Radiocommunications (Maritime Ship Station — 27 MHz and VHF) Class Licence 2001

The AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY issues this Class Licence under subsection 132 (1) of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Dated 19 June 2001

A.J SHAW
Chair

R HORTON
Deputy Chair

Australian Communications Authority

Federal Register of Legislative Instruments F2005B00295

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Class Licence

This Class Licence is the *Radiocommunications (Maritime Ship Station — 27 MHz and VHF) Class Licence 2001*.

2 Commencement

This Class Licence commences on 1 July 2001.

3 Definitions

In this Class Licence:

Act means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Australian ship means an Australian vessel.

calling, in relation to a maritime ship station, means operating the station to establish contact with another station.

commercial operations means the activities of commercial ships (other than professional fishing and port operations).

device compliance day means the most recent of the following days:

(a) if the device was manufactured in Australia — the day the device was manufactured;

(b) if the device was manufactured overseas and imported into Australia — the day it was imported;

(c) if the device was altered or modified in a material respect — the day it was altered or modified.

distress, in relation to a transmission, means a ship, aircraft or person is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requires immediate assistance.

DSC or ***digital selective calling*** means a digital system of alerting transmissions used by ship and shore stations to facilitate the exchange of distress, urgency, safety and routine communications.

frequency band means a band of frequencies excluding the lower limit and including the higher limit.

inshore boating radio service means a maritime mobile service comprising limited coast stations and maritime ship stations operating in inshore waters or inland waterways.

LCS or ***limited coast station*** means a maritime coast station that is limited in operation.

MCS means a major coast A station, a major coast B station or a major coast receive station.

non-commercial operations means operations other than:

(a) commercial operations; or

(b) port operations; or

(c) professional fishing operations.

port operations means activities relating to the operational handling, movement and navigation of ships in, or near, a port.

professional fishing operations means professional fishing activities.

pX means peak envelope power, being the average power supplied to an antenna transmission line by a transmitter during 1 radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope under normal operating conditions.

pY means the mean power, being the average power supplied to an antenna transmission line by a transmitter during 1 radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions.

pZ means carrier power, being the average power supplied to an antenna transmission line by a transmitter during 1 radio frequency cycle under the conditions of no modulation.

radiodetermination means:

(a) determination, on the basis of propagation properties of radio waves, of:

(i) the position of an object; or

(ii) the velocity of the object; or

(iii) other characteristics of the object; or

(b) the obtaining of information about characteristics mentioned in paragraph (a).

repeater station means a limited coast assigned station established at a fixed location:

(a) for the reception of radio signals from:

(i) maritime ship stations; or

(ii) limited coast non assigned stations; or

(iii) limited coast marine rescue stations; and

(b) for the automatic retransmission of those signals by radio.

safety, in relation to a transmission, means the safety of navigation or the provision of an important meteorological warning.

SAR means search and rescue.

ship means any kind of vessel used in navigation by water, however propelled or moved, and includes:

(a) a barge, lighter or other floating vessel; and

(b) an air-cushion vehicle, or other similar craft, used wholly or primarily in navigation by water; and

(c) an off-shore industry mobile unit within the meaning of subsection 8 (3) of the *Navigation Act 1912*.

UHF or ***ultra high frequency*** means a frequency that exceeds 300 megahertz but does not exceed 3 gigahertz.

urgency, in relation to a transmission, means the safety of a ship, aircraft or person requires urgent attention.

VHF or ***very high frequency*** means a frequency that exceeds 30 megahertz but does not exceed 300 megahertz.

working, in relation to a station, means operating the station to exchange messages with another station.

Note For the definitions of other expressions used in this Class Licence, see the *Radiocommunications Act 1992* and the *Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2000.*

Part 2 Class licence

4 Class licence

This Class Licence authorises any person to operate a maritime ship station on-board an Australian ship, except a ship that is subject to the *Navigation Act 1912*, if the person complies with the conditions mentioned in this Class Licence.

Part 3 Conditions

5 Compliance with equipment specifications and standards

A person must not operate a maritime ship station unless each device included in the station:

(a) if the device has a device compliance day before 1 July 2001 — complies with a specification, equipment compliance requirement or standard, as in force on the device compliance day, that:

(i) is mentioned in Schedule 1; and

(ii) applies to the device; or

(b) if the device has a device compliance day on or after 1 July 2001 — complies with:

(i) a specification, equipment compliance requirement or standard, as in force on the device compliance day, that:

(A) is mentioned in Schedule 1; and

(B) applies to the device; and

(ii) any other standard that applies to the device on its device compliance day.

Note 1 The Australian Communications Authority wishes to make it clear that, if a standard mentioned in section 5 is amended, or replaced by another standard, after the device compliance day for a device, the device need not comply with the new or amended standard.

Note 2 Under section 5 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*, ***standard*** means a standard made under section 162 of that Act.

6 Location of station

A person must not operate a maritime ship station on land.

7 Operator qualifications

(1) A person must not operate a maritime ship station on frequencies in the VHF band unless the person:

(a) is qualified to operate the station; or

(b) is operating the station under the supervision of a person who is qualified to operate the station.

(2) A person is qualified to operate the station if the person holds:

(a) a Restricted Radio Operator's Certificate of Proficiency, Marine Radio Operator's Certificate of Proficiency or Marine Radio Operator's VHF Certificate of Proficiency; or

(b) qualifications recognised by the ACA as being equivalent to the qualifications mentioned in paragraph (a).

8 Operation outside Australia

(1) A person operating a maritime ship station beyond the territorial sea of Australia must operate the station in accordance with:

(a) the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations; and

(b) if the station is in the territorial sea of another country — the requirements of the country applying to radiocommunications.

(2) If a maritime ship station is to be operated beyond the territorial sea of Australia on a maritime frequency authorised by the International Telecommunication Union and published in the version current from time to time of the *Manual for Use by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services*, the person must operate the station only to communicate with:

(a) a coast station operated in another country; or

(b) a maritime ship station.

9 Call signs

(1) A person operating a maritime ship station must use a form of identification at the start of each transmission, or series of transmissions, that clearly identifies the station.

(2) If the station operates DSC, the person must use a maritime mobile service identity to identify the station.

Note Maritime mobile service identities can be obtained on application from the Australian Maritime Safety Authority.

10 Distress, urgency, safety and calling

(1) A person may operate a maritime ship station for distress, urgency, safety and calling communications only:

(a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 2.2 or 2.3 of Schedule 2; and

(b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and

(c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 4 of the item; and

(d) for a purpose mentioned in column 5 of the item; and

(e) in accordance with the limitations (if any) mentioned in italics in column 5 of the item.

(2) If a limitation mentioned in column 5 of an item in Part 2.2 of Schedule 2 states that this subsection applies, a person must use the frequency mentioned in column 2 of the item only if direct ship-to-ship or ship-to-shore communications on other frequencies are not practicable.

11 Public correspondence

A person may operate a maritime ship station for public correspondence only:

(a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 2.4 of Schedule 2; and

(b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and

(c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 4 of the item.

12 Commercial operations

A person may operate a maritime ship station for commercial operations only:

(a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 2.5 of Schedule 2; and

(b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and

(c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 4 of the item; and

(d) for a purpose mentioned in column 5 of the item.

13 Non-commercial operations

(1) A person may operate a maritime ship station for non-commercial operations only:

(a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 2.6 of Schedule 2; and

(b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and

(c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 4 of the item; and

(d) for a purpose mentioned in column 5 of the item; and

(e) in accordance with the limitations (if any) mentioned in italics in column 5 of the item.

(2) If a limitation mentioned in column 5 of an item in Part 2.6 of Schedule 2 states that this subsection applies, the station must communicate only with a limited coast station or a maritime ship station with which the person is affiliated for the purposes of a specific maritime event.

(3) If a limitation mentioned in column 5 of an item in Part 2.6 of Schedule 2 states that this subsection applies, the station must communicate only with a station operated by a rescue organisation, including a station on land.

14 Port operations

A person may operate a maritime ship station for port operations only:

(a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 2.7 of Schedule 2; and

(b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and

(c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 4 of the item; and

(d) for a purpose mentioned in column 5 of the item.

15 Professional fishing operations

A person may operate a maritime ship station for professional fishing operations only:

(a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 2.8 of Schedule 2; and

(b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and

(c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 4 of the item; and

(d) for a purpose mentioned in column 5 of the item.

16 On-board communications

A person may operate a maritime ship station for on-board communications only:

(a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 2.9 of Schedule 2; and

(b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and

(c) to communicate with persons on board or near the ship; and

(d) for a purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item.

17 Radiodetermination communications

A person may operate a maritime ship station for radiodetermination purposes only:

(a) on a frequency in a frequency band mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 2.10 of Schedule 2; and

(b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and

(c) for a purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item.

Schedule 1 Equipment specifications and standards

(section 5)

Part 1.1 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment

Item	Description of document
1	Specification for 27 MHz Radiotelephony Equipment Employed in the Inshore Boating Radiocommunication Service (also known as RB 244), published by the Department of Communications in February 1982
2	Specification for 27 MHz Radiotelephony Equipment Employed in the Inshore Boating Radiocommunication Service (also known as DOC 244), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in October 1988
3	Equipment Compliance Requirement for Radiocommunications Equipment used in the 27 MHz Inshore Boating Service, incorporating Ministerial Standard 244, published by the Department of Transport and Communications in October 1990
4	Equipment Compliance Requirement for Radiocommunications Equipment used in the 27 MHz Inshore Boating Service, incorporating Ministerial Standard 244 (also known as ECR 244), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in April 1992
5	Radiocommunications Standard (Radiocommunications Devices Used in the Inshore Boating Radio Services Band) No. 1 of 1996, gazetted on 20 December 1996

Part 1.2 VHF international maritime mobile service equipment

Item	Description of document
1	Specification for Radio Equipment employed in the International VHF Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service (also known as RB 274), published by the Postal and Telecommunications Department in October 1977
2	Specification for Radio Equipment employed in the International VHF Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service (also known as RB 275), published by the Postal and Telecommunications Department in October 1977
3	Specification for the International VHF Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service (also known as DOC 274), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in October 1988

Item	Description of document
4	Equipment Compliance Requirements for Radiotelephony Equipment used in the VHF International Maritime Mobile Service (incorporating Ministerial Standard 274) (also known as ECR 274), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in October 1990
5	Radiocommunications Standard (VHF Radiotelephone Equipment — Maritime Mobile Service) No. 1 of 1997, gazetted on 5 March 1997

Part 1.3 UHF on-board communications equipment

Item	Description of document
1	Specification for Maritime Mobile Fixed and Repeater Radio Equipment employed for On-board Communication in the 450–470 MHz Bands (also known as RB 231), published by the Postal and Telecommunications Department in October 1977
2	Specification for Maritime Mobile Personal Radio Equipment employed for On-board Communication in the 450–470 MHz Bands (also known as RB 231A), published by the Postal and Telecommunications Department in October 1977

Schedule 2 Permissible operations

(sections 10 to 17)

Part 2.1 Frequencies mentioned in tables

1. A frequency mentioned in column 2 of a table in this Schedule applies to both the sending of a transmission and the receipt of a transmission unless the frequency has a suffix Tx or Rx.
2. If the frequency has a suffix Tx, it applies only to the sending of a transmission.
3. If the frequency has a suffix Rx, it applies only to the receiving of transmissions.

Part 2.2 Radiotelephony transmissions for distress, urgency, safety and calling communications

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate	Column 5 Purpose ***Limitations***
1	27860 kHz (86)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS Maritime ship stations	Distress, urgency, safety and calling *Supplementary to 27880 kHz*
2	27880 kHz (88)	4 watts pZ	LCS Maritime ship stations	Distress, urgency, safety and calling *Mode of operation must be AM only*
3	156.300 MHz (06)	25 watts pY	Aircraft stations Maritime ship stations	Communication when the ship is involved in co-ordinated air/sea SAR operations
4	156.375 MHz (67)	25 watts pY	MCS LCS Maritime ship stations	Distress, urgency and safety *Supplementary to 156.800 MHz*

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate	Column 5 Purpose ***Limitations***
5	156.650 MHz (13)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Distress, urgency and safety
6	156.800 MHz (16)	25 watts pY	MCS LCS Maritime ship stations	Distress, urgency, safety and calling
7	157.025 MHz Tx 161.625 MHz Rx (80)	25 watts pY	LCS Maritime ship stations via a repeater station	Ship safety and movement *Subsection 10 (2) applies*
8	157.050 MHz Tx 161.650 MHz Rx (21)	25 watts pY	LCS Maritime ship stations via a repeater station	Ship safety and movement *Subsection 10 (2) applies*
9	157.075 MHz Tx 161.675 MHz Rx (81)	25 watts pY	LCS Maritime ship stations via a repeater station	Ship safety and movement *Subsection 10 (2) applies*
10	157.100 MHz Tx 161.700 MHz Rx (22)	25 watts pY	LCS Maritime ship stations via a repeater station	Ship safety and movement *Subsection 10 (2) applies*
11	157.125 MHz Tx 161.725 MHz Rx (82)	25 watts pY	LCS Maritime ship stations via a repeater station	Ship safety and movement *Subsection 10 (2) applies*

Part 2.3 Digital selective calling transmissions for distress, urgency, safety and calling communications

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate	Column 5 Purpose ***Limitations***
1	156.525 MHz (70)	25 watts pY	MCS LCS Maritime ship stations	Distress, urgency, safety and calling

Part 2.4 Public correspondence

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate
1	156.025 MHz Tx 160.625 MHz Rx (60)	25 watts pY	MCS
2	156.050 MHz Tx 160.650 MHz Rx (01)	25 watts pY	MCS
3	156.075 MHz Tx 160.675 MHz Rx (61)	25 watts pY	MCS
4	156.100 MHz Tx 160.700 MHz Rx (02)	25 watts pY	MCS
5	156.125 MHz Tx 160.725 MHz Rx (62)	25 watts pY	MCS

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate
6	156.150 MHz Tx 160.750 MHz Rx (03)	25 watts pY	MCS
7	156.175 MHz Tx 160.775 MHz Rx (63)	25 watts pY	MCS
8	156.200 MHz Tx 160.800 MHz Rx (04)	25 watts pY	MCS
9	156.250 MHz Tx 160.850 MHz Rx (05)	25 watts pY	MCS
10	156.325 MHz Tx 160.925 MHz Rx (66)	25 watts pY	MCS
11	156.350 MHz Tx 160.950 MHz Rx (07)	25 watts pY	MCS
12	157.075 MHz Tx 161.675 MHz Rx (81)	25 watts pY	MCS
13	157.150 MHz Tx 161.750 MHz Rx (23)	25 watts pY	MCS
14	157.175 MHz Tx 161.775 MHz Rx (83)	25 watts pY	MCS

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate
15	157.200 MHz Tx 161.800 MHz Rx (24)	25 watts pY	MCS
16	157.225 MHz Tx 161.825 MHz Rx (84)	25 watts pY	MCS
17	157.250 MHz Tx 161.850 MHz Rx (25)	25 watts pY	MCS
18	157.275 MHz Tx 161.875 MHz Rx (85)	25 watts pY	MCS
19	157.300 MHz Tx 161.900 MHz Rx (26)	25 watts pY	MCS
20	157.325 MHz Tx 161.925 MHz Rx (86)	25 watts pY	MCS
21	157.350 MHz Tx 161.950 MHz Rx (27)	25 watts pY	MCS
22	157.375 MHz Tx 161.975 MHz Rx (87)	25 watts pY	MCS
23	157.400 MHz Tx 162.000 MHz Rx (28)	25 watts pY	MCS

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate
24	157.425 MHz Tx 162.025 MHz Rx (88)	25 watts pY	MCS

Part 2.5 Commercial operations

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate	Column 5 Purpose
1	27680 kHz (68)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
2	156.300 MHz (06)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
3	156.400 MHz (08)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
4	156.625 MHz (72)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
5	156.725 MHz (74)	25 watts pY	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
6	156.925 MHz Tx 161.525 MHz Rx (78)	25 watts pY	LCS	Calling and working

Part 2.6 Non-commercial operations

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate	Column 5 Purpose ***Limitations***
1	27900 kHz (90)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS	Calling and working
2	27910 kHz (91)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS	Calling and working
3	27940 kHz (94)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working for specific maritime events *Subsection 13 (2) applies*
4	27960 kHz (96)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
5	27980 kHz (98)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working by rescue organisations *Subsection 13 (3) applies*
6	156.625 MHz (72)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
7	156.675 MHz (73)	25 watts pY	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
8	156.875 MHz (77)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Calling and working

Part 2.7 Port operations

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate	Column 5 Purpose
1	156.300 MHz (06)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
2	156.400 MHz (08)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
3	156.425 MHz (68)	25 watts pY	LCS	Calling and working
4	156.450 MHz (09)	25 watts pY	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
5	156.500 MHz (10)	25 watts pY	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
6	156.550 MHz (11)	25 watts pY	LCS	Calling and working
7	156.600 MHz (12)	25 watts pY	LCS	Calling and working
8	156.625 MHz (72)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
9	156.650 MHz (13)	25 watts pY	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate	Column 5 Purpose
10	156.700 MHz (14)	25 watts pY	LCS	Calling and working
11	156.975 MHz Tx 161.575 MHz Rx (79)	25 watts pY	LCS	Calling and working
12	157.000 MHz Tx 161.600 MHz Rx (20)	25 watts pY	LCS	Calling and working

Part 2.8 Professional fishing operations

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate	Column 5 Purpose
1	27720 kHz (72)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
2	27820 kHz (82)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
3	156.575 MHz (71)	25 watts pY	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
4	156.625 MHz (72)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Calling and working
5	156.875 MHz (77)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Calling and working

Part 2.9 On-board communications

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Purpose
1	457.525 MHz	4 watts pY	Calling and working
2	457.550 MHz	4 watts pY	Calling and working
3	457.575 MHz	4 watts pY	Calling and working
4	467.525 MHz	4 watts pY	Calling and working
5	467.550 MHz	4 watts pY	Calling and working
6	467.575 MHz	4 watts pY	Calling and working

Part 2.10 Radiodetermination communications

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency band	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Purpose
1	2.9–3.1 GHz	60 kilowatts pX	Marine radionavigation (Radar)
2	9.3–9.5 GHz	60 kilowatts pX	Marine radionavigation (Radar)