



هيئة الاتصالات والفضاء والتقنية
Communications, Space &
Technology Commission

The Technical Regulations and Executive Procedures of the Radio Amateur Service Bylaw

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Article (1):

Applicants for an amateur radio license shall pass the “amateur radio license test” prepared by CITC in accordance with the requirements set forth in Annex (2).

Article (2):

The amateur radio station shall be installed, operated and maintained in accordance with the acknowledged technical standards.

Article (3):

The frequency bands allowed for the Amateur Radio Service in the Kingdom, set forth in Annex (1), shall be strictly adhered to. The frequency variation tolerances of the amateur radio station shall comply with the ITU Radio Regulations and the relevant ITU Recommendations.

Article (4):

The transmitter output power for frequencies less than 30 MHz shall not exceed 200 W, while the transmitter output power for frequencies higher than 30 MHz shall not exceed 50 W.

Spurious emissions shall be reduced to the least possible levels, and their levels shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations. Following are guidelines for reducing the spurious emissions in the used frequencies, relative to the transmitted power:

- a) For transmitters using frequencies ≤ 30 MHz and average output power not exceeding 25 W, 40 dB less than the average power in the necessary transmission bandwidth, provided that this power does not exceed 50 mW.
- b) For transmitters using frequencies > 30 MHz and average

output power not exceeding 25 W, 60 dB less than the average power in the necessary transmission bandwidth, provided that this power does not exceed 1 mW.

Article (5):

The radio amateur shall prepare a sketch showing the radio station installation and the antennas, and update this sketch and keep it ready for inspection as per the radio amateur service bylaw.

Article (6):

The design of the transmitters of the radio amateur station shall allow the reduction of the output power in case of interference or for any other reason when required by CITC.

Article (7):

The amateur radio station, its antennas and conductors/wiring shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the acknowledged technical standards. Conductor/wiring crossing of the public telecommunication network is not allowed except when the agreement of the public network's concerned authorities is obtained.

Article (8):

Connecting the grounding of the amateur radio station to the facilities of the public telecommunication network is not allowed.

Article (9):

The radio amateur shall change the antennas, grounding wiring/conductors and the feeders/conductors of his station immediately and at his own expense

in case his station impedes the implementation of a public telecommunication network, or the modification of the network or relocating the network, or if his station endangers others.

Article (10):

The radio amateur who has a licensed amateur radio station shall personally obtain, if need be, the agreement and authorization from those concerned (Building owner, or Roads Authority) to install the station and its antennas and conductors/feeders at the designated site.

Article (11):

CITC shall assign a call sign to every radio amateur in accordance with the ITU Radio Regulations. No other entity is authorized to assign call signs to radio amateurs.

Article (12):

The radio amateur shall add the following characters to the end of his assigned call sign:

- a) The character (/M) for telegraphy, and the word (Mobile) for telephony, when operating a mobile, vehicle-mounted radio amateur station.
- b) The two-character (/MM) for telegraphy, and the two-words (Maritime Mobile) for telephony, when operating a radio amateur station on board a ship or a boat in high seas.
- c) The character (/A) for telegraphy and the words (Stroke A) for telephony, when operating a radio amateur station in a fixed location different from that specified in the license.
- d) The character (/P) for telegraphy and the word (Portable) for telephony, when operating a radio amateur station in any place other than that

specified in the license for a temporary period.

Article (13):

The radio amateur has to identify his location when operating the radio amateur station in accordance with Article (12) – b).

Article (14):

Call signs shall be transmitted by the radio amateur stations at the beginning and the end of every transmission. For relatively long-time radio communication, the call sign shall be transmitted in plain language using the alphabetical table of Appendix 14 of the ITU Radio Regulations or the Morse code, every ten minutes at least. For Telex and Facsimile transmissions, call signs shall be transmitted using the same type of transmission.

Article (15):

The radio amateur shall not transmit unmodulated carrier or non- telegraph-coded carrier except for short-time tuning or test purposes.

Article (16):

The station's antenna shall not be used when carrying out adjustments and tests on the transmitters. Instead, a dummy antenna shall be used for this purpose.

Article (17):

The radio amateur station shall not be connected, either electrically or acoustically, to any other wired or wireless telecommunication installations

Article (18):

Radio amateur station shall not be operated as a retransmission repeater.

Article (19):

Every transmission record of any radio amateur station shall contain the following information:

- a) Day, month and year.
- b) The start and the end of transmission, using Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- c) The transmission recipient and information about him.
- d) The radio call signs of the radio amateurs communicated with.
- e) The transmission frequency bands.
- f) The transmission type (emission type).
- g) The transmission power.
- h) The location.
- i) Name and signature of the radio amateur responsible, at the end of every transmission.

Article (20):

- 1- Shared radio amateur station shall be subject to all the technical specifications and the regulatory procedures applicable to the radio amateur station for individuals.
- 2- Licensing a shared radio amateur station requires:
 - a) The participation of at least three persons, each is a holder of a valid radio amateur license.
 - b) Completion and satisfying all the requirements of a radio amateur station.
 - c) Identifying a fixed location for the station.
- 3- Operating a shared radio amateur station in a site other than the licensed one, or the temporary operation of the station in a mobile

mode requires prior authorization from CITC.

- 4- The shared radio amateur station shall be operated by a person holding a valid radio amateur license.

Article (21):

These regulations and procedures are supplementary to the Radio Amateur Bylaw.

Annex 1

Allowed Frequencies for Radio Amateur Service in KSA

Serial	Frequency Band
1	1810 – 1850 kHz
2	3620 – 3635 kHz
3	7000 – 7200 kHz
4	14000 – 14350 kHz
5	18068 – 18168 kHz
6	21000 – 21450 kHz
7	24890 – 24990 kHz
8	28 – 29.7 MHz
9	144 – 146 MHz
10	24 – 24.05 GHz
11	47 – 47.2 GHz
12	134 – 136 GHz
13	248 – 250 GHz

Annex 2

Requirements of the Radio Amateur Test

I- General Requirements for Class A and Class B Amateurs

a) Provisions and operation-related issues:

- 1- The Bylaw of the radio amateur service in the Kingdom.
- 2- The frequency bands identified for the radio amateur service in the Kingdom.
- 3- Radio amateur service-related provisions in the ITU Radio Regulations.
- 4- Safety issues when handling electrical apparatus. 5- Handling amateur radio communication.
- 6- Alphabetic table of Appendix 14 of the ITU Radio Regulations.
- 7- The Q Code, whenever necessary, for the radio amateur service.
- 8- Recognizing the radio amateur service call signs for different countries.
- 9- Station log book and cards containing records of amateur exchange of information (QSL).

b) Technical Issues:

- 1- Basic knowledge of Electro technology.
- 2- Basic knowledge of Wireless Technology.
- 3- Operation of radio amateur receivers.
- 4- Operation of radio amateur transmitters.
- 5- Frequency measurements.

II-Additional Requirements for Class A Amateurs

a) Technical Issues:

- 1- The radio amateur antennas and their matching.
- 2- Keeping the transmission frequency and the tone quality level (Tune) constant in the transmitter.
- 3- The relation between the type of emission and its bandwidth.
- 4- Transmitter spurious emissions and how to attenuate them.
- 5- Shielding other wireless installations and the power supply network against the effects of the radio amateur station.
- 6- DC input power and output power for various types of emission.
- 7- VHF and UHF technologies.
- 8- Basic knowledge of wireless wave propagation.

b) Morse Code:

- 1- Sending a specific text, free of errors, using Morse code.
- 2- Receiving Morse coded signals.
- 3- The transmitted or received Morse coded text shall contain groups of letters (five letters per group). The period of this test shall be one minute, and the expected speed shall be 25 letters per minute. The text shall include numerals and spaces.