



UNION SCHWEIZERISCHER KURZWELLEN-AMATEURE
UNION DES AMATEURS SUISSES D'ONDES COURTES
UNIONE RADIOAMATORI DI ONDE CORTE SVIZZERI
UNION OF SWISS SHORT WAVE AMATEURS

Member of the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU)

Reglement Swiss Emergency Contest

SEC 2026



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1. Aim and purpose

In extraordinary situations, especially in the event of a large-scale failure of the power supply and/or major natural disasters, the usual means of communication can fail for a longer period of time. In such cases, the emergency radio through the radio amateurs can help to transmit urgent messages, be it for the benefit of the population (welfare traffic) as well as to support the emergency organizations of the authorities.

The aim of the Swiss Emergency Contest SEC is for radio amateurs and CB radio operators in Switzerland and Liechtenstein to check their station for emergency radio suitability and to regularly test and practice all possible connection options within Switzerland on HF and VHF/UHF.

2. Date and Time

In 2026, the SEC will now take place on the first Saturday of November.

Time: 09:00 to 12:00 HBT in the morning and 14:00 to 17:00 HBT in the afternoon

3. Participants and categories

The SEC is only intended for Swiss stations and for stations from Liechtenstein, and only connections with stations located in Switzerland or in Liechtenstein count.

The contest includes the following categories:

3.1. Individual stations:

Only one ward is operated at a time, even if several operators take turns. KW and VHF/UHF connections can be made alternately. However, only one broadcast signal may be in the air at a time.

3.2. Emergency radio groups

Several people can operate several stations at the same time under the same call sign, on the different bands (HF incl. CB, 2m and 70 cm). The location of these stations must be within a postcode area.

4. Frequencies and operating modes:

The contest will take place on the following frequency bands:

4.1.KW: 80m band in SSB: Maximum power 100 W PEP. Frequency range



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3.635 - 3.775 MHz, except 3.690 MHz (QRP frequency) (For information: 3.760 MHz is the emergency radio call frequency of IARU Region 1).

- 4.2. KW: 40m band in SSB: Maximum power 100 watts PEP.
Frequency range: 7,060 – 7190 MHz, except 7,090 MHz (QRP frequency).
For your information: 7.110 MHz is the emergency radio call frequency of the IARU region 1)
- 4.3. KW: 11m CB band in AM/FM/SSB: Maximum power 4 watts on AM/FM and 12 watts on SSB. Frequency range 26.965 MHz – 27.405 MHz (channel 1 .. 40), except channel 9 (Call Channel).
- 4.4. Direct connections VHF 2m band and UHF 70cm band in SSB and FM. Maximum power: FM 50 Watt, SSB 100 W PEP:
Call frequencies: 2m SSB: 144.310 MHz FM: 145.525 MHz
 70cm SSB: 432.210 MHz FM: 433.525 MHz
- 4.5. Relay direct connections via VHF 2m relays and UHF 70cm relays; Only FM relays (which can also be switched to battery) located in Switzerland or Liechtenstein may be used. Maximum power 50 W; No echolink or other linked connections.

5. Exchange of notifications:

As an exchange of messages, the report and the four-digit postcode of the station's location are transmitted.

6. Rating

1. Only connections with Swiss stations and stations from Liechtenstein are counted.
2. QSO's on KW (80m, 40m and 11m band) count one point each
3. QSO's on VHF 2m or UHF 70 cm, both direct connections and connections via relays count one point each.
4. Each zip code worked per band results in one multiplier point.
5. The total score is calculated from the sum of:
 - a. the number of QSO's on the VHF (2m) band, multiplied by the number of different zip codes on that band
 - b. the number of QSO's on the UHF (70cm) band, multiplied by the number of different zip codes on that band
 - c. the number of QSO's on the 80m band multiplied by the number of different postcodes on that band
 - d. the number of QSO's on the 40m band multiplied by the number of different



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- postcodes on that band
- e. the number of QSO's on the 11m band multiplied by the number of different postcodes on that band.
6. For individual stations, there is a ranking list for HB3 and HB9. The HB3 stations are not allowed to make connections on the 40m band
 7. There is a separate ranking list for emergency radio groups, if necessary separately for HB3 and HB9 groups)
 8. For CB radio individual stations and emergency radio groups on the 11m band, there is a separate ranking list.
 9. Bonus: Connections with SSB are scored with two points each for 11m, 2m and 70cm.

7. Double connections

1. For direct connections (80m, 40m, 11m, VHF or UHF), each station may only be operated once per band.
2. In the case of VHF and UHF connections via a relay/repeater, each station may only be operated once via the same relay. However, the same station may be worked on again via a different relay (different connecting path) or directly.

8. Log keeping and log submission

1. The log must be submitted electronically. To record the connections, the USKA and the SCBO provide uniform log programs on their web and Facebook pages. One runs on a Windows basis, and the other on practically all browsers in use today, regardless of the operating system used. If you want to record data manually during radio operation, you must then record the data with one of these programs.
2. Emergency radio groups keep a separate log for each station. In the setting, a separate station number must be assigned for each station under the same call sign.
3. The name of the log file is automatically generated by the program with the corresponding call sign of the station, and in the case of emergency radio groups also with the station number, and must not be changed.
4. The log must be sent to the following email address no later than 10 days after the contest: sec@uska.ch.
5. If you would like to submit a short report (possibly with pictures), you should enter it in a separate text file and attach it to the e-mail (so-called soap box). Permission to publish is granted at the same time as the submission.



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9. Other contest rules

1. The station must be operated the entire time (i.e. 6 hours) independently of the electrical grid and without recharging from the stationary electrical grid (not even during the lunch break) (generator, car, batteries, solar, etc.).
2. The PC for the operation of the log program must also be operated independently of the stationary electrical network for the entire contest period.
3. A CQ-calling station may occupy a certain relay for a maximum of 10 minutes. After that, the relay must be released for other users, and may only be used again for CQ calls after one hour. However, the CQ calls can be continued on another relay for another 10 minutes.
4. However, a calling station may always be answered.
5. The station must be directly served. Echolink, remote operation or similar as well as other non-amateur radio means of connection are not permitted.
6. During the entire contest, only one postcode area may be operated.
7. Relays for radio amateurs may only be used as direct converters, i.e. no connections via networked relays.
8. For relay connections on VHF and UHF, only the relays indicated in the program may be used. For direct connections, "direct" is chosen.

10. General remarks on location and station

The station location is generally free. An external location or your own mobile or home station can be used, as long as it is supplied with emergency power. Existing antennas may be used. If, for example, a directional antenna or an automatic antenna tuner is used, these must also be supplied independently of the stationary electrical network.

However, emergency radio actually makes the most sense if it is operated close to the population, in a village or town, if possible near public meeting places such as community centres, schoolhouses, sports fields, etc., or otherwise in a place where there is a lot of public traffic.

There is also no need for high-performance antennas, because it is only about connections within Switzerland or Liechtenstein, and the station should be ready for operation quickly. For the 11m CB band, normal, omnidirectional antennas or light mobile directional antennas on a tripod are sufficient. For operation, it's more about being able to set up the antenna easily and quickly. A simple dipole or a vertical $\lambda/2$, a vertical $\lambda/8$ at altitude locations or a $\lambda/4$ GP in depressions/valleys should be the preferred choice here.

On VHF/UHF, normal, omnidirectional antennas or light mobile directional antennas on a tripod are absolutely sufficient. And on KW it's more about the fact that you can simply build the antenna yourself. A simple dipole, an inverted V, or even an end-fed antenna should be the preferred choice here.

The contest can be used well for public relations.

The USKA wishes all participants every success.