

Pursuant to Article 65 para 10 of the Law on Telecommunications (Official Gazette of R.Serbia, no. 44/03 and 36/06) and Article 18, item 11, of the Statute of the Republic Telecommunication Agency (Official Gazette of R.Serbia, no. 78/05),

The Management Board of the Republic Telecommunication Agency at its meeting held on December 1, 2006 adopted the following

RULES ON CONDITIONS FOR WORK ON AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

I GENERAL RULES

Article 1.

These Rules stipulate conditions for work of amateur radio stations, types of amateur radio stations, technical conditions for their utilization, the use of call signs, as well as identification signs of amateur stations 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** is radio contact among amateur stations,
2. **Amateur radio contact under extraordinary circumstances** is amateur radio contact which is used when human lives or protection of property are at stake,
3. **Amateur radiobeacon** 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. **Permission for amateur radio station** is a permission for utilization and possession of amateur radio-stations,
5. **Amateur satellite contact** is radio contact among radio stations through amateur satellite,
6. **Amateur satellite service** is radio contact service which uses space stations on earth satellite for the same purpose as amateur service,
7. **Amateur space radio contact** is amateur radio contact operating through amateur satellites or other bodies in the space,
8. **Amateur service** is unprofitable service of radio contacts exclusively intended for training of individuals, establishing mutual contacts among amateur radio operators (hereinafter: radio-amateur), or technical research of radio-amateurs, where radio-amateur is a person authorized for utilization of radio stations whose engagement in radio communications is of its own free will and profitless.
9. **Amateur radio station for digital communications** is amateur two way radio 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 direction finding** is amateur transmitter exclusively intended for transmission of characteristic signs for amateur radio direction finding,

11. **Amateur radio station** is radio station used within for amateur and amateur satellite services,
12. **Radio amateur** is a person authorised to use amateur radio stations,
13. **Amateur repeater work** is making amateur radio-contacts through amateur repeater stations,
14. **Antenna system** is equipment of radio station including 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 (DIGIMODE)** are communications by digital modes of transmission (RTTY, AMTOR, PACTOR, CLOVER, ASCII, PACKET, etc.),
17. **Transmission for amateur radio direction finding** is transmission of characteristic signs intended for amateur radio direction finding, i.e for the use of received radio waves in order to determine emission direction of 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 amateur radio contacts on amateur stations,
20. **Organization of radio amateurs** is 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 radio contacts,
23. **Amateur receiver** is an amateur station consisting of receiver and accompanying equipment,
24. **Receiving amateur radio operator** is a person authorizer to use receiver and antenna system as a part of 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** is an amateur station used for amateur radio communications,
27. **Radio station** consists of one or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of receivers and transmitters including accompanying equipment at one location, required for radio-contact,
28. **Amateur repeater** is an amateur station for primary and local coverage which automatically receives and transmits signs of other amateur stations,
29. **Association of amateur radio operators** is an association of radio amateurs of Serbia and associations of radio amateurs of provinces,
30. **Technical research** is the utilization of amateur radio station for the research of reflection from space bodies and radio waves bands under irregular conditions and of special techniques of transmission ,
31. **Narrow band modes of transmissions** are emissions whose width of engaged band is not above 6 kHz (CW, SSB, AM, RTTY, SSTV, FAX, etc.)
32. **Amateur radio licence** is an authorization issued to radio amateur by the Republic Telecommunication Agency authorizing it to work with amateur radio stations of adequate class.

II TECHNICAL CONDITIONS FOR AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

Article 3.

Amateur radio stations may use frequency bands intended for amateur and amateur satellite service stipulated in the Plan of radio frequency bands purposes (Official Gazette of RS, no.112/04).

Article 4.

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

Amateur radio stations from para 1. of this Article may be protected from harmful disturbances from stations of the same and other secondary service.

Article 5.

Amateur radio stations may use, in the manner defined by these Rules, all types of emissions except emissions with deafened wave, whose use is forbidden.

Modulation used only in short intervals or periodically is not specifically marked provided that the use of such modulation will not increase the required band width.

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 type of modulation of principal holder: G).

II.1. TYPES OF AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

Article 6.

In compliance with these Rules amateur radio stations are :

1. **Amateur two-way radio stations**, comprising:
 - personal amateur two-way radio stations installed and used by amateur radio operators of class I (1) and II (2).
 - Club amateur two-way radio stations installed by organizations of associations of amateur radio operators and used by amateur radio operators.
2. **Amateur 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 association of radio amateurs on the grounds of plans approved and adopted by the Association of amateur radio operators of Serbia.

5. **Amateur radio transmitters for amateur radio direction finding** are the stations installed and used by the organizations of radio amateurs association.
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.

Amateur two-way radio stations are allowed, in accordance with the class of radio-amateurs, to transmit only in frequency bands and maximum powers of transmitters given in Table no.1 of these Rules.

Table No.1

Amateur frequency band	Frequency sub band	Mode of operation	Max.power [W] amateur operator Class		Note
			I	II	
1.8 MHz	1.810-1.838 MHz	CW,	300	-	
	1.838-1.840	DIGIMODE, CW	300	-	1
	1.840-1.842	DIGIMODE, PHONE, CW	300	-	1
	1.842-2.000	PHONE, CW	300	-	
3.5 MHz	3.500-3.510	CW	1500	-	2,12
	3.500-3.560	CW	1500	-	3,12
	3.560-3.580	CW	1500	-	12
	3.580-3.590	DIGIMODE, CW	1500	-	12
	3.590-3.600	DIGIMODE, CW	1500	-	4,12
	3.600-3.620	PHONE, DIGIMODE, CW	1500	-	12
	3.600-3.650	PHONE, CW	1500	-	5,12
	3.650-3.775	PHONE, CW	1500	-	12
	3.700-3.800	PHONE, CW	1500	-	5,12
7 MHz	3.730-3.740	SSTV, FAX, PHONE, CW	1500	-	12
	3.775-3.800	PHONE, CW	1500	-	6,12
	7.000-7.035	CW	1500	-	12
	7.035-7.040	DIGIMODE, SSTV, FAX, CW	1500	-	1,12
	7.040-7.045	DIGIMODE, SSTV, FAX, PHONE, CW	1500	-	1,12
10 MHz	7.045-7.100	PHONE, CW	1500	-	12
	7.100-7.200	PHONE, CW	1500	-	12
	10.100-10.140	CW	300	-	
14 MHz	10.140-10.150	DIGIMODE, CW	300	-	1
	14.000-14.070	CW	1500	-	12
	14.000-14.060	CW	1500	-	3,12
	14.070-14.089	DIGIMODE, CW	1500	-	12
	14.089-14.099	DIGIMODE, CW	1500	-	4,12
	14.099-14.101	EXCLUSIVELY FOR BEACONS	-	-	
	14.101-14.112	DIGIMODE, PHONE, CW	1500	-	4,12
	14.112-14.125	PHONE, CW	1500	-	12
	14.125-14.300	PHONE, CW	1500	-	5,12
18 MHz	14.225-14.235	SSTV, FAX, PHONE, CW	1500	-	12
	14.300-14.350	PHONE, CW	1500	-	12
	18.068-18.100	CW	300	-	
	18.100-18.109	DIGIMODE, CW	300	-	
	18.109-18.111	EXCLUSIVELY FOR BEACONS	-	-	
21 MHz	18.111-18.168	PHONE, CW	300	-	
	21.000-21.080	CW	1500	-	12
	21.080-21.100	DIGIMODE, CW	1500	-	12
	21.100-21.120	DIGIMODE, CW	1500	-	4,12
	21.120-21.149	CW	1500	-	12
	21.149-21.151	EXCLUSIVELY FOR BEACONS	-	-	-
	21.151-21.335	PHONE, CW	1500	-	12
	21.335-21.345	SSTV, FAX, PHONE, CW	1500	-	12
21.345-21.450	PHONE, CW	1500	-	12	

24 MHz	24.890-24.920	CW	300	-	
	24.920-24.929	DIGIMODE, CW	300	-	
	24.929-24.931	EXCLUSIVELY FOR BEACONS	-	-	
	24.931-24.990	PHONE, CW	300	-	
28 MHz	28.000-28.050	CW	1500	-	12
	28.050-28.120	DIGIMODE, CW	1500	-	12
	28.120-28.150	DIGIMODE, CW	1500	-	4,12
	28.150-28.190	CW	1500	-	12
	28.190-28.225	EXCLUSIVELY FOR BEACONS	-	-	
	28.225-29.200	PHONE, SSTV, FAX, CW	1500	-	12
	29.200-29.300	DIGIMODE, PHONE, CW	1500	-	7,12
	29.300-29.550	SATELLITE-DOWNLINK	-	-	
50 MHz	29.550-29.700	PHONE, CW	1500	-	12
	50.000-50.100	CW	100	-	10,11
	50.020-50.080	EXCLUSIVELY FOR BEACONS	-	-	8,10,11
	50.100-50.500	NARROW BAND MODES	100	-	10,11
	50.100-50.130	CW, PHONE INTERCONTINENTAL	100	-	10,11
	50.500-51.900	ALL MODE	100	-	10,11

Amateur frequency band	Frequency sub band	Mode of operation	Max.power [W] amateur operator Class		Note
			I	II	
144 MHz	144.000-144.035	SSB, CW	1500	-	
	144.035-144.150	CW	1500	-	9,12
	144.150-144.400	SSB	1500	50	12
	144.400-144.490	EXCLUSIVELY FOR BEACONS	-	-	12
	144.490-144.500	PROTECTED FREQUENCY	-	-	
	144.500-144.800	ALL MODES	300	30	
	144.800-144.995	DIGIMODES	50	30	
	144.995-145.1935	NB FM REPEATER INPUT EXCLUSIVE	30	30	
	145.200-145.5935	NB FM SIMPLEX	30	30	
432 MHz	145.594-145.7935	NB FM REPEATER OUTPUT EXCLUS.	-	-	
	145.800-146.000	SATELLITE EXCLUSIVE	75	75	
	432.000-432.150	CW	1500	-	12
	432.150-432.500	SSB, CW	1500	50	12
	432.500-432.600	LINEAR TRANSPONDER INPUTS	30	30	
	432.600-432.800	LINEAR TRANSPONDER OUTPUTS	-	-	
	432.800-432.990	BEACONS	-	-	
	432.994-433.381	NB FM REPEATER INPUT EXCLUSIVE	30	30	
	433.394-433.581	NB FM SIMPLEX	30	30	
1.2 GHz	433.600-434.000	ALL MODES	300	30	
	434.000-434.594	DIGIMODES	50	30	
	434.594-434.981	NB FM REPEATER OUTPUT EXCLUS.	-	-	
	434.981-438.000	SATELLITE EXCLUSIVE	75	75	
	1240.000-1243.250	ALL MODE	300	-	
	1243.250-1260.000	ATV	300	-	
	1260.000-1270.000	SATELLITE EXCLUSIVE	75	-	
	1270.000-1272.000	ALL MODES	300	-	
	1272.000-1290.994	ATV	300	-	
	1290.994-1291.481	NB FM REPEATER INPUT EXCLUSIVE	30	-	
	1291.484-1296.000	ALL MODES	300	-	
2.3 GHz	1296.000-1296.150	CW	300	-	
	1296.150-1296.800	CW, SSB	300	-	
	1296.800-1296.9875	EXCLUSIVELY FOR BEACONS	-	-	
	1296.994-1297.481	NB FM REPEATER OUTPUT EXCLUS.	-	-	
	1297.494-1297.981	NB FM SIMPLEX	30	-	
	1298.000-1300.000	ALL MODES	300	-	
	2300.000-2320.000	ALL MODES	300	-	
	2320.000-2320.150	CW	300	-	
5 GHz	2320.150-2320.800	CW, SSB	300	-	
	2320.800-2321.000	BEACONS	-	-	
	2321.000-2322.000	NB FM SIMPLEX & REPEATERS	30	-	
	2322.000-2400.000	ALL MODES	300	-	
	2400.000-2450.000	SATELLITE EXCLUSIVE	75	-	
	5650.000-5668.000	SATELLITE UPLINKS EXCLUSIVE	75	-	
5 GHz	5668.000-5670.000	SATELLITE-NARROW BAND, UPLINK	75	-	
	5670.000-5700.000	DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS	300	-	
	5700.000-5720.000	ATV	300	-	

	5720.000-5760.000	ALL MODES	300	-	
	5760.000-5762.000	NAROW BAND TRANSMISSIONS	300	-	
	5762.000-5790.000	ALL MODES	300	-	
	5790.000-5850.000	SATELLITE DOWNLINKS EXCLUSIVE	-	-	
10 GHz	10000.000-10150.000	DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS	300	-	
	10150.000-10250.000	ALL MODES	300	-	
	10250.000-10350.000	DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS	300	-	
	10350.000-10368.000	ALL MODES	300	-	
	10368.000-10370.000	NAROW BAND TRANSMISSIONS	300	-	
	10370.000-10450.000	ALL MODES	300	-	
	10450.000-10500.000	AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMS.	50	-	
24 GHz	24000.000-24048.000	AMATEUR SATELLITE COMMS.	50	-	
	24048.000-24050.000	NAROW BAND TRANSMISSIONS	75	-	
	24050.000-24250.000	ALL MODES	75	-	
47 GHz	47000.000-47200.000	ALL MODES	75	-	
76 GHz	76000.000-81500.000	ALL MODES	75	-	
122 GHz	122250.000-123000.000	ALL MODES	75	-	
134 GHz	134000.000-141000.000	ALL MODES	75	-	
241 GHz	241000.000-250000.000	ALL MODES	75	-	

Notes:

- Types of emissions are classified by priority of use
 - Amateur radio contacts in contests are not allowed within 10MHz, 18MHz, and 24 MHz bands;
 - PHONE includes all types of spoken emissions;
 - NB FM represents narrow band FM modulation;
- 1.- PACKET RADIO is not used within this sub-band;
 - 2.- Sub-band where intercontinental CW radio contacts have priority;
 - 3.- Sub-band is recommended for CW contests;
 - 4.- In this sub-band the use of PACKET RADIO is recommended as DIGIMODE
 - 5.- Sub-band is recommended for PHONE contests;
 - 6.- Sub-band where intercontinental PHONE radio contacts have priority;
 - 7.- In 29,210-29,290 MHz sub-band, the use of NBFM PACKET is recommended as DIGIMODE;
 - 8.- In 50,0000-50, 100 MHz sub-band CW has priority.
 - 9.- This sub-band is intended for Earth-Moon-Earth radio contacts
 - 10.- In 51,0-51,9 MHz frequency band, amateur radio stations are allowed to work A1A, J3E, F1B, F2D modes of emission.
 - 11.- Frequency band 50,0-51,9 MHz is used on secondary basis.
 - 12.- Maximum emission power should be in compliance with the Rules on radio stations installed in cities and residential areas /Official gazette of SFRY, no. 9/83/.

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

Mobile radio stations use 145,500 MHz and 433500 MHz frequencies for 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 will be in accordance with standards and recommendations for such types of radio stations.

Inter linkage of amateur repeater stations and transmission of amateur radio contacts among such stations will be implemented in accordance with regulations of the Association of amateur radio operators of Serbia.

Table No 2

Amateur frequency band	Frequency sub band	
	Receiver frequency [MHz]	Transmitted frequency [MHz]
144 MHz	145.000-145.1875	145.600-145.7875
	12.5 kHz channels	
432 MHz	433.000-433.375	434.600-434.975
	12.5 kHz channels	
1.2 GHz	1291.000-1291.475	1297.000-1297.475
	25 kHz channels	

Article 9.

Amateur repeater stations are used for F3E emissions.

Transmitter frequency deviation of amateur repeater stations may not be higher than +/-5 kHz, while for transmitters of amateur repeater stations operating in 144 and 432 MHz frequency band it may not be higher than +/- 3 kHz.

Article 10.

Effective emission power may not be higher than:

1. 15W - for amateur repeater stations for primary coverage
2. 5W - amateur repeater stations for secondary coverage
3. 1W - amateur repeater stations for local coverage

Amateur repeater radio stations have to be approved by Associations of amateur radio operators.

II. 1.3 AMATEUR RADIO-BEACONS

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	F1A
		national	F1A
144 MHz	144.400-144.490 MHz	national	F1A
		local	F1A

432 MHz	432.800-432.990 MHz	national local	F1A F1A
1.2 GHz	1296.800-1296.9875 GHz	national local	F1A F1A
2.3 GHz	2320.800-2321.000 GHz	national local	F1A F1A

Article 12.

Effective emission power may not be higher than:

1. 50W – for amateur radio-beacons of international type;
2. 10W – for amateur radio-beacons of national and local. type.
3. 1W – for amateur radio-beacons of local type.

Amateur radio-beacons have to be approved by Association of amateur radio operators.

II. 1.4 AMATEUR RECEIVERS

Article 13.

Amateur receiver stations operate in any frequency band and with any emission mode given in Table no.1 of these Rules. Identification mark of this type of receivers will be given in the manner defined in Article 19 of these Rules.

II. 1.5 AMATEUR TRANSMITTERS FOR AMATEUR RADIO DIRECTION FINDING

Article 14.

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

Article 15.

Effective emission power may not be higher than:

1. 5W – for amateur transmitter stations for amateur radio direction finding operating in frequency bands upto 30 MHz;
2. 10W – for amateur transmitter stations for amateur radio direction finding operating in frequency bands over 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 inter-connected for the purpose of receiving, transmitting and filing of information.

Article 17.

II. 2 TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF AMATEUR SPURIOUS RADIO EMISSIONS

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

Table No. 4

Band	Decrease /in dB/ in relation to power fed to antenna cables
Below 30 MHz	43 + 10 log /PEP*/ or 50 dB, or the weaker one
Above 30 MHz	43 + 10 log /P*/ or 70 dB, or the weaker one

Note: - PEP 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 amateur radio direction finding 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 while amateur radio-beacons of local type are used also 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 STATIONS 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 emission of identification signs.

Contrary to the provision of para 1 of this Article, amateur stations for amateur radio direction finding, amateur radio beacon stations of local type as well as emissions for technical research in amateur space radio contacts need not be identified in the manner defined in para 1 and para 2 of this Article.

Article 20.

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

1. two letters or one number and one letter
2. one number
3. one, two or three letters

In compliance with ITU distribution, a part of call sign from item 1., para 1 of this Article comprising letters YT, YU, or YZ as well as numbers and letters 4N and 4O indicate belonging of an amateur radio station to the Republic of Serbia .

One part of call sign from item 3 of para 1 of this Article is composed of international latin alphabet letters. Letters with accent mark may not be utilized.

Exceptionally, for temporary use, a part of call sign from items 2 and 3, para 1 of this Article may be composed of several numbers or letters. To obtain a call sign which deviates from these Rules an application may be submitted to the Republic Telecommunication Agency (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 call sign from item 3 para 1 of this Article may not contain a combination of letters which, because of their being similar to accident, security, alarm or emergency signs might cause confusion.

Identification mark of amateur receiver station consists of 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 may not be used at the same time on 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 para 1 of this Article, the beginning and the end of amateur radio contact is also the beginning and the end of a series of short amateur radio contacts among the same amateur radios.

During longer amateur radio contacts, call sign has to be emitted in an interval of ten minutes.

Call sign is always emitted with the change of frequency.

Article 24.

When call sign is pronounced (in radio-telephony contacts), letters and numbers forming such sign will be pronounced by using words whose initial letter is the same as the letter or number contained in call sign (spelling).

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

NATIONAL TABLE FOR SPELLING

Letter or No	Word
A	Avala
B	Beograd
C	Cetinje
D	Drina
E	Evropa
F	Futog
G	Golija
H	Heraj
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
Ć	Ćuprija

INTERNATIONAL TABLE FOR SPELLING

Letter or No	Word
A	Alpha
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-z
Y	Yankee
Z	Zulu
1	one

Č	Čačak
Đ	Đakovica
Dž	Džep
Lj	Ljubovija
Nj	Njegoš
Š	Šabac
Ž	Žabljak
1	Jedinica
2	Dva
3	Tri
4	Četiri
5	Petica
6	Šest
7	Sedam
8	Osam
9	Devet
0	Nula

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 fixed in advance, may be identified by call sign, adding suffix consisting of 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 call sign, adding suffix consisting of fraction line (/) and letter M for radio telegraphy or of word MOBILE for radio telephony.

Emission of amateur two way radio stations on the airplanes are identified by call sign, adding suffix consisting of fraction line (/) and letters AM for radio telegraphy or words AIR MOBILE for radio-telephony.

Article 26.

The licence for amateur radio station to foreign citizen, in the absence of reciprocal agreement with the State whose citizen is an applicant, will be issued by the Agency in compliance with the law regulating telecommunicatios.

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 Sebia for no longer than 90 days, are composed of letters YU, fraction line (/) and 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 should emit, for identification purposes, by means of international Morse code at the speed of about 50 characters per minute, identification sign and location data of such amateur radio-beacon station in an appropriate form.

Amateur radio-beacon station, after emission of identification sign and location data in compliance with the provision of para 1. of this Article, will 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 AMATEUR RADIO DIRECTION FINDING

Article 30.

Emissions of amateur transmitter stations for amateur radio direction finding, in compliance with provision of para 3 of Article 18 of these Rules, are not identified by call signs.

Emissions of amateur transmitter stations for radio direction finding are identified by characteristic sign emitted by international Morse code at the telegraphic speed of 10 to 60 characters per minute and which consists 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 RADIO 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. CONDITIONS FOR ACQUIRING THE TITLE OF AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR

Article 32.

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

Qualifications of amateur radio operators are evidenced by certificates for relevant degree of professional skill.

According to a degree of qualifications, amateur radio operators are classified in classes: I (1) and II (2).

Examinations are subject to uniform plan and programme adopted by the Association of amateur radio operators of Serbia.

Examinations for amateur radio operators are arranged and organized by the Association of amateur radio operators.

On the grounds of a certificate for skill for appropriate class, the Association of amateur radio operators will prepare documentation required for amateur radio licence, including call sign and submit it to the Agency.

On the basis of submitted documentation, the Agency will issue amateur radio licence.

Amateur radio licence is issued for an indefinite period of time.

Article 33.

Documentation from para 6 of Article 32 contains:

- Certificate of examination for appropriate class
- Call sign
- Filled application for the issuing of amateur radio licence
- Evidence that fee for the issuing of licence was made.

Amateur radio licence issuing expenses are equal to the issuing expenses of permission for amateur radio station.

The application for the issuing of amateur radio licence consists of:

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

The Agency maintains Register of issued amateur radio licences.

Article 34.

The form of amateur radio licence is enclosed with these Rules and makes its integral part.

The form of amateur radio licence is printed on a hundred and fifty gram 90 x 60 mm semi carton.

Article 35.

The conditions for amateur radio operators to obtain Class I from Article 32 of these Rules are in compliance with the programme of CEPT uniform class.

Class II is a national class.

III.2 CONDITIONS FOR WORK OF AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

Article 36.

Conditions for work of amateur radio stations:

- The holder is obliged to possess the licence for amateur radio station
- the registration has to be made with the association of amateur radio operators and will contain main data on the radio station: type, manufacturer, frequency band, modes of emission, power and factory number.

Article 37.

The licence form for amateur radio stations shall be approved by Agency enactments.

Article 38.

In order to obtain the amateur radio licence for amateur radio station of amateur radio operator and of association of amateur radio operators, it is necessary to submit the following documentation:

- evidence of entry into the register /for amateur radio clubs/,
- copy of amateur radio licence,
- filled form of licence for amateur radio station,
- evidence of fees paid for the issuing of licence for amateur radio station in compliance with general enactments of the Agency.

Documentation required for the issuing of licence for amateur radio stations, will be provided by the association of amateur radio operators and delivered to the Agency for their verification and entry into the register of issued licences.

III.3 LOG BOOK OF AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

Article 39.

Data relating to amateur radio communications of any amateur radio station will be evidenced in the log book of amateur radio stations.

Log book of amateur radio stations are maintained in the manner providing permanent evidence in written or electronic form.

The following data have to be evidenced in the log book of amateur radio station:

1. date, month and year of established amateur radio contact
2. starting time of amateur radio contact whereas for longer emissions, starting and ending time of emission
3. call sign identifying emission of correspondent amateur radio station
4. name of 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 evidenced as universal time coordinated /UTC/, and always recorded as a group of four arabic numbers showing hours and minutes /00 00/.

In addition to data stated in para 3 of this Article, the records may also include data on the quality of signs and the quality of receipt, allocation of amateur radio station whose emission was received, name of the operator on correspondent station, type and intensity of disturbances, etc.

Records of amateur radio station are kept for at least two years from the date of recording last data.

III.4 CONTROL OF AMATEUR RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Article 40.

Control of amateur radio communications is made by the Agency.
The Association of amateur radio operators of Serbia has its commission for control of amateur radio communications which cooperates with the Agency in order to protect frequency bands allocated to amateur service for their use.

IV. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 41.

In accordance with these Rules, amateur radio operators who, until coming into force of these Rules, had classes A, B, C, D E and F, will be ranked in the following manner: class A, B, C, D, and F is transferred to class I while class E is transferred to class II.

Article 42.

Change of series of call signs will be made in compliance with the requirements of International Telecommunications Union.

Article 43.

These Rules will enter into force on the 8th day from the date of publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

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Beograd, December 1, 2006

Chairman of Management Board

Jovan Radunovic