of the Managing Board

Prof. Dr Jovan Radunovic

Annex: Application form

Front

РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
РЕПУБЛИЧКА АГЕНЦИЈА ЗА ЕЛЕКТРОНСКЕ КОМУНИКАЦИЈЕ
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
REPUBLIC AGENCY FOR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

РАДИО АМАТЕРСКА ЛИЦЕНЦА
AMATEUR RADIO LICENCE

Носилац лиценце Licence holder	Матични број Personal ID number
Место Place	Адреса и број Street and N°
Класа Class	Датун издавања Date of issuance
Позивни знак Call sign	Број лиценце Licence number

потпис овлашћеног лица
signature of authorized person

Back

Носилац лиценце може да користи аматерску радио-станицу у складу са Правилником о условима за рад аматерских радио-станица

Licence holder is allowed to use amateur stations in compliance with “Rules on requirements for operating an amateur radio station”

РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
РЕПУБЛИЧКА АГЕНЦИЈА ЗА ЕЛЕКТРОНСКЕ КОМУНИКАЦИЈЕ
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
REPUBLIC AGENCY FOR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

Вишњићева 8, 11000 Београд
Višnjićeva 8, 11000 Belgrade
011 32 42 673
www.ratel.rs