REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS/REPUBLIKA KOSOVA/REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
Autoriteti Rregullator i Telekomunikacionit
Telecommunication Regulatory Authority
Regulativni Autoritet Telekomunikacije

**No. Prot. 0./B/11**

# DRAFT REGULATION

# ON

# 'AMATEUR RADIO SERVICES IN REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO '

## Article 1
## Legal Ground

This regulation has been promulgated pursuant to article 4 paragraph 4, 35 paragraph 2, and 64 paragraph 1 of Law on Telecommunication 2002/07 amended by Law No.03/L-085, National Plan of Distribution and Use of Radio Frequency Spectrum for Kosovo approved by the Assembly of Republic of Kosovo on 23 June 2011, recommendations and International Radio Regulation promulgated by ITU and CEPT as well as other international organizations.

## Article 2
## Execution field

(1) This regulation is executed on physical persons, associations and institutions of professional background which exercises amateur radio activity in Republic of Kosovo.

(2) This regulation is executed on all stations of amateur service and amateur with satellite (Hereinafter as "amateur service"), with exception of space stations of amateur satellite service.

## Article 3
## Definitions

Following definitions will have the meaning as following:

**"Amateur radio"**- means everyone which meets criteria on performing amateur radio activity.

**"Amateur radio services"-** are amateur services, amateur satellite services, and amateur radio civilian services.

**"Amateur service"-** means a radio communication service, aiming self training (self-establishment), and mutual communication, technical researches, performed by amateurs and which are authorized persons, and who due to personal purposes and not commercial ones are interested on radio technique.

**"Amateur station"-** The station on amateur radio services which includes necessary equipments (devices) on performing of radio communications.

**"Amateur radio license of class CEPT" –** means the license issued by states which belongs to European Conference of Postal and Telecommunication Administrations (ECPTA - CEPT) which have adopted recommendation T/R 61-01 (Nice 1985, Paris 1992, Nicosia 2003).

**"Communication"-** means setting of a standard link on exchange of information between two or more amateur stations or receiver transducer device.

**"Amateur radio group"-** means:

a) An association which performs amateur radio activity in accordance with its act of establishment,
b) An institution of professional education, when it assigns qualified operators (instructors) at all posts of amateur stations.

**"Qualified Operator"-** means a physical person which is equipped by an amateur license of class (type) CEPT (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunication Administrations (ECPTA) issued in Kosovo and which is responsible on operation and use of an amateur station in accordance with respective legislation and regulations into force. In case of a special amateur station which is administered (operated) by a physical person, the licensed operator should be qualified operator of required level.

## Article 4
## Essential rules of radio amateur activity

(1) Maintaining of an amateur station in operation state, operation of an amateur station and communication with it (hereinafter as "operation") is a subject of an amateur radio license (hereinafter as "amateur license").

(2) Communication could be set independently by persons who have an amateur license.

(3) Persons which doesn't have amateur license, but who are equipped by certificate of proficiency, could (are allowed to) communicate to a group amateur station under supervision of one person which is equipped by amateur license of class CEPT (ECPTA).

(4) Persons who aren't equipped by certificate of proficiency, but are preparing for exam, could communicate aiming proficiency under direct instruction of a person who is equipped by amateur license of class CEPT (ECPTA), using the call sign of the instructor or the one of group station.

## Article 5
## Types of amateur stations

(1) Amateur station could be:
    a) individual;
    b) Group radio station or
    c) Amateur special station.

(2) Individual amateur stations are operated by one physical person.

(3) Group radio stations are operated by an amateur radio group (community).

(4) Amateur special station means as follows; regardless if it's operated by a group or an individual;

a) An amateur radio repeater, which serves automatic retransmitting of amateur radio communication in frame of same band (generation) or between different amateur radio bands;
b) An recording transmitter which in general is an automatic amateur station (without an operator) which continuously works at certain location, transmitting identification information periodically and in periods between un-modular carrier (transmitter) in order to study and examine distribution of electromagnetic waves, to control devices of an amateur station, or to assist another amateur radio activity;
c) Portal amateur radio station (gateway), which is an amateur station which serves to interconnection of amateur radio repeaters;
d) Amateur station which transmits information to amateur radios;
e) Amateur station which is operated by a communication race (conexam) (hereinafter as "race station");
f) Amateur station used in cases of national celebrations, historic anniversaries, memory of famous persons, or other events (hereinafter as "amateur station for special events").

(5) Amateur station or its essential equipment could be;

a) Radio equipment placed (put) in market for selling in accordance with respective standards of radio equipment and terminal (end) equipments on electronic communications, and/or reciprocity acknowledgment of their conformity, and
b) Constructed or modified equipment by or for an amateur radio.

**Neni 6**
**The exam on amateur radio**

(1) Amateurs are required to pass an exam, with purpose to show technical proficiency, operation competence, skills on legal and regulative issues which are applied (executed) to amateur services, in order to avoid interferences on other amateurs and other radio services.

(2) Levels of exam on amateur radio are;

a) Basic level,
b) Beginner level,
c) Determined level by Recommendation CEPT T/R 61-02, on certificate of proficiency according to harmonized exam on amateur radio (hereinafter as 'HAREC').

(3) Any person of age:

a) Over 14 is entitled on exam about obtaining certificate of basic level,
b) Over 16 is entitled to enter an exam on obtaining a certificate of beginner level or HAREC.

(4) The exam of proficiency communication Mors could be conducted as special one or as part of exam in any level.

(5) Fields which will be part of amateur radio exam are shown in annex 1.

(6) The person which undergoes an exam should fulfill at least 75% of requirements of each field in order to pass the exam. At the end of exam, the exam commission should inform persons which undergo an exam regarding achieved results.

(7) Persons which fail only at one field (activity) of exam are once more entitled to enter a exam only about related field in frame of the year. On Mors exam second exam isn't allowed, but only repeating of a whole exam.

(8) TRA assigns the members of exam commission.

(9) The members of exam commission should be of age over 18 years and at least one of them should have amateur license of class CEPT. Exam commission should be at least composed by three (3) members, from which one of them should be assigned by Kosovo Amateur Radio Association recognized by IARU (International Amateur Radio Union).

**Neni 7**
**Registering on amateur radio exam**

(1) Registering to participate on amateur radio exam is by fulfilling and delivering to TRA the template ( Annex 2) filled by listed data's on template. Filled template could be delivered to TRA even by e-mail without need to be signed.

(2) TRA determines the date and place where the exam will take place according to established list of registered applicants.

**Neni 8**
**Certificate of proficiency on amateur radio**

(1) TRA will equip by certificates as on Annexes 3, 4, 5, or 6, depending on class and level of exam, each person who successfully passes the exam.

(2) The exam of beginner level (novice) is in accordance with Report 32 of CEPT/ERC on exams field on beginner amateur radio and certificate of proficiency of beginner amateur radio novice) issued by CEPT and non-CEPT countries.

(3) The exam of level HAREC is in accordance with recommendation CEPT T/R 61-02 on harmonized exam certificate of proficiency of amateur radio.

(4) Certificate of proficiency Mors, single one, can't be used to seek the amateur license.

**Article 9**
**Amateur License**

(1) An amateur station is used only by amateurs' license.

(2) Amateur license could be individual one, of amateur group, as well as special one.

(3) Individual amateur license could be awarded to any physical person who:

a) Owns a certificate of proficiency on exam of basic level of amateur radio issued in kosovo,
b) Owns a certificate of proficiency of exam of level "CEPT Novice" or "HAREC", or
c) Owns a license issued out of country, which isn't "CEPT Novice Licencë" or "CEPT License".

(4) A radio license of a group could be awarded only to an amateurs radio organized group,

(5) Amateur special license could be awarded to a person who owns an individual license of class CEPT issued in Kosovo, or to an amateurs group which intends an amateur special station.

(6) An amateur radio could obtain:

a) License of basic level beginner), based on basic level of certificate of proficiency issued in Kosovo,
b) License of level "CEPT Novice" based on exam of beginner level (novice) of certificate of proficiency or "CEPT Novice",
c) Amateur individual license of class CEPT based on certificate of proficiency according to exam of HAREC level.

(7) An amateur radio, whose license has been issued out of our country and isn't a "CEPT Novice License" nor "CEPT License" could obtain an individual amateur license of level CEPT Novice, which grants right to operate an amateur station in our country for e period not longer than six months in a year.

(8) Frequency bands and stations parameters which could be used by one amateur license are shown in Annex 8.

(9) Amateurs' radio which owns an amateur license of class "CEPT Novice License" or "CEPT License" issued out of our country could operate at amateur stations in Kosovo with transmitting conditions applicable on amateur licenses of level CEPT Novice or CEPT.

(10) An amateur license of class CEPT Novice is in accordance with recommendation CEPT ECC/REC/ (05)06 on amateur radio license CEPT Novice.

(11) An amateur license of class CEPT is in accordance with recommendation CEPT T/R 61-01 on amateur radio license CEPT.

**Article 10**
**Demand for amateur license**

(1) Upon receiving of a demand, TRA commences issuing procedure (awarding of a license of amateur license.

(2) The demand files by filled template, which is given on Annex 7. When an amateur special license is required, template of demand for amateur license should be filled by a physical

person or an amateur radio group as well as template of information of amateur special station.

(3) The demand should have following attachments:

a) When amateur individual license is required:
   i. A copy of certificate of proficiency, or
   ii. A copy of amateur license issued out of country, different one of identification "CEPT Novice License" or "CEPT License";

b) When amateur radio group license is required:
   i. The number of license of amateur qualified operator,
   ii. A copy of certificate of proficiency "HAREC" of qualified operator and amateur license of type "CEPT License", if those aren't issued in Kosovo,
   iii. The name and person's authorization to represent amateur radio group,
   iv. The statement of qualified operator that he/she doesn't cover(performs) the function of qualified operator at an amateur station placed at another location;

c) When amateur special license is required:
   i. Filled template along with information of amateur station with exception of race station, or amateur stations installed on orientation during races (competitions),
   ii. The opinion of interested association of amateurs radio about call sign, transmitting parameters and validity period, with exception of amateur stations installed for an radio orientation race (competition),
   iii. In case of an amateur station operated by an amateurs group, a copy of certificate of proficiency of instructor operator class "HAREC" and license type "CEPT License" in case when those aren't issued in Kosovo,
   iv. In case of a station which transmits information for amateurs radio, which is operated by amateurs radio group, the statement of instructor operator that he/she isn't performing the function of instructor at another amateur station placed in another location,
   v. In case of amateur station which is operated by amateurs' group, name and authorization of authorized person to represent the group, as well as the legalization document of the association and on its absence the number of fiscal code of authorized person, signing on behalf of the group.

(4) TRA could require presentation of certificate of proficiency of the original of amateur license, when those have been issued out of our country.

(5) TRA accepts the certificate of proficiency or amateur license, without needed that those have diplomatic certification by the office of diplomatic representation of Kosovo in the State where these documents have been issued.

(6) Licenses of type "CEPT Novice License" and "CEPT License" issued on different languages of English will be accepted by TRA only by a certified copy (notarized) of translation.

**Neni 11**
**Tariff (Fee) on processing of demand on amateur license**

All applicants of demand template of amateur radio license should pay the amount of 100 (one hundred) euros on behalf of processing tariff.

This payment should be performed in occasion of application to TRA offices and is irreversible in cases when the demand is withdrawn or rejected (refused).

**Article 12**
**The content of amateur license**

(1) Amateur license should have as following;

a) The name and surname of licensed person;
b) Address of person ( in case of physical person his permanent residence, in case of social organization or training institution, their registered offices);
c) E-mail address of licensed one;
d) In case of physical person, the birthplace and date of birth;
e) In case of group license or special one, the location site of amateur station (QTH);
f) In case of an amateur repeater, measuring transmitter, portal station (gateway), and the station which transmits information for amateurs, transmitting parameters of amateur station;
g) License number;
h) Call sign of licensed one;
i) In case of amateur individual license, the number of certificate of proficiency based on which the license has been issued (granted);
j) In case of a license issued to an amateur radio group, the number of amateur license of instructor operator;
k) License's class (type);
l) Is usage of telegraphic transmitting is permitted or not;
m) License's validity period;
n) Name of authority which grants the license;
o) Date of license issuance.

(2) In case of change of information regarding licensed one or amateur station, it should be required modification of amateur license by TRA in time limit of 30 (thirty) days.

(3) The change of location (site), (QTH) presented on amateur license of group for a shorter period than 60 days, isn't object of license modification, but new location (site) should be preleminarily notified to TRA.

(4) The change of location (site) (QTH) of an amateur individual station for longer period than 60 days should be preleminarily notified to TRA.

**Article 13**
**Area and validity of amateur license**

(1) Issued licenses to individual stations and amateur stations installed for orientation radio races (competitions), are valid in whole territory of Kosovo; Licenses of amateur radio group and those special ones are valid only at presented location (site) on license, with exclusion of installed amateur stations for orientation during races (competitions).

(2) Validity period of amateur individual license is:

a) In case of License of level "beginner"
   i) 4 years if the applicant is younger than 18 years,
   ii) 5 years if the applicant is over 65 years old;

b) 5 years in case of license of class CEPT Novice
c) 5 years in case of license of class CEPT.

(3) Amateurs' licenses on group are valid for 5 years, but it can't exceed the validity of license of amateur individual instructor.

(4) Amateur special licenses are valid for no more than 5 years (with exclusion of stations which are used on special events) but it can't exceed the validity of license of amateur individual instructor. I any case, validity period will be determined by TRA based on the opinion of the association which represents the country at IARU and the interest of interested association of amateurs radio.

(5) In case of stations which are used on special events (occasions), validity period will be equal to the activity duration, but in no case can't exceed one year nor validity period of individual license of individual instructor.

(6) The license done could require renewal of amateur license through filled template shown in Annex 7, which is delivered to TRA no more than 30 (thirty) days before expiration of license validity.

(7) When modification or renwal of an amateur individual license is required, the licensed one could have the call sign which was assigned on his previous license.

**Article 14**
**Call Sign**

(1) The call sign is a combination of characters (letters and numbers) put in ordering according to specific rule, which identifies a licensed amateur radio, a station of amateur group or an amateur radio station. Article 25 of International Radio Regulation, obliges amateur radio service as well as all other radio services, to use an authorized identification system.

(2) Transmitting by false call sign or tricky ones is strictly forbidden. The reasoning of using call signs is related to the need:

a) To assist local and foreign administrations on identifying interference sources,
b) For other radio services, in order to undertake measures on avoiding not regular transmissions, to facilitate issuing and administration of licenses.

(3) Call sign is transmitted at the beginning and end of every communication and when there are cases with high communication duration, it gets repeated every 10 minutes by Mors code and on phonic.

(4) Every amateur radio has its call sign; it is granted to him/her along by amateur radio license. Amateur radio has no right to object approved call sign by TRA, this the only authority which can change the call sign when finds it reasonable.

**Article 15**
**Format and granting of a call sign**

Based on International Radio Regulation, TRA has processed and determined the format of call signs on amateur radio service in Republic of Kosovo.

(1) Call sign will be consisted by no less than 4 and no more than 7 characters, with exception of amateur radio stations on special occasions, race stations, as well as amateur stations installed during a race (competition) regarding finding direction (orientation).

(2) Call sign of a station which will be used on special occasions will be formed (consisted) by no less than 5 and no more than 10 characters.

(3) Call sign of a race station will be formed by 4 characters.

(4) Every physical person could have only one call sign which is presented on amateur individual license, but could have additional call signs on amateur special licenses.

(5) An amateur radio group could have only one call sign for each location (site) of amateur station which is presented on amateurs' group license. Amateur group could have additional call signs presented on amateur special licenses.

(6) A call sign assigned on an expired individual license could be again assigned to another applicant:

a) In case of "beginner" and "CEPT Novice" license after 2 years,
b) In case of CEPT license after 3 years.

(7) The format of a call sign will be as follows:

a) First two characters of a call sign are **"Z6".**
b) Third character is a number from 1 to 6, number which is determined from region where from amateur radio exercises his activity. For this purpose Kosovo territory has been divided into 6 geographic regions, and a number has been assigned to each region. In this manner, first three characters of call sign according to regions will be:

→ For amateurs radio residents of first region which includes areas of: Pristina, Fushë Kosovë, Kastriot, Podujevë, Z61.. .
→ For amateurs radio residents of second region which includes areas of: Mitrovica, Vushtrri, Zubin Potok, Leposaviq Z62.. .
→ For amateurs radio residents of third region which includes areas of: Pejë, Gjakovë, Deçan, Istog, Klinë Z63.. .
→ For amateurs radio residents of fourth region which includes areas of: Prizren, Suharekë, Rahovec Z64.. .
→ For amateurs radio residents of fifth region which includes areas of: Frizaj, Lipjan, Shtime, Kaqanik Z65.. .
→ For amateurs radio residents of sixth region which includes areas of: Gjilan, Viti, Kamenice, Artane…., Z66..

c) Furthermore call sign is completed by one or two other characters (letters, or combinations of letters and numbers) e.g. Z61A2, Z63BT etc.

(8) Amateur radio adds to call sign:

a) **"/M"**character and on phonic word "mobile", when using portable (movable) station installed on vehicle.
b) **"/AM"** characters and on phonic words "aeronautical mobile" when using a station on transport airplane.
c) **"/A"** character and words "barre A" or "stroke A" when using an amateur radio station different of the one presented in license and for relatively long period.
d) **"/P"** character and on phonic word "portable" when using portative station or when temporary uses its station at another location different of the one presented(registered) in license.
e) **"/ QRP"** characters when using station with power up to 5 Wat.
f) When amateur radio hasn't its station, but uses another station, he/she uses the call sign of station which is using it, adding to it even his call sing.

(9) For foreign amateur radio which are equipped with temporary transmitting license, to perform activity in the territory of Republic of Kosovo, its call sign is established of first national characters " Z6 " and furthermore by personal call sign of foreign amateur radio. Giving of Kosovo call signs to foreign amateur radio isn't allowed.

(10) Regarding special cases as: group activities, races or amateur meetings with national or international character, etc. TRA grants special call sign even to amateurs' radio or amateur groups of Kosovo. In any case, demand on special call sign should be delivered in writing. Special call sign is granted for very short period of times. It is valid only for the duration period of the activity on which has been granted.

**Article 16**
**Registration**

(1) TRA will establish and preserve a register with supplied information on registering template regarding the exam of amateur radio, the demand on amateur radio license, certificate of proficiency and amateur license.

(2) TRA will preserve at a register of call signs, which will include the call sign of licensed one, name and address, number, validity period and amateur license class, as well as information which shows when the amateur has passed even Mors exam.

(3) TRA will advertise the list of call signs on its website and will update it every six months. If an amateur radio, doesn't approve advertisement of his/her personal information, the list will only show the name instead of his/her full name, as well as the name of residing city instead of full address.

**Article 17**
**Communication**

(1) Every amateur radio can use only the call sign which is listed (presented) on amateur individual license, community or special one.

(2) Amateur radio should transmit his/her call sign at the beginning and end of every connection, during connection attempting at least every 10 minutes, and any time required by another amateur or TRA.

(3) Amateur radio can communicate only with each-other. Exception is only on crisis or emergency situations, when amateur radio will transmit information which is related to the help to third parties.

(4) Communication between amateur radios should be in a publicly understandable language. Publicly understandable language means any spoken language, codes and used acronyms by amateur radio and acronyms of radio telecommunications recognized in international level.

(5) During communication amateur radio can discuss topics which are related to their amateur radio activities, efforts and further proficiency.

(6) During communication is forbidden:

a) Communication of information and data's with industrial, financial and commercial character;
b) Usage of electronic communication network which isn't destined to amateur radio service;
c) Transmission of programs;
d) Transmission of false or tricky call signs;
e) Applying of a method which intends hiding of information;
f) Transmitting of a signal without identification;
g) Transmitting of un-modulated carrier frequency for a period longer than 2 minutes. With exception of amateur radio transmitter which is used on measuring.

**Article 18**
**Station documents**

(1) At every amateur radio station following documents during communication should be preserved:

a) Amateur license;
b) Station register book (diary);
c) Ethnical specifics and amateur station block diagram, as well as electric scheme in case when equipments are constructed by the amateur itself.

(2) In case of amateur stations which operates by a group or special license, apart documents mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article, at the station should be preserved even the list of names of persons which performs amateur radio activity at mentioned this station.

(3) Differently of abovementioned provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2:

a) In case of amateur movable (portable) station and communication from a different location (site) from the one registered (presented) on amateur license, apart license should have by even personal ID Card;
b) In case of an amateur station which is operated without personnel, documents should be preserved at the licensed one address.

**Article 19**
**Communications register book (diary)**

(1) Amateur radio should establish a communication register book (diary), and save it at least for 5 years after the last note. Communications diary should show on every link, at least following information:

a) Date;
b) Commencing time of communicaiton (according to coordinated universal time UTC);
c) Stations' call sign connected to;
d) Frequency, transmitting class;
e) Communication quality parameters (R S T).

(2) When a repeater is used, it is sufficient to note on diary this fact, as well as commencing and concluded time of communication between repeaters.

(3) At amateur stations which performs movable (portable) communications and at amateur special stations it is not necessary to hold communication diary, except in cases when amateur stations are used in races (competitions) and in special cases.

**Article 20**
**Transmitting limits**

(1) Amateur radio should apply provisions of rules set by the Ministry of Environment on population exposure limits towards electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields in diapason of frequencies 0 Hz – 300 GHz.

(2) During the communication efforts should be made that x-ray power and band broadness isn't exceeding those levels which are necessary to ensure a constant communication.

(3) Setting on operation, repairs, and tests which are performed on transmitting and receiving equipment of amateur station, should be performed by artificial antenna at the outlet of equipment.

**Article 21**
**Inspection**

(1) TRA inspects the activity of amateur stations of amateur radio.

(2) Inspection period of technical parameters during the inspection by TRA shouldn't last more than 10 working days.

(3) About clarification of issues related to electromagnetic compatibility and use of frequencies,, TRA could seek of amateur radio that during inspection period registers on station diary the information related to amateur station operation according to requirements determined by TRA, and deliver these information to inspectors.

(4) TRA could identify amateur station through receiving and registering of transmitted signals and inspection of its parameters.

(5) About illicit use of amateur stations and other violations of law, respective administrative measures will apply on.

**Neni 22**
**Revocation of amateur license**

(1) If TRA receives information that a licensed operator didn't applied foreseen obligations by items 3 and 4 of article 11 of this regulation, it sends a warning to licensed operator in order to perform (complete) missing information. If licensed operator doesn't forward back required information in determined time limit, TRA revokes the license through a decision (ruling).

(2) TRA revoces an amateur's license even in case that:

a) Such thing has been required by a final decision (in effect form) of the court,
b) A final decision against the operator has been brought because of its violations related to the activity of amateur radio for the third time.

**Article 23**
**Entry into force**

This Regulation will enter into force on date of its approval by TRA Board, and will remain into force until approval of a new Regulation by TRA Board.

**Class: 01 / 11**
**Reg. No: 14**

**Pristina, 21/ 11/ 2011**

**Ekrem Hoxha**
**Chairman of TRA Board**

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**Annex 1**

**Issues (topics) of amateur radio exam**

*According to Recommendation CEPT T/R 61-02 and Report ERC No.32.*

Exam topics cover following issues, which are important to communication, efforts on connection and tests with amateur stations. This includes electric scheme and respective diagrame. Questions could refer to integrated circuits and circuits which are consisted by discreet components.
Apart knowledge (skills) on theory topics, the applicant should pass a practical exam, which is related to his communication skills.
Knowledge on topics which are obligatory for respective exam level are shown on following table by sign X.
Signs for respective exam levels, used at the top of tables:
E = Entry Level (basic)
A= Novice level (beginner)
B= HAREC level
Required knowledge on topics of exam levels:
*Entry Level (basic):* basic theory knowledge, essential knowledge on electricity and radio technology. Skills to establish (preparing for operation) and control of equipments of amateur station.
*Novice level (beginner):* apart essential knowledge, practical knowledges on equipment. Knowledge on key components of amateur stations, its purposes, as well as requirement on structure knowldege in level of block diagrams.
*HAREC*: Apart required knowledge on Novice level, skills to recognize and analyze circuits, determination of their technical parameters and interconnection, presentation of their operation. Knowledge on main station parts in level of circuit diagrams.
The exam on Mors skills isn't related to abovementioned levels of exams.

General requirements:

| | E | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Quantity measuring units as well as their multiple and subdivisions which are mostly used. | X | X | X |
| 2. Usage of complex symbols | X | X | X |
| 3. Mathematic expressions and operation with it: | | | |
| Basic arithmetic actions (addition, minus, multiple, division) | X | X | X |
| Fractions | X | X | X |
| Tenth power, exponential quantities, logarithms | | | X |
| Involution on quadrate, quadrate root | | X | X |
| Inverse values | | | X |
| Interpretations of linear and non-linear diagram | | | X |
| System of binary numbers | | | X |
| 4. Application and modification of formula | | | X |

I. Technical issues:

| **1. Electricity , electromagnetism and radio theory** | E | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.1. Conductivity:** | | | |
| Conductor, half-conductor, isolators | X | X | X |
| Current, voltage, resistance | X | X | X |
| ampere units , volt and ohm | X | X | X |
| Ohmit Law | X | X | X |
| Kirchhoffit Laws | | | X |
| Electric power | | X | X |
| Power units | X | X | X |
| Current | | | X |
| Battery capacities (amper-ore) | | | X |
| **1.2. Feeding sources:** | | | |
| Batteries and feeding power units | X | X | X |
| Power source, electromotor power, current of short circuit, internal resistance, outlet voltage | | X | X |
| Parallel and series connection of feeding sources | | | X |
| **1.3. Electric field:** | | | |
| Intensity of electric field | | | X |
| Unit of electric field (volt / meter) | | | X |
| Protections of electric field | | | X |
| **1.4. Magnetic field:** | | | |
| Generated magnetic fields around current conductor | | | X |
| Protection of magnetic field | | | X |
| **1.5. Electromagnetic field:** | | | |
| Radio waves as electro magnetic waves | X | X | X |
| Relations between diffusion speed, frequency and wave length | X | X | X |
| Polarization | | X | X |
| **1.6. Sinusoidal:** | | | |
| Graphic presentation in time function | X | X | X |
| Occasional value, amplitude, effective value, average value | | | X |
| Period, periodic time | | X | X |
| Frequency | X | X | X |
| Frequency unit | X | X | X |
| Stage, stage differences | | | X |
| **1.7. Non-sinusoidal:** | | | |
| Audio frequency signals, | | X | X |
| Digital signals, quadrate signals | | X | X |
| Graphic presentation in time function | | X | X |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basic voltage components, basic wave, components of higher harmonics | | | X |
| Noises (receiver's thermal noise, band noise, noise density, noise power on receiver's useful band) | | | X |
| **1.8. Modulated signals:** | | | |
| Module types, strengthening, weaknesses | X | X | X |
| Un-moduled carrier wave (CW) | X | X | X |
| amplitude modulation (AM) | X | X | X |
| Modulation at stage, modulation on frequency (FM) and amplitude modulation with one side band (SSB) | X | X | X |
| Modulation depth and modulation index | | | X |
| Carrier, side bands, band broadness | | X | X |
| F wave forms of signals CW, AM, SSB and FM | | | X |
| Signals spectrum CW, AM and SSB | | | X |
| Types of digital modulation: FSK, BPSK, QPSK, QAM | | X | X |
| Digital modulation: bit rate, character (Baude rate) and band broadness | | | X |
| Cyclic redundancy check (CRC)), retransmitting, error correction (forward error correction (FEC)) | | | X |
| **1.9. Power and energy:** | | | |
| Power of sinusoidal signals | X | X | X |
| Ratios of values power on following dB: 0 dB, 3 dB, 6 dB, 10 dB, 20 dB (For both values: positive and negative) | | | X |
| Ratios of inlet and outlet power on dB at tandem amplificatory or switch off | | | X |
| Compatibilities and its types | | | X |
| Relation between inlet and outlet power and effectiveness | | X | X |
| Pick encase power (PEP) | | | X |
| **1.10. Processing of digital signal:** | | | |
| Sampling and quantization | | X | X |
| Lowest sampling frequency (Ny Quist frequency) | | | X |
| Combination (time field / frequency field, graphic presentation) | | | X |
| Compensation filtering (anti-aliasing), replacement filtering | | | X |
| Analog-digital conversion/digital-analog (ADC/DAC) | | | X |
| **2. Components** | E | A | B |
| **2.1. Resistance:** | | | |
| Resistance concept | X | X | X |
| Resistance unit | X | X | X |
| Characteristic curb current-voltage | | | X |
| Power diffusion | | X | X |
| Basic principle of colou code | | X | X |
| Parallel and series connection of resistances | X | X | X |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2.2. Capacity:** | | | |
| Capacity concept | X | X | X |
| Capacity unit | X | X | X |
| Capacity relation to dimensions and dielectric material | | X | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reactance | | X | |
| Phase relations between voltage and current | | X | |
| Condenmnatory parameters, fixed and changeable condensers, (condensers with air segregate, mike, cheramics, plastic and electrolitic) | | X | X |
| Condensators paralel connection | X | X | X |
| **2.3. Inductivity:** | | | |
| Inductivity coefficient | | X | |
| Inductivity unit | X | X | X |
| Role of spire numbers, diameter, length, and core material on inductivity | | X | |
| Reactance | | X | |
| Phase relations between voltage and current | | X | |
| Q factor | | X | |
| **2.4. Transformer:** | | | |
| Ideal transformer | | | X |
| Relations between encases and voltage, current and impendency | | | X |
| Transformer types, applications | | X | X |
| **2.5. Diode:** | | | |
| Usage and application of diodes | | X | X |
| Radrization diode | | X | X |
| Zener diode | | X | X |
| Lightening emission diode (LED) | | | X |
| Capacity diode (varicap) | | | X |
| Voltage, current and opposite power | | | X |
| **2.6. Transistor:** | | | |
| Transistori as amplificator and oscillator | | X | X |
| Transistors pnp and npn | | | X |
| Amplification factor | | | X |
| Comparison of tyransistor with field effect (channel -n and -p, j-FET) and bipolar transistor | | | X |
| Rezistance between gate and source | | | X |
| Relations between current and derivation voltage | | | X |
| Transistor with emitter circuit, base, joint collector,: impendency of circuits inlet and outlet, polarization method | | | X |
| **2.7. Other:** | | | |
| Simple thermal equipments, electronic lamps, | | | X |
| Voltage and impedency at staged of high power with electric lamps, impendency transformation | | | X |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Simple integrated circuits ( including operational amplificatory) | | | X |
| Thermal relations on simple circuits | | | X |
| **3. Circuits:** | E | A | B |
| **3.1. Components combination:** | | | |
| Resistance series and paralel connection, condensers, bobbin, diodës, | | X | X |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| transformators | | | |
| Current and voltage on upper circuits | | | X |
| Resistance performance in high frequency, condensator and non-ideal bobbin | | | X |
| **3.2. Circuits and accordant filters:** | | | |
| Impendency and frequency characteristics or rezoning and non-rezoning circuits | | X | X |
| Resonance frequency | | X | X |
| Q factor of accordant oscillator circuits | | | X |
| Band broadness | | X | X |
| Band filters | | X | X |
| Narrow band filters, broadness, passing and blocking band established by passive components | | | X |
| Characteristics of filters frequency | | | X |
| Pi and T filter | | | X |
| Quartz crystal filter, quartz | | | X |
| Effects of non-ideal components | | | X |
| Digital filters (see section 1.10 and 3.8) | | | X |
| **3.3. Feeding source unit:** | | | |
| Rectifying half wave and full wave circuits, bridge rectifiers | | X | X |
| Creep circuits | | X | X |
| Stabilization circuits of power feeders with low voltage | | | X |
| Celes power feeding units, spacer, EMC | | | X |
| **3.4. Amplificator:** | | | |
| Low frequency amplificatory | | X | X |
| High frequency amplificatory | | X | X |
| Amplificatory factor, amplification control | | | X |
| Amplitude-frequency characteristics and band broadness | | | X |
| Amplificatory of class A, AB, B and C | | X | X |
| Non-linear deflection of amplificatory, overload or overdrive | | | X |
| **3.5. Detector:** | | | |
| AM detector (encase detector) | | X | X |
| Detector with diode | X | X | X |
| Product detector and beating frequency oscillator(BFO) | | X | X |
| **3.6. Oscillator:** | | | |
| Opposite pairing (intentional and non-intentional generics ) | | | X |
| Factors which influence frequency and constant generic terms | | | X |
| LC oscillators | | X | X |
| Crystal oscillators, harmonic oscillators | | | X |
| Voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) | | | X |
| Phase noise | | | X |
| **3.7. Phase-locked loop (PLL)):** | | | |
| Locked loop, comparison circuits | | | X |
| Frequency syntheses by programming escalation on loop of opposite pairing | | | X |
| **3.8. Systems and signals by discrete time:** | | | |
| Regulation of filters by finite impulse response (FIR) and infinite impulse regulation (IIR) | | | X |
| Fourier Transforming (DFT, FFT, graphic presentation ) | | | X |
| Direct digital synthesis (DDS) | | | X |

| **4. Receivers** | E | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|
| **4.1. Types:** | | | |
| Direct receiver | X | X | X |
| Superheterodin receiver by one and two conversion of channel | | X | X |
| **4.2. Block diagrams:** | | | |
| CW receiver (A1A) | | X | X |
| AM receiver (A3E) | X | X | X |
| SSB receiver (J3E) | | X | X |
| FM receiver (F3E) | X | X | X |
| **4.3. Operation and function of kaskade periods (presentation in block diagram level):** | | | |
| Amplificator of high frequency (fixed or regulative amplification | | X | X |
| Oscillator (fixed and controlled one) | | X | X |
| Mixing | | X | X |
| Amplificatory of medium frequency | | X | X |
| Restrictive | | | X |
| Detector | X | X | X |
| Amplificatory of low frequency | | X | X |
| Automatic gain control (AGC) | | | X |
| S metering | | | X |
| Regulator | | X | X |
| Feeder | | X | X |
| **4.4. receiver's characteristics (simply description):** | | | |
| Neighbor channel | | | X |
| Selectivity | | X | X |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity | | X | X |
| Receiver's noise, noisy factor | | | X |
| Stability | | | X |
| Cleared frequency | | | X |
| Receiver's blockage | | | X |
| Intermodulations, cross modulation | | | X |
| Reconversion ( Phase noise) | | | X |
| **5. Transmiters** | E | A | B |
| **5.1. Types:** | | | |
| Transmitter with and without frequency convertion | | X | X |
| **5.2. Block diagrams:** | | | |
| CW (A1A) Transmitter | | X | X |
| SSB (J3E) Transmitter | | X | X |
| FM (F3E) Transmitter | X | X | X |
| Modulation audio-frequency in PLL VCO | | X | X |
| **5.3. Operation and function of kaskade periods (presentation in diagram level)::** | | | |
| Mixing | | X | X |
| Oscillator (quartz oscillator, VFO) | | X | X |
| Separator periods | | X | X |
| Driver | | X | X |
| Frequency multiplier | | X | X |
| Power gain | | X | X |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Output (outlet) compatibility | | X | X |
| Output filter (Pi filter) | | X | X |
| Frequency modulator | X | X | X |
| Phase modulator | | X | X |
| SSB modulator | | X | X |
| Crystal filter | | | X |
| Power feeder | | X | X |
| **5.4. Transmiters characteristics (short description):** | | | |
| Frequency stability | | X | X |
| Frequency radio band broadness | | X | X |
| Side bands | | X | X |
| Audio-frequency diapason | | | X |
| Non linaerity (harmonic deflection and intermodulation) | | X | X |
| Outlet impendency | | | X |
| Outlet power | X | X | X |
| Effectiveness | | | X |
| Frequency deviation | | | X |
| Modulation index | | | X |
| Clicking keys, CW signaling | | | X |
| SSB overload | | | X |
| High frequency interfering transmissions | | X | X |
| Elements emmision | | | X |
| Phase noise | | | X |
| **6. Antennas and feeders** | E | A | B |
| **6.1. Types of antennas:** | | | |
| Half-wave antenna feeded in center | X | X | X |
| Half-wave antenna feeded at the end | | X | X |
| Flatten dipol | | | X |
| Vertical quarter wave antenna (earthing base) | X | X | X |
| Antena with elements (Yagi) | | X | X |
| Antenna aparature (parabolic reflector, hopper antenna | | | X |
| Multiband antenna (dipoli lak) | | | X |
| **6.2. Antena's parameters:** | | | |
| Diffusion of voltage and current to antena | | | X |
| Impendency at feeding point | X | X | X |
| Capacity and inductive impendency of antirezoning antenna | | | X |
| Polarization | | | X |
| Direction, effectiveness, antenna amplification | | | X |
| Radiation zone | | | X |
| Effective radiated power (ERP, EIRP) | X | X | X |
| Relation forward-backward | | | X |
| Horizontal and vertical radiation diagram | | | X |
| **6.3. Feeders:** | | | |
| Feeding lines consisted by parallel conductors | | | X |
| Coaxial cable, conjectors | X | X | X |
| Wave conductor | | | X |
| Wave impendency (Z0) | | | X |
| Speed factor | | | X |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stationary wave record | X | X | X |
| Losses | | X | X |
| Balance transformer | X | X | X |
| Antenna accordion | X | X | X |
| Role antenna accordion equipments ( Pi element, T element) | X | X | X |
| Construction and usage methods | | X | X |
| Feeding methods, advantages and disadvantages | | X | X |
| **7. Wave diffusion:** | E | A | B |
| Shutdown, relation signal/noise | X | X | X |
| Direct ( diffusion to free space, indirect proportion to distance quadrate) | | | X |
| Ionosphere layers and its influence | X | X | X |
| Role of ionosphere layers on diffusion of short waves | X | X | X |
| Role of Sun on ionosphere | | | X |
| Diffusion by many actions (jumps) in ionosphere | | | X |
| Critical frequency | | | X |
| Maximal useful frequency (MUF) | | | X |
| Direct wave, indirect wave, radiation angle and jumping distance | X | X | X |
| Fading (non-constant shutdown) | | X | X |
| Tropospheric diffusion ( channel phenomenom, diffusion) | | X | X |
| Role of antennas highest on over crossed distance ( radio horizon) | | X | X |
| Temperature inversion | | | X |
| Sporadic E reflection | | | X |
| Role of aurora on diffusion | | | X |
| Diffusion through atmospheric routes | | | X |
| Moon reflection | | | X |
| Galactic noises | | | X |
| Generic noises on earth (thermal noise) | | | X |
| Atmospheric noises ( faraway flashes) | | | X |
| Meteorologic conditions role in diffusion of VHF and UHF | | X | X |
| Diffusion characteristics of HF, VHF and microwaves | | X | X |
| Cycle of Sun stains and its influence on telecommunication | | X | X |
| Necessary knowledge on diffusion forecast; main noise sources, relation signal/niose, minimal level or received signal, route, antenna amplification, shutdown of antenna's feeder, transmiters lowest power. | | | X |
| **8. Recording** | E | A | B |
| **8.1. Performing of recording:** | | | |
| Voltage measurement and direct and alternative current | X | X | X |
| Recording errors: frequency role, wave form and internal resistance of the instrument on recording exactness | | | X |
| Resistance recording | | X | X |
| Recording of direct current and radiofrequency power; medium power, pick encase power (PEP) | | X | X |
| Voltage Stationary Wave Recording (VSWR) | | X | X |
| Form of radiofrequency signal wave and its encase | | | X |
| Frequency recording | | X | X |
| Rezonance frequency recording | | | X |
| **8.2. Recording instruments:** | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Restrictions of multiple recording instruments (digital, analog) | | X | X |
| Radio frequency power recorder | | | X |
| Reflection recording bridge, stationary wave recorder ( SWR recorder) | | X | X |
| Frequency recorder | | | X |
| Absorption of frequency recorder | | X | X |
| Signals generator | | | X |
| Oscilloscope | | | X |
| Specter test (analysis) | | | X |
| Artificial load | X | X | X |
| **9. Interference emission and interference resistance** | E | A | B |
| **9.1. Interference on electronic equipment:** | | | |
| Blocking | | | X |
| Intermodulation | | | X |
| Interference on useful signal (TV, radio) | X | X | X |
| Interference on audio-frequency circuits | | X | X |
| **9.2. Interference reason on electronic equipment:** | | | |
| Heaviness of transmitters field | X | X | X |
| Transmitters parasite emisions | X | X | X |
| Undesired emisions on equipment; input of antenna, other connections link ( network, altoparlant, access to output) and direct radiation | | X | X |
| **9.3. Protection method from interferences, undertaken measures to block or prevent interference:** | | | |
| Filtering | | X | X |
| Pairings disjunction | | X | X |
| Protecting screening | X | X | X |
| Good earthing RF | X | X | X |
| Power reduction | X | X | X |
| Saving of distance between transmitter and TV antenna | | X | X |
| Avoiding of hal-wave antenna feeded at the end | | X | X |
| Good relations with neighboring | X | X | X |

II Security technique

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **10. Protection of electricity** | E | A | B |
| **10.1 Life protection:** | | | |
| The effect of current on human organism | X | X | X |
| Measures aiming to avoid electric shock, procedure in case of accidents | X | X | X |
| Effects of electromagnetic field on health | | | X |
| Battery maneuvering | X | X | X |
| **Network feeding and risks from it:** | | | |
| Risks from network feeding | X | X | X |
| Color signaling of electric network conductors – neutro conductor, phase conductor and earth conductor | X | X | X |
| Protection earthing | X | X | X |
| Protection of high voltage and short circuits, fuses with quick and slow motion (interaction) | | X | X |
| Double isolation | X | X | X |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **10.3. Risks of high voltage:** | | | |
| Risks of direct voltage, as well as of alternate voltage with low and high frequency | | X | X |
| Risk of overlodaed condenser | X | X | X |
| **10.4. Atmospheric discharges:** | | | |
| Protection methods ( antena location (site) installation of current conductor of atmospheric discharges) | X | X | X |
| Earthing equipments | X | X | X |

**III Communications**

| **Procedures and rules of international communication** | | | E | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. International phonetic alphabet and respective pronounciation** | | | | | |
| A Alfa AL FAH J Juliett XHU LI ET S Sierra SI ER RAH<br>B Bravo BRAH VOH K Kilo KI LOH T Tango TANG GOU<br>C Charlie SHAR LI L Lima LI MAH U Uniform JU NI FORM<br>D Delta DELL TAH M Mike MAIK V Victor VIK TAH<br>E Echo EK OH N November NO VEM BER W Whiskey WIS KI<br>F Foxtrot FOKS TROT O Oscar OS KAH X X - ray EKS REI<br>G Golf GOLF P Papa PAH PAH Y Yankee JANG KI<br>H Hotel HOH TELL Q Quebec KEH BEK Z Zulu ZU LU<br>I India IN DI AH R Romeo ROW ME OH**2.** | | | X | X | X |
| **2. Codes - Q** | | | | | |
| **Code** | Questions | Answers | | | |
| QRK | Which is the quality of my signals? | Quality of your signals is….. | | | X |
| QRM | Do you have interferences of…..? | Interfered by.… | X | X | X |
| QRN | Are you constantly disturbed? | I am constantly disturbed | | X | X |
| QRO | Do I have to increase transmitters' power? | Increase transmitters power | | X | X |
| QRP | Do I need to decrease transmitters' power? | Decrease transmitters power | X | X | X |
| QRS | Do I have to transmit more slowly? | Transmit more slowly | | X | X |
| QRT | Should I stop transmitting? | Stop transmitting | X | X | X |
| QRV | Are you ready? | I am ready | X | X | X |
| QRX | When you are going to call me again? | I'll call you again at..in frequency | | X | X |
| QRZ | Who is calling? | Calling | X | X | X |
| QSB | Are my signals getting shutdown? | Your signals are getting shutdown | | X | X |
| QSL | Can you confirm reception? | Yes I confirm it | X | X | X |
| QSO | Can you directly communicate to…….? | I can directly communicate to | X | X | X |
| QSY | Should I change transmitting frequency? | Change transmitting frequency | X | X | X |
| QTH | Which is your position in geographic width and length? | My position is ….width, …..length | X | X | X |
| **3. Used abbreviations in communication** | | | | | |
| BK | Break | | X | X | X |
| CQ | I am calling any station | | X | X | X |
| CW | Continuous wave | | X | X | X |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DE | From, I am (distribution of call sign of called station from call sign of calling station) | X | X | X |
| K | You can transmit | X | X | X |
| MSG | Message | | X | X |
| PSE | Please | X | X | X |
| RST | Readability, heaviness, tone | X | X | X |
| R | Reception as transmitted | X | X | X |
| RX | Receiver | X | X | X |
| TX | Transmitter | X | X | X |
| UR | Yours | X | X | X |
| **4. International emergency signals, emergency communication, communication in case of natural disaster** | | | | |
| Emergency signals :<br>In radiotelegraph transmitting: "…---…" (SOS)<br>In radiotelegraph transmitting : "MAYDAY" | | X | X | X |
| Usage of amateur station in case of natural disaster of national level | | X | X | X |
| Band of certain frequencies for amateur services | | X | X | X |
| **5. Call signs** | | | | |
| Identification of amateur station | | X | X | X |
| Usage of call signs | | X | X | X |
| Structure of call signs | | X | X | X |
| National identification signs ( prefixes) | | X | X | X |
| **6. Band plans** | | | | |
| Band plan principles according to IARU | | X | X | X |
| Band plan objectives according to IARU | | | X | X |

IV. **Legal issues**

| **National and international rules which are applied on amateur services** | E | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1. ITU Radio communication Regulation** | | | |
| Determination of amateur service and satellite amateur | X | X | X |
| Determination of amateur station | | X | X |
| Article 25 of International Radio communicaiton Regulation | | X | X |
| Frequency band for amateur radio | | X | X |
| Service categories of amateur services | | | X |
| Radio zones according to ITU | | | X |
| **2. Promulgated rules from European Conference of Postal and Telecommunication Administrations (ECPTA - CEPT)** | | | |
| | | | |
| Knowledge on Recommendations T/R 61-01, T/R 61-02, and ECC/REC/(05)06 | X | X | X |
| Temporary usage of amateur stations on Member States of **(ECPTA - CEPT)** | | X | X |
| State at non ECPTA member states, which works based on recommendation T/R 61-01 | | X | X |
| **3. International Laws, licensing conditions** | | | |
| Applicable international laws on amateur radio | X | X | X |
| Exams on amateur radio | X | X | X |
| Licensing conditions | X | X | X |
| Presentation of skillf of station diary holding, its purpose and information | X | X | X |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| which are recorded on it. | | | |

**V. Practice**

Presentation of a real radio communication in which the applicant should show his skills of communication in radio telephonic, practical use of theory knowledge of communicaiton

**Demands on MORS exam**

Applicant should demonstrate that he/she is able to transmit and receive Mors codes which are consisted by group of letters, numbers and characters in time interval off three minutes by 6WPM (word per minute, where one word is consisted of 5 characters) which means quick of 30 characters per minute manually.

One transmitting could content not more than 1 not corrected error, and 4 corrected errors, one receiving call could have not more than 4 errors.

Mors codes:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A .- | J .--- | S … | 2 ..--- | (.) .-.-.- |
| B -… | K -.- | T - | 3 …-- | (?) ..--.. |
| C -.-. | L .-.. | U ..- | 4 …- | (:) ---… |
| D -.. | M -- | V …- | 5 ….. | (-) -….- |
| E . | N -. | W .-- | 6 -…. | (=) -…- |
| F ..-. | O --- | X -..- | 7 --… | (/) --..-. |
| G --. | P .--. | Y -.-- | 8 ---.. | ( ) .--.-. |
| H …. | Q --.- | Z --.. | 9 ----. | |
| I .. | R .-. | 1 .---- | 0 ----- | |

Wrong signal: At least 6 transmitted points without interruption (continuously)

(Use only capital letters)

**Annex 2**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand number | | | | Notification date: ……. 20… |
| Contact person: | | | | |
| **Exam registering template on amateur radio** | | | | |
| **SURNAME:** ..... | | | | |
| **NAME:** ..... | | | | |
| DATE OF BIRTH : ..... | | | | |
| BIRTHPLACE: ..... | | | | |
| Country if isn't Kosovo : ..... | | | | |
| **RESIDENCE (**postal code, city ): ..... | | | | |
| (street, number of apartment ): ..... | | | | |
| **Postal address** 1 (postal code, city, P.O. boxes): ..... | | | | |
| (street, number of apartment): ..... | | | | |
| PLEASE NOTE BY X EXAM (EXAMS) ON WHICH YOU WANT TO GET REGISTERED! | | | | |
| Entry (Basic) | Beginner (Novice) | | HAREC | Mors |
| ***In case of registerig for exam for second time, which topic (issue)***: | | | | |
| *Technical* | Security technique | Communication | Legal | Practice |
| *In case of registering for second time on exam,, the date of unsuccessful exam* ..... | | | | |
| Beneficiary of deduction of payment on exam : | | | | |
| PENSIONER | DISABLE | | REGULAR STUDENT | |
| *(A copy of document which proofs beneficiary should be attached to this template and the original should be presented on exam day).* | | | | |
| Date: ....., 20..... | | | | |
| ..... Applicant's signature | | | | |
| 1 Postal address will be given only in case the applicant wants to obtain documents in different addresses than residence one | | | | |

**Annex 3**

***Certificate of proficiency on amateur radio issued to the entity which succesfully passed the exam of basic level (entry)***

*CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY OF AMATEUR RADIO ON BASIC LEVEL*

Telecommunication Regulatory Authority states that the holder of this Certificate has sucesfully passed the exam of basic amateur radio level (novice), which meets set criteria by International telecommunication Union (ITU). Passed exam corresponds to the examination described in Report 32 of ECPTA.
This certificate also certifies successful pass of Mors exam. /This certificate doesn't certify passing of Mors exam.

……..
Certificate holder's name

.....
Date and Place of Birth

:.....
Date of issue

This certificate is issued by:

**Telecommunication Regulatory Authority of Kosovo**
Str."Pashko Vasa", Nr.12, Prishtina
Phone: + 386 38 212 345
Fax: + 386 38 212 345

Signature, Authority stamp

**Annex 4**

***Certificate of proficiency on amateur radio issued to the entity which sucesfully passed beginner exam (Novice)***

*ECPTA AMATEUR RADIO NOVICE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE*

Telecommunication Regulatory Authority states that the holder of this Certificate has successfully passed the exam of beginner amateur radio (novice), who meets criteria set by International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Passed exam corresponds to the examination described in Report 32 of ECPTA.
This certificate certifies even successful pass of Mors exam./ This certificate does not certify a Mors exam.

……..
Certificate holder's name

…….
Date and Place of Birth

……..
Date of issue

Authorities requiring information about this certificate should address their enquiries to the issuing national Authority as indicated below.

Address
**Telecommunication Regulatory Authority of Kosovo**
Str."Pashko Vasa", Nr.12, Prishtina
Phone: + 386 38 212 345
Fax: + 386 38 212 345

| Signature | Official stamp |
|---|---|
| | |

**Annex 5**

***Certificate of proficiency on amateur radio issued to the entity which successfully passed exam of HAREC level***

*HARMONIZED AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE (HAREC)*

Telecommunication Regulatory Authority declares that the holder of this certificate has successfully passed an amateur radio exam which meets criteria set by International Telecommunication Union (ITU). This exam corresponds to the exam described in ECPTA Recommendation T/R 61-02 (HAREC). This certificate certifies even successful pass of Mors exam. / This certificate does not certify a Mors exam.

……
Certificate holder's name

…….
Date and Place of Birth

`……
Date of issue

Authorities requiring information on this certificate should address to Postal and Electronic Communication Authorities to following address.

Address:
**Telecommunication Regulatory Authority of Kosovo**
Str."Pashko Vasa", Nr.12, Prishtina
Phone: + 386 38 212 345
Fax: + 386 38 212 345

| Signature | Official stamp |
| --- | --- |
| | |

**Annex 6**

*CERTIFICATE OF MORS EXAM*

Telecommunication Regulatory Authority declares herewith that the holder of this certificate has successfully passed the exam.
This certificate is used as supplementary of certificate of amateur radio exam.

.....
Certificate holder's name

.....
Date and Place of Birth

……
Date of issue

This certificate is issued by:

**Telecommunication Regulatory Authority of Kosovo**
Str."Pashko Vasa", Nr.12, Prishtina
Phone: + 386 38 212 345
Fax: + 386 38 212 345

**Signature, stamp**

**Annex 7**

*Demand on amateur license*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Skeda number :**<br>**Contact person:** | | | |
| **Information Template on demand of Amateur License by a physical person** | | | |
| **License type:** Individual | | | Special: ..... ..... .... |
| CALL SIGN: | | | PARTNER' S CODE (if recognized ): ..... .. |
| NAME: ..... ... | | | |
| EXAM'S LEVEL : | MORS EXAM : | | NUMBER OF EXAM'S CERTIFICATE |
| ..... | **Yes / No** | | ..... |
| BIRTHPLACE... | | | |
| DATE OF BIRTH: ……..day..…….. month …...….year | | | |
| **RESIDENCE 4** (postal code, city): .....:..... | | | |
| (Street, apartment's number): ..... | | | |
| **POSTAL ADDRESS 5**/if different of residence / (postal code, city, PO Box): ..... | | | |
| (Street, apartment's number): ..... | | | |
| I agree that my name and full address be advertised on list of call signs | | **Yes** | No |
| ADDRESS QTH6 (postal code, city): ..... | | | |
| (Street, apartment's number): ..... | | | |
| Demand date: ....., ..... 20…… | | | |
| **Attached delivered documents :** *(List documents attached to your demand )* | | | |
| Copy of exam's certificate : | ? | Copy of amateur license: | ? |
| Information template on special amateur station : | | ? | |
| Written permission of legal representative: | | ? | |
| **Contact Person:** | | | DUTY |

**Information Template on demand of Amateur License by Amateur Radio Group**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Type of license: Group** | Special: ..... .. |
| CALL SIGN: | PARTNER' S CODE (if recognized): ..... |

COMMUNITY NAME: .....

Fiscal code: 7 .....

**REGIOSTERED OFFICE** (postal code, city ): .....

(Street, apartment's number):
.....

**ADDRESS** /if different of residence / (postal code, city, PO Box ):

.....
.....

(Street, apartment's number):
.....

ADDRESS QTH6 (postal code, city):
.....

(Street, apartment's number):
.....

Name of INSTRUCTOR OPERATOR:
.....

Amateur Individual License Number: .....

| | |
|---|---|
| *I state that I am not acting as instructor operator at other amateur station in another location :* | ..... Signature of instructor operator |

Date of demand:....., ....., 20….

AUTHORIZED PERSON TO REPRESENT COMMUNITY

NAME: ..... SIGNATURE…….

**<u>Attached delivered documents</u>:** *(list only documents attached to your demand )*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Copy of certificate of instructor operator exam:* | ? | Copy of *instructor operator license* | ? |
| *Template information on amateur special station:* | ? | | |

**Annex 8**

## FREQUENCY BAND AND MAXIMAL POWERS GRANTED TO AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

| Frequency band | State | Maximal band width | Maximal permitted transmitting power | | Sat. | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Class Novice | Class CEPT | | |
| 1810 – 1850 kHz | prim. | 8 kHz | 120 W[1)] | 1500 W[1)] | | |
| 7000 – 7100 kHz | pr. eks | 8 kHz | 120 W[1)] | 1500 W[1)] | Sat. | |
| 7100 – 7200 kHz | prim. | 8 kHz | 120 W[1)] | 250 W[1)] | | |
| 10100 – 10150 kHz | sec. | 1 kHz | 120 W[1)] | 1500 W[1)] | | Primary fixed service |
| 14000 – 14250 kHz | prim. | 8 kHz | 120 W[1)] | 1500 W[1)] | Sat. | |
| 14250 – 14350 kHz | prim. | 8 kHz | 120 W[1)] | 1500 W[1)] | Sat. | |
| 18068 – 18168 kHz | prim. | 8 kHz | 120 W[1)] | 1500 W[1)] | Sat. | |
| 21000 – 21450 kHz | prim. | 8 kHz | 120 W[1)] | 1500 W[1)] | Sat. | |
| 144– 145 MHz | pr. eks | 18 kHz | 30 W[5)] | 150 W[6)] | Sat. | |
| 430– 432 MHz | prim. | [7)] | 30 W[5)] | 150 W[6)] | | Radiolocation , primary |
| 432– 433,05 MHz | prim. | [7)] | 30 W[5)] | 150 W[6)] | | Radiolocation, primary |
| 433.05– 434.79 MHz | prim. | [7)] | 30 W[5)] | 150 W[6)] | | Radiolocation, primary |
| 434.79– 438 MHz | prim. | [7)] | 30 W[5)] | 150 W[6)] | Sat. | Radiolocation, primary |
| 24– 24.05 GHz | prim. | [7)] | 30 W[5)] | 150 W[6)] | Sat. | |
| 47– 47.20 GHz | pr. eks | [7)] | 30 W[5)] | 150 W[6)] | Sat. | |
| 77.5– 78 GHz | prim. | [7)] | 30 W[5)] | 150 W[6)] | Sat. | |
| 134– 136 GHz | prim. | [7)] | 30 W[5)] | 150 W[6)] | Sat. | |
| 248– 250 GHz | prim. | [7)] | 30 W[5)] | 150 W[6)] | Sat. | |

Terms of a license of an amateur radio station could have exceptions according to forecast of this table.

**Used abbreviations in table**

Sat = Satellite amateur service
Status = State of an amateur service in relation to other services to a granted frequency band
pr.eks. = Exclusive primary designation, only amateur service on this band
Prim = primary, equal to others
Sec = secondary service

**Notes**

1) Numeral value means Peak Encase Power when transmitting carrier has been issued by at least 6 dB. In other cases numeral value means carrier power.
2) Peack Encase Power 60W, if transmitting carrier has been shutdown by at least 6dB.
3) With condition not to cause harmful interference to other services which works in frame of this frequency band.

4) Peak Encase Power 200W, if transmitter's carrier has been shut down by at least 6dB.
5) Peak Encase Power 120W, if transmitter's carrier has been shut down by at least 6 dB.
6) Peak Encase Power 600W, if transmitter's carrier has been shut down by at least 6 dB.
7) Transmitting of amateur radio station should be saved in frame of frequency band which is used on all operations terms. Transmitting band broadness shouldn't be more than necessary.

**Telecommunication Rregulatory Authority**

**Ekrem Hoxha**
**Chairman of the TRA Board**

**Aneks 9**

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS/REPUBLIKA KOSOVA/REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

Autoriteti Rregullator i Telekomunikacionit
Telecommunications Regulatory Authority
Telekomunikacioni regulativni autoritet

**DEPARTAMENTI PER MENAXHIMIN E FREKUENCAVE**
**DEPARTAMENT OF FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT**
**DEPARTMAN ZA UPRAVLANJE FRKEVENCIJA**

**LICENCË RADIO-AMATORI CEPT**
**CEPT RADIO AMATEUR LICENCE**
**CEPT RADIO-AMATERSKA LICENCIJA**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mbajtesi i Licenses:<br>Nosilas licencije:<br>License Holder: | Data e lindjes<br>Datum rođenja:<br>Birth date: |
| Qyteti :<br>Grad:<br>Place | Rruga,Nr .<br>Ul. i br.<br>Street and No. |
| Nr.Personal i ID<br>Matični br.lič.karte:<br>Personal ID number | Klasa<br>Klasa<br>Class |
| Shenja e thirrje<br>Pozivni znak:<br>Call sign | Nr. i licenses<br>Br. licencije<br>License number |
| Data e leshimit:<br>Datum izdavanja:<br>Date of issue: | Vlefshmeria:<br>Valjanost:<br>Validity |
| E-mail : | Parametrat e Licences<br>Licencni parametri:<br>Licence Parameters |
| Nr. I certifikates se aftësisë<br>Br. sertifikata sposobnosti:<br>No. of Certificate of proficiency: | Nr. I Licences se Amatorit<br>Br. amaterske licencije:<br>No. of Amateur Licence |
| Lejohet transmetimi telegrafik<br>Dozvoljava se telegrafsko emitovanje:<br>Telegraphic transmitting granted | |

_____

**Nënshkrimi i bartësit të licencës/Potpis nosioca licencije**
**Holder's signature**

**BARTËSIT TË KËSAJ LICENCE, I LEJOHET SHFRYTËZIMI I STACIONIT AMATOR, NË PAJTIM ME RREGULLOREN E SHËRBIMEVE RADIO-AMATORE**

**NOSIOCU OVE LICENCIJE, DOZVOLJAVA SE KORIŠĆENJE AMATERSKE STANICE U SKLADU SA PRAVILNIKOM O RADIO-AMATERSKIM USLUGAMA**

**LICENSE HOLDER IS ALLOWED TO USE AMATEUR STATIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH "REGULATION ON AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE".**

.....

**Kryetari/Predsednik/Chairman**