



Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Ship Licence) Determination 2025

The Australian Communications and Media Authority makes the following determination under subsection 110A(2) of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Dated: 6 March 2025

Adam Suckling
[signed]
Member

Michael Brealey
[signed]
General Manager

Australian Communications and Media Authority

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name

This is the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Ship Licence) Determination 2025*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences at the start of the day after the day it is registered on the Federal Register of Legislation.

Note: The Federal Register of Legislation is available, free of charge, at www.legislation.gov.au.

3 Authority

This instrument is made under subsection 110A(2) of the Act.

4 Repeal

The *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Ship Licence) Determination 2015* (F2015L00288) is repealed.

5 Interpretation

- (1) In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears:

AIS satellite communication (ship-satellite) means communication using Automatic Identification System (AIS) technology from a ship to a satellite.

AMRD (short for autonomous maritime radio device) means a station in the maritime mobile service which is mobile, operates at sea and transmits independently of a maritime ship station or a maritime coast station, which may also be temporarily moored.

Note 1: The definition of AMRD is taken from the International Telecommunication Union's Radiocommunications Sector's Recommendation ITU-R M.2135-1. Recommendation ITU-R M.2135-1 is available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union's website at www.itu.int.

Note 2: Recommendation ITU-R M.2135-1 divides AMRD into AMRD Group A and AMRD Group B. AMRD Group A is defined in that Recommendation to be AMRD that enhance the safety of navigation. The operation of man overboard (Class M) devices that are within AMRD Group A may be authorised by the *Radiocommunications (Emergency Locating Devices) Class Licence 2016*, or another class licence that replaces that instrument. The *Radiocommunications (Emergency Locating Devices) Class Licence 2016* is a legislative instrument and is available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at www.legislation.gov.au.

AMRD Group B means an AMRD that does not enhance the safety of navigation (an AMRD which delivers signals or information which do not concern the safety of navigation of the vessel or do not complement vessel traffic safety in waterways).

Note: The definition of AMRD is taken from the International Telecommunication Union's Radiocommunications Sector's Recommendation ITU-R M.2135-1. Recommendation ITU-R M.2135-1 is available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union's website at www.itu.int.

AMSA means the Australian Maritime Safety Authority.

Australian territorial sea means the sea within the limits of the territorial sea declared under subsection 7(1) of the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973*.

calling means operating a station to contact another station.

commercial operations: see subsection (2).

distress alert relay means a DSC transmission of a distress communication on behalf of another station.

Note: The definition of **distress alert relay** is based on Section I, Article 32, Chapter VII of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the website of the International Telecommunication Union at www.itu.int.

distress communication means a communication of a situation in which a person or mobile unit is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requires immediate assistance.

Note: The definition of **distress communication** is based on Section II, Article 32, Chapter VII of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the website of the International Telecommunication Union at www.itu.int.

DSC (short for digital selective calling) means a digital system of communication used for the following purposes:

- (a) transmitting distress communications from ships;
- (b) transmitting acknowledgments of distress communications, from maritime coast stations;
- (c) relaying distress communications;
- (d) transmitting alerts before the broadcast of urgency and safety messages.

Note 1: For DSC, see the International Telecommunication Union's Radiocommunications Sector's Recommendation ITU-R M.493-16, *Digital selective-calling system for use in the maritime mobile service*, which is available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union's website at www.itu.int.

Note 2: The transmission of a distress communication indicates that a ship is threatened by grave and imminent danger, and is requesting immediate assistance. A distress communication is a digital selective call, using a distress call format, that provides the identification of the station in distress and its position.

fish:

- (a) includes all species of bony fish, sharks, rays, crustaceans, molluscs and other marine organisms; but
- (b) does not include marine mammals or marine reptiles.

GMDSS certificate means a GMDSS radio operator certificate, issued by AMSA under section 31 of the *Navigation Act 2012*.

Note: For the GMDSS radio operator certificate, see Subdivision 3.2 of Division 3 of *Marine Order 70 (Seafarer certification) 2014*, which is available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at www.legislation.gov.au.

inshore boating radio service means a maritime mobile service comprising of limited coast stations and maritime ship stations operating in the Australian territorial sea or in inland waterways.

inshore boating radio service organisation means an organisation formed for the purpose of using inshore boating radio services, whether or not it was also formed for other purposes.

Example: A surf lifesaving club may be an inshore boating radio service organisation, if the club was formed for the purposes of surf lifesaving and of using inshore boating radio services to assist in surf lifesaving.

limited coast station means:

- (a) a limited coast assigned system station; or

- (b) a limited coast maritime rescue station; or
- (c) a limited coast non assigned station.

listening watch means the use of a station that is, or incorporates, a radiocommunications receiver, to monitor a frequency specified in column 2 of the table in Schedule 9.

maritime ship licence (ship station Class B non assigned) means a maritime ship licence that authorises the operation of a ship station Class B non assigned.

Note: If the ACMA issues a maritime ship licence that authorises a ship station Class B assigned, the licence is not a maritime ship licence (ship station Class B non assigned).

maritime ship licence (ship station Class C non assigned) means a maritime ship licence that authorises the operation of a ship station Class C non assigned.

Note: If the ACMA issues a maritime ship licence that authorises a ship station Class C assigned, the licence is not a maritime ship licence (ship station Class C non assigned).

mobile unit means a ship, an aircraft, or another kind of vehicle.

narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy, in relation to a maritime ship station, means a form of radiocommunication:

- (a) in which the transmitted information is intended to be recorded on arrival as a graphic document, or in a similar form; and
- (b) which is transmitted in accordance with Article 56 of the Radio Regulations.

Note: The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union's website at www.itu.int.

non-commercial operations: see subsection (3).

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

professional fishing operations means the operations of a ship that is used, or is intended to be used, wholly or principally for the taking, catching or capturing of fish for trading or manufacturing purposes.

radiotelephony means radiocommunication primarily in the form of speech.

recognised mobile-satellite service means a mobile-satellite service that is:

- (a) recognised by the International Maritime Organization for use in the GMDSS; and
- (b) operated in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

Note: The International Maritime Organization recognises mobile-satellite services for use in the GMDSS under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea.

rescue organisation means an organisation whose sole or principal purpose involves securing the safety of persons during an emergency.

safety communication means a communication relating to the safety of navigation or the provision of an important meteorological warning.

Note: The definition of ***safety communication*** is based on Section IV, Article 33, Chapter VII of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the website of the International Telecommunication Union at www.itu.int.

SAR means search and rescue.

Search and Rescue Authority has the meaning given by the National Search and Rescue Manual published by AMSA on behalf of the Australian National Search and Rescue Council.

Note: The National Search and Rescue Manual is available, free of charge, from AMSA's website at www.amsa.gov.au.

TOR (short for telex-on-radio) means radiocommunication primarily in the form of text.

urgency communication means a communication that urgent attention to the safety of a mobile unit or person is required.

Note: The definition of **urgency communication** is based on Section II, Article 33, Chapter VII of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the website of the International Telecommunication Union at www.itu.int.

watchkeeping receiver means a station that:

- (a) is, or incorporates, a radiocommunications receiver; and
- (b) automatically monitors a frequency, or that scans and monitors several frequencies, specified in column 2 of table items 1, 2 or 3 of the table in Schedule 9, for distress communications.

working means operating a maritime ship station to exchange messages with another station.

Note 1: A number of other expressions used in this instrument are defined in the Act, including the following:

- (a) ACMA;
- (b) aircraft;
- (c) certificate of proficiency;
- (d) equipment rules;
- (e) import;
- (f) interference;
- (g) operate;
- (h) qualified operator;
- (i) radiocommunication;
- (j) radiocommunications device;
- (k) radiocommunications receiver;
- (l) radiocommunications transmitter;
- (m) transmitter licence;
- (n) vessel.

Note 2: Other expressions used in this instrument may be defined in a determination made under subsection 64(1) of the *Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005*, that applies to this instrument, including:

- (a) 27 MHz maritime frequencies;
- (b) Act;
- (c) aircraft station;
- (d) AM;
- (e) Application Specific Messages (ASM);
- (f) Automatic Identification System (AIS);
- (g) communication;
- (h) earth station;
- (i) GMDSS;
- (j) high frequency;
- (k) limited coast assigned system;
- (l) limited coast maritime rescue station;
- (m) limited coast non assigned station;
- (n) major coast A station;
- (o) major coast receive station;
- (p) maritime coast station;

- (q) maritime frequencies;
- (r) maritime mobile service;
- (s) maritime ship licence;
- (t) maritime ship station;
- (u) medium frequency;
- (v) message;
- (w) MF;
- (x) mobile-satellite service;
- (y) public correspondence;
- (z) pX;
- (aa) pY;
- (ab) pZ;
- (ac) Radio Regulations;
- (ad) radiodetermination;
- (ae) radionavigation;
- (af) ship;
- (ag) ship station Class B;
- (ah) ship station Class B assigned;
- (ai) ship station Class B non assigned;
- (aj) ship station Class C assigned;
- (ak) ship station Class C non assigned;
- (al) SSB;
- (am) station;
- (an) ultra high frequency;
- (ao) very high frequency;
- (ap) VHF;
- (aq) VHF Data Exchange System (VDES).

(2) In this instrument, **commercial operations** does not include:

- (a) port operations; or
- (b) professional fishing operations.

(3) In this instrument, **non-commercial operations** does not include:

- (a) commercial operations; or
- (b) port operations; or
- (c) professional fishing operations.

(4) In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a station is taken to be a reference to each radiocommunications transmitter that forms part of the station.

Note: A station is an installation or thing that is, or includes, one or more radiocommunications transmitters, one or more radiocommunications receivers, or both one or more radiocommunications transmitters and one or more radiocommunications receivers. This instrument imposes licence conditions on maritime ship licences, which are a type of transmitter licence, so this instrument is primarily concerned with transmitter licences and the radiocommunications transmitters whose operation is authorised by those licences. However, the operation of some conditions in relation to some maritime ship licences may depend on specified radiocommunications receivers.

(5) In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears, expressions that are defined in the Radio Regulations have the meaning given by the Radio Regulations.

Note: Expressions used in this instrument that are defined in the Radio Regulations include the following:

- (a) coast earth station;
- (b) coast station;
- (c) ship earth station;
- (d) ship station.

- (6) In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a part of the spectrum or frequency band includes all frequencies that are greater than but not including the lower frequency, up to and including the higher frequency.

Note: This means the lower number in the reference to the part of the spectrum or frequency band is not included in the part or band.

- (7) Unless the contrary intention appears, no condition imposed by this instrument limits any other condition imposed by this instrument.

6 References to other instruments

In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) a reference to any other legislative instrument is a reference to that other legislative instrument as in force from time to time; and
- (b) a reference to any other kind of instrument or writing is a reference to that other instrument or writing as in force, or existing, from time to time.

Note 1: For references to Commonwealth Acts, see section 10 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*; and see also subsection 13(1) of the *Legislation Act 2003* for the application of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* to legislative instruments.

Note 2: All Commonwealth Acts and legislative instruments are registered on the Federal Register of Legislation.

Note 3: See section 314A of the Act.

Part 2 Conditions – maritime ship licences

7 Application and interpretation of Part 2

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every maritime ship licence is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) If:
 - (a) a condition is specified in a maritime ship licence under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act; and
 - (b) that condition is inconsistent with a condition specified in this Part;then, to the extent of any inconsistency, the condition mentioned in paragraph (a) prevails.

8 Condition – compliance with particular documents

- (1) Subject to subsection (3), a person must not operate a radiocommunications device that is part of a maritime ship station if:
 - (a) one or more of the documents specified in subsection (2), as existing on the device compliance day for the station, was expressed to apply to the station; and
 - (b) the station does not comply with the document, as existing on the device compliance day for the station.

Note 1: Under Part 4.1 of the Act, a person may be prohibited from operating a maritime ship station, including a station not covered by subsection (1), if the station does not comply with requirements set out in equipment rules made under section 156 of the Act.

Note 2: A maritime ship licence does not authorise operation of a radiocommunications receiver that is part of a maritime ship station. Such a radiocommunications receiver is not specified for the purposes of paragraph 7(1)(b) of the Act, and so its operation does not require a licence under the Act (see section 46 of the Act). However, operation of a radiocommunications receiver in contravention of this condition may be a contravention of section 113 of the Act, or may result in suspension or cancellation of the maritime ship licence.

- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), the following documents are specified:
 - (a) IEC 61993-2, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Automatic identification systems – Part 2: Class A shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS) – Operation and performance requirements, methods of test and required test results*, published by the International Electrotechnical Commission;
 - (b) IEC 62287.1, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Class B shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS) Part 1: Carrier-sense time division multiple access (CSTDMA) techniques*, published by the International Electrotechnical Commission;
 - (c) IEC 62287.2, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Class B shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS) – Part 2: self-organising time division multiple access (SOTDMA) techniques*, published by the International Electrotechnical Commission.

Note: Each of IEC 61993-2, IEC 62287.1 and IEC 62287.2 is available, for a fee, from the International Electrotechnical Commission's website at www.iec.ch. Each of IEC 61993-2, IEC 62287.1 and IEC 62287.2 is also available to be viewed, on prior request, at an ACMA office, subject to licensing conditions.

- (3) In subsection (1), **device compliance day**, for a maritime ship station, means:
 - (a) if the station was manufactured in Australia and paragraph (c) does not apply – the day it was manufactured; or

- (b) if the station was imported and paragraph (c) does not apply – the day it was imported; or
- (c) if the station was manufactured in Australia or imported, and altered or modified in a material respect in Australia after it was manufactured or imported – the day it was so altered or modified.

9 Condition – water use only

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

10 Condition – qualifications

- (1) Subject to subsection (5), a person must not operate a maritime ship station unless the person:
 - (a) except where paragraph (b) or (c) applies – holds a qualification specified in subsection (2), or operates the station under the supervision of such a person;
 - (b) if the station is operated on a medium frequency or high frequency – holds a certificate of proficiency specified in subsection (3), or operates the station under the supervision of such a person;
 - (c) if the station is operated on a very high frequency or an ultra high frequency – holds a certificate of proficiency specified in subsection (3) or subsection (4), or operates the station under the supervision of such a person.

- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), the following qualifications are specified:

- (a) GMDSS certificate;
- (b) a qualification recognised by AMSA as equivalent to a GMDSS certificate, in accordance with Division 4 of *Marine Order 70 (Seafarer certification) 2014*.

Note 1: For paragraph (a), GMDSS certificates are issued in accordance with Subdivision 3.2 of Division 3 of *Marine Order 70 (Seafarer certification) 2014*, which is available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at www.legislation.gov.au.

Note 2: For paragraph (b), *Marine Order 70 (Seafarer certification) 2014* is available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at www.legislation.gov.au.

- (3) For the purposes of paragraphs (1)(b) and (c), the following certificates of proficiency are specified:
 - (a) Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (b) Marine Radio Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (c) Long Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency.

- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(c), the following certificates of proficiency are specified:
 - (a) Marine Radio Operator VHF Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (b) Short Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency.

Note: For subsections (3) and (4), certificates of proficiency are issued under section 121 of the Act. Some of the certificates of proficiency mentioned in the subsections may no longer be issued. More information about certificates of proficiency is available, free of charge, from the ACMA's website at www.acma.gov.au.

- (5) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to the operation of a maritime ship station on a 27 MHz maritime frequency.
- (6) In this section, a person operates a station under the supervision of another person only if the other person is at the location of the station when the station is operated.

11 Conditions – beyond the Australian territorial sea

- (1) A person must not operate a maritime ship station beyond the Australian territorial sea otherwise than in accordance with:
 - (a) the Radio Regulations; and
 - (b) if the station is in the territorial sea of another country – any requirement of the country that applies to radiocommunications.
- (2) A person must not operate a maritime ship station:
 - (a) beyond the Australian territorial sea; and
 - (b) on a maritime frequency authorised by the International Telecommunication Union and published in the *Manual for Use by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services*;otherwise than to communicate with one of the following:
 - (c) a coast station operated in another country;
 - (d) a coast earth station operated in another country;
 - (e) a ship earth station;
 - (f) a ship station.

Note: The *Manual for Use by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services* is available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union's website at www.itu.int.

12 Condition – identification of station

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person must not operate a maritime ship station unless, at the start of each transmission, or of each series of transmissions, the person transmits:
 - (a) the call sign for the station;
 - (b) another form of identification that clearly identifies the station.

Note: A maritime ship licence will specify a call sign for the maritime ship station authorised to be operated under the licence.

- (2) If a maritime ship station uses DSC or Automatic Identification System (AIS), the person must use a maritime mobile service identity issued by AMSA as the form of identification.

Note 1: Licensees may apply for a maritime mobile service identity from AMSA. Information about maritime mobile services identities is available, free of charge, from AMSA's website at www.amsa.gov.au.

Note 2: The availability of maritime mobile service identities is set out in the Radio Regulations. In performing its functions in relation to a maritime mobile service identity, AMSA will generally have regard to the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the website of the International Telecommunication Union at www.itu.int.

13 Condition – Automatic Identification System (AIS)

A person must not operate a maritime ship station for Automatic Identification System (AIS) purposes otherwise than:

- (a) on one of the following frequencies:
 - (i) 161.975 MHz (channel AIS 1);
 - (ii) 162.025 MHz (channel AIS 2); and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding 12.5 W pY.

- (2) A person must not operate a maritime ship station for AIS satellite communication (ship-satellite) purposes otherwise than:
- (a) on one of the following frequencies:
 - (i) 156.775 MHz (channel 75);
 - (ii) 156.825 MHz (channel 76);
 - (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding 12.5 W pY.

Note: Channels 75 and 76 may also be used for the purpose of navigation-related communications in accordance with Appendix 18 of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union's website at www.itu.int.

14 Condition – VDES communications

- (1) A person must not operate a maritime ship station for VHF Data Exchange System (VDES) purposes otherwise than:
- (a) subject to subsection (2) – on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 1; and
 - (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 2 of that table item; and
 - (c) for any purpose mentioned in column 3 of the table item; and
 - (d) in accordance with any limitations specified in column 4 of the table item.
- (2) A person may operate a maritime ship station using more than one frequency specified in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 1 if:
- (a) the channels for those frequencies have a contiguous bandwidth of:
 - (i) 50 kHz; or
 - (ii) 100 kHz; or
 - (iii) 150 kHz; and
 - (b) the use of those frequencies is consistent with Appendix 18 of the Radio Regulations.

Note: The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union's website at www.itu.int.

15 Condition – ASM

A person must not operate a maritime ship station for Application Specific Messages (ASM) purposes otherwise than:

- (a) on one of the following frequencies:
 - (i) 161.95 MHz (channel ASM 1);
 - (ii) 162 MHz (channel ASM 2); and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding 25 W pY.

16 Condition – listening watch

If:

- (a) a person authorised to operate a maritime ship station is at sea; and
- (b) the person is on a ship in a class mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 9;

the person must maintain a listening watch:

- (c) of the kind mentioned in column 2 of the table item; and
- (d) that complies with any requirement mentioned in column 3 of the table item.

Note 1: Radio watch requirements for ship stations Class B may also be found in the provisions of the National Standard for Commercial Vessels, or marine orders made by AMSA. The National

Standard for Commercial Vessels is available, free of charge, from AMSA's website at www.amsa.gov.au. Marine orders are legislative instruments and are available, free of charge, from the Federal Register of Legislation at www.legislation.gov.au.

Note 2: A particular ship may fall within 2 or more classes mentioned in column 1 of the table. If so, it must maintain each listening watch mentioned in the corresponding entries in column 2, and comply with the requirements mentioned in the corresponding entries in column 3.

17 Conditions – responding to distress communications, urgency communications or safety communications, and record-keeping

- (1) If:
- (a) a person operates a maritime ship station; and
 - (b) the station receives a distress communication, an urgency communication or a safety communication from another station (the *transmitting station*); and
 - (c) the station does not immediately receive an acknowledgment of the communication from a radiocommunications transmitter other than the transmitting station;
- the person must ensure that:
- (d) an acknowledgment of the communication is sent to the person operating the transmitting station; and
 - (e) the communication, or the content of the communication, is forwarded to:
 - (i) if the communication names a Search and Rescue Authority or station – that authority or station; or
 - (ii) otherwise – an appropriate Search and Rescue Authority or station to receive the communication;
- by the quickest and most effective means available.

Creating a record of a communication

- (2) If subsection (1) applies in relation to a person operating a maritime ship station, the licensee of the maritime ship licence that authorises operation of the maritime ship station must, as soon as practicable after the communication was received, create a record of the following:
- (a) the date and time the communication was received;
 - (b) the identity of the transmitting station, or the operator of the transmitting station (if known);
 - (c) the frequency on which the communication was received;
 - (d) the content of the communication;
 - (e) the steps taken by the person to comply with subsection (1).

Keeping a record of a communication

- (3) The licensee of a maritime ship licence must keep a record created in accordance with subsection (2) for a period of 2 years, commencing when the record was created.

Compliance with subsections (2) and (3)

- (4) A licensee is taken to comply with a condition in subsection (2) or (3) if:
- (a) the licensee has authorised a person to operate a maritime ship station under section 114 of the Act; and
 - (b) the person does an act; and
 - (c) if the licensee had done the act, the licensee would have complied with the condition.

Part 3 Conditions – maritime ship licences (ship station Class B non assigned)

18 Application and interpretation of Part 3

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every maritime ship licence (ship station Class B non assigned) is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) If:
 - (a) a condition is specified in a maritime ship licence (ship station Class B non assigned) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act; and
 - (b) that condition is inconsistent with a condition specified in this Part;then, to the extent of any inconsistency, the condition mentioned in paragraph (a) prevails.

19 Condition – commercial operations

A person must not operate a ship station Class B non assigned for radiotelephony for commercial operations otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 2; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 2 of that table item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item; and
- (d) for any purpose mentioned in column 4 of the table item; and
- (e) in accordance with any limitations specified in column 5 of the table item.

20 Conditions – distress communications, urgency communications, safety communications, or calling, on medium and high frequencies, and on very high and ultra high frequencies

- (1) A person must not operate a ship station Class B non assigned on a medium frequency or high frequency for distress communications, urgency communications or safety communications, or for calling, otherwise than:
 - (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Table 1 of Schedule 3; and
 - (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in paragraph (a) of column 2 of that table item; and
 - (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item; and
 - (d) using a method mentioned in column 4 of the table item; and
 - (e) for any purpose mentioned in column 5 of the table item; and
 - (f) in accordance with any limitations specified in column 6 of the table item.

Note: The transmitter output power mentioned in paragraph (b) of column 2 of a table item in Table 1 of Schedule 3 relates to a ship station Class C non assigned.

- (2) If a limitation specified in column 6 of a table item says this subsection applies, a person must not operate a ship station Class B non assigned on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of that table item for calling.
- (3) A person must not operate a ship station Class B non assigned on a very high frequency or ultra high frequency for distress communications, urgency communications or safety communications, or for calling, otherwise than:
 - (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Table 2 of Schedule 3; and

- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 2 of that table item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item; and
- (d) using a method mentioned in column 4 of the table item; and
- (e) for any purpose mentioned in column 5 of the table item; and
- (f) in accordance with any limitations specified in column 6 of the table item.

21 Condition – non-commercial operations

A person must not operate a ship station Class B non assigned for radiotelephony for non-commercial operations otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 4; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 2 of that table item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item; and
- (d) for any purpose mentioned in column 4 of the table item; and
- (e) in accordance with any limitations specified in column 5 of the table item.

22 Condition – on-board communications

A person must not operate a ship station Class B non assigned to communicate with persons on board or near the ship on which the station is located, otherwise than:

- (a) on one of the following frequencies:
 - (i) 457.525 MHz;
 - (ii) 457.55 MHz;
 - (iii) 457.575 MHz;
 - (iv) 467.525 MHz;
 - (v) 467.55 MHz;
 - (vi) 467.575 MHz; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding 2 W pY; and
- (c) for the purposes of calling and working.

23 Condition – port operations

A person must not operate a ship station Class B non assigned for radiotelephony for port operations otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 5; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 2 of that table item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item; and
- (d) for any purpose mentioned in column 4 of the table item.

24 Condition – professional fishing operations

A person must not operate a ship station Class B non assigned for radiotelephony for professional fishing operations otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 6; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in paragraph (a) of column 2 of that table item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item; and

- (d) for any purpose mentioned in column 4 of the table item.

Note: The transmitter output power mentioned in paragraph (b) of column 2 of a table item in Schedule 6 relates to a ship station Class C non assigned.

25 Condition – public correspondence by radiotelephony

A person must not operate a ship station Class B non assigned for radiotelephony to transmit public correspondence otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 7; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in paragraph (a) of column 2 of that table item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item;
- (d) in accordance with any limitations specified in column 4 of the table item.

Note: The transmitter output power mentioned in paragraph (b) of column 2 of a table item in Schedule 7 relates to a ship station Class C non assigned.

26 Condition – public correspondence by narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy or TOR

A person must not operate a ship station Class B non assigned for narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy or TOR to transmit public correspondence with a major coast A station, otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 8; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding 400 W pX.

27 Condition – radiodetermination

A person must not operate a ship station Class B non assigned for radiodetermination purposes otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency in one of the following frequency bands:
 - (i) 2.9 GHz to 3.1 GHz;
 - (ii) 9.2 GHz to 9.5 GHz; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding 60 kW pX; and
- (c) for the purpose of radionavigation.

Part 4 Conditions – maritime ship licences (ship station Class C non assigned)

28 Application and interpretation of Part 4

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every maritime ship licence (ship station Class C non assigned) is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) If:
 - (a) a condition is specified in a maritime ship licence (ship station Class C non assigned) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act; and
 - (b) that condition is inconsistent with a condition specified in this Part;then, to the extent of any inconsistency, the condition mentioned in paragraph (a) prevails.

29 Condition – permitted communications

A person must not operate a ship station Class C non assigned otherwise than:

- (a) for the following activities or operations:
 - (i) Automatic Identification System (AIS);
 - (ii) Application Specific Messages (ASM);
 - (iii) distress communications, urgency communications, safety communications or calling;
 - (iv) on-board communications;
 - (v) port operations;
 - (vi) professional fishing operations;
 - (vii) public correspondence;
 - (viii) radiodetermination communications;
 - (ix) VHF Data Exchange System (VDES) purposes; and
- (b) except for the activities or operations mentioned in subparagraphs (a)(i), (a)(ii) and (a)(ix) – in accordance with the conditions in this Part about that activity or operation.

Note: Conditions in Part 2 may apply to the activities or operations mentioned in subparagraphs (a)(i), (a)(ii) and (a)(ix).

30 Conditions – distress communications, urgency communications, safety communications, or calling, on medium and high frequencies, and on very high and ultra high frequencies

- (1) A person must not operate a ship station Class C non assigned on a medium frequency or high frequency for distress communications, urgency communications or safety communications, or calling, otherwise than:
 - (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Table 1 of Schedule 3; and
 - (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in paragraph (b) of column 2 of that table item; and
 - (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item; and
 - (d) using a method mentioned in column 4 of the table item; and
 - (e) for any purpose mentioned in column 5 of the table item; and

- (f) in accordance with any limitations specified in column 6 of the table item.

Note: The transmitter output power mentioned in paragraph (a) of column 2 of a table item in Table 1 of Schedule 3 relates to a ship station Class B non assigned.

- (2) If a limitation specified in column 6 of a table item says this subsection applies, a person must not operate a ship station Class C non assigned on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of that table item for calling.
- (3) A person must not operate a ship station Class C non assigned on a very high frequency or ultra high frequency for distress communications, urgency communications or safety communications, or calling, otherwise than:
 - (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Table 2 of Schedule 3; and
 - (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 2 of that table item; and
 - (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item; and
 - (d) using a method mentioned in column 4 of the table item; and
 - (e) for any purpose mentioned in column 5 of the table item; and
 - (f) in accordance with any limitations specified in column 6 of the table item.

31 Condition – on-board communications

A person must not operate a ship station Class C non assigned to communicate with persons on board or near the ship on which the station is located, otherwise than:

- (a) on one of the following frequencies:
 - (i) 457.525 MHz;
 - (ii) 457.55 MHz;
 - (iii) 457.575 MHz;
 - (iv) 467.525 MHz;
 - (v) 467.55 MHz;
 - (vi) 467.575 MHz; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding 2 W pY; and
- (c) for the purposes of calling and working.

32 Condition – port operations

A person must not operate a ship station Class C non assigned for radiotelephony for port operations otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 5; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 2 of that table item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item; and
- (d) for any purpose mentioned in column 4 of the table item.

33 Condition – professional fishing operations

A person must not operate a ship station Class C non assigned for radiotelephony for professional fishing operations otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 6; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in paragraph (b) of column 2 of that table item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item; and

- (d) for any purpose mentioned in column 4 of the table item.

Note: The transmitter output power mentioned in paragraph (a) of column 2 of a table item in Schedule 6 relates to a ship station Class B non assigned.

34 Condition – public correspondence by radiotelephony

A person must not operate a ship station Class C non assigned for radiotelephony to transmit public correspondence otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 7; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in paragraph (b) of column 2 of that table item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 3 of the table item;
- (d) in accordance with any limitations specified in column 4 of the table item.

Note: The transmitter output power mentioned in paragraph (a) of column 2 of a table item in Schedule 7 relates to a ship station Class B non assigned.

35 Condition – public correspondence by radiotelephony for narrow-band direct-printing or TOR

A person must not operate a ship station Class C non assigned to transmit public correspondence for radiotelephony to communicate with a major coast A station for the purpose of narrow-band direct-printing or TOR, otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 1 of a table item in Schedule 8; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding 400 W pX.

36 Condition – radiodetermination

A person must not operate a ship station Class C non assigned for radiodetermination purposes otherwise than:

- (a) on a frequency in one of the following frequency bands:
 - (i) 2.9 GHz to 3.1 GHz;
 - (ii) 9.2 GHz to 9.5 GHz; and
- (b) at a transmitter output power not exceeding 60 kW pX; and
- (c) for the purpose of radionavigation.

Schedule 1—VHF Data Exchange System (VDES)

(section 14)

1 Permitted frequencies, powers and purposes, and limitations, for section 14

In column 1 of the table:

- (a) if a frequency is followed by ‘Tx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications transmitter;
- (b) if a frequency is followed by ‘Rx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications receiver;
- (c) otherwise – the frequency may be used for operating either, or both, a radiocommunications transmitter or a radiocommunications receiver.

Note 1: A station is an installation or thing that is, or includes, one or more radiocommunications transmitters, one or more radiocommunications receivers, or both one or more radiocommunications transmitters and one or more radiocommunications receivers.

Note 2: The very high frequencies in this Schedule are those prescribed in Appendix 18 of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union’s website at www.itu.int.

Table

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
	Frequency (channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose of communication	Limitations
1	(a) 157.2 MHz Tx (b) 161.8 MHz Rx (24)	25 W pY	ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship communications	No limitation
2	(a) 157.225 MHz Tx (b) 161.825 MHz Rx (84)	25 W pY	ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship communications	No limitation
3	(a) 157.25 MHz Tx (b) 161.85 MHz Rx (25)	25 W pY	ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship communications	No limitation
4	(a) 157.275 MHz Tx (b) 161.875 MHz Rx (85)	25 W pY	ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship communications	No limitation

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5	(a) 157.3 MHz Tx (b) 161.9 MHz Rx (26)	25 W pY	ship-to-satellite and satellite-to-ship communications	Must not be used for a terrestrial transmission for VHF Data Exchange System (VDES) communications
6	(a) 157.325 MHz Tx (b) 161.925 MHz Rx (86)	25 W pY	ship-to-satellite and satellite-to-ship communications	Must not be used for a terrestrial transmission for VHF Data Exchange System (VDES) communications
7	157.2 MHz (1024)	25 W pY	(a) ship-to-shore, shore-to-ship and ship-to-ship communications (b) ship-to-satellite and satellite-to- ship communications	If the station is used for ship-to-satellite or satellite-to-ship communications, the communications must not interfere with or affect any ship-to-shore, shore-to- ship or ship-to-ship communications
8	157.225 MHz (1084)	25 W pY	(a) ship-to-shore, shore-to-ship and ship-to-ship communications (b) ship-to-satellite and satellite-to- ship communications	If the station is used for ship-to-satellite or satellite-to-ship communications, the communications must not interfere with or affect any ship-to-shore, shore-to- ship or ship-to-ship communications
9	157.25 MHz (1025)	25 W pY	(a) ship-to-shore, shore-to-ship and ship-to-ship communications (b) ship-to-satellite and satellite-to- ship communications	If the station is used for ship-to-satellite or satellite-to-ship communications, the communications must not interfere with or affect any ship-to-shore, shore-to- ship or ship-to-ship communications
10	157.275 MHz (1085)	25 W pY	(a) ship-to-shore, shore-to-ship and ship-to-ship communications (b) ship-to-satellite and satellite-to- ship communications	If the station is used for ship-to-satellite or satellite-to-ship communications, the communications must not interfere with or affect any ship-to-shore, shore-to- ship or ship-to-ship communications

<i>11</i>	161.8 MHz (2024)	25 W pY	(a) shore-to-ship and ship-to-ship communications (b) ship-to-satellite and satellite-to-ship communications	If the station is used for ship-to-satellite or satellite-to-ship communications, the communications must not interfere with or affect any shore-to-ship or ship-to-ship communications
<i>12</i>	161.825 MHz (2084)	25 W pY	(a) shore-to-ship and ship-to-ship communications (b) ship-to-satellite and satellite-to-ship communications	If the station is used for ship-to-satellite or satellite-to-ship communications, the communications must not interfere with or affect any shore-to-ship or ship-to-ship communications
<i>13</i>	161.85 MHz (2025)	25 W pY	(a) shore-to-ship and ship-to-ship communications (b) ship-to-satellite and satellite-to-ship communications	If the station is used for ship-to-satellite or satellite-to-ship communications, the communications must not interfere with or affect any shore-to-ship or ship-to-ship communications
<i>14</i>	161.875 MHz (2085)	25 W pY	(a) shore-to-ship and ship-to-ship communications (b) ship-to-satellite and satellite-to-ship communications	If the station is used for ship-to-satellite or satellite-to-ship communications, the communications must not interfere with or affect any shore-to-ship or ship-to-ship communications
<i>15</i>	157.3 MHz (1026)	25 W pY	ship-to-satellite and satellite-to-ship communications	The station must not be used for a terrestrial transmission for VHF Data Exchange System (VDES) communications
<i>16</i>	157.325 MHz (1086)	25 W pY	ship-to-satellite and satellite-to-ship communications	The station must not be used for a terrestrial transmission for VHF Data Exchange System (VDES) communications
<i>17</i>	161.9 MHz (2026)	25 W pY	ship-to-satellite and satellite-to-ship communications	The station must not be used for a terrestrial transmission for VHF Data Exchange System (VDES) communications
<i>18</i>	161.925 MHz (2086)	25 W pY	ship-to-satellite and satellite-to-ship communications	The station must not be used for a terrestrial transmission for VHF Data Exchange System (VDES) communications

Schedule 2—Commercial operations

(section 19)

1 Permitted frequencies, powers, recipients and purposes, and limitations for section 19

In column 1 of the table:

- (a) if a frequency is followed by ‘Tx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications transmitter;
- (b) if a frequency is followed by ‘Rx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications receiver;
- (c) otherwise – the frequency may be used for operating either, or both, a radiocommunications transmitter or a radiocommunications receiver.

Note 1: A station is an installation or thing that is, or includes, one or more radiocommunications transmitters, one or more radiocommunications receivers, or both one or more radiocommunications transmitters and one or more radiocommunications receivers.

Note 2: The very high frequencies in this Schedule are those prescribed in Appendix 18 of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union’s website at www.itu.int.

Table

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
	Frequency (channel number, if any)	Max output power	Other stations	Purpose	Limitations
1	1715 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	The station (the first station) must only communicate with: (a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station; (b) a maritime ship station affiliated with the same organisation as the first station.
2	1725 MHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	The station (the first station) must only communicate with: (a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station; (b) a maritime ship station affiliated with the same

						organisation as the first station.
3	1775 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations	calling and working	The station (the first station) must only communicate with:	
			(b) maritime ship stations		(a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station;	
					(b) a maritime ship station affiliated with the same organisation as the first station.	
4	2008 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations	calling and working	The station (the first station) must only communicate with:	
			(b) maritime ship stations		(a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station;	
					(b) a maritime ship station affiliated with the same organisation as the first station.	
5	2032 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations	calling and working	The station (the first station) must only communicate with:	
			(b) maritime ship stations		(a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station;	
					(b) a maritime ship station affiliated with the same organisation as the first station.	
6	2436 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations	calling and working	The station (the first station) must only communicate with:	
			(b) maritime ship stations		(a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station;	
					(b) a maritime ship station affiliated	

Schedule 2

					with the same organisation as the first station.
7	2524 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	Safety of vessels and persons	No limitation
8	2638 kHz	400 W pX	maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation
9	27,680 kHz (68)	4 W pZ 12 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation
10	156.4 MHz (08)	25 W pY	maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation
11	156.625 MHz (72)	25 W pY	maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation
12	156.725 MHz (74)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation
13	156.75 MHz (15)	1 W pY	maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation
14	156.85 MHz (17)	1 W pY	maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation
15	(a) 156.925 MHz Tx (b) 161.525 MHz Rx (78)	25 W pY	limited coast stations	calling and working	No limitation

Schedule 3—Distress, urgency or safety communications, or calling

(sections 20 and 30)

1 Permitted frequencies, powers, recipients, facilities and purposes, and limitations, for subsections 20(1) and 30(1)

In column 1 of Table 1:

- (a) if a frequency is followed by ‘Tx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications transmitter;
- (b) if a frequency is followed by ‘Rx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications receiver;
- (c) otherwise – the frequency may be used for operating either, or both, a radiocommunications transmitter or a radiocommunications receiver.

Note 1: A station is an installation or thing that is, or includes, one or more radiocommunications transmitters, one or more radiocommunications receivers, or both one or more radiocommunications transmitters and one or more radiocommunications receivers.

Note 2: The high frequencies in this Schedule are those prescribed in Appendix 17 of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union’s website at www.itu.int.

Note 3: The maximum transmitter output powers specified in paragraph (a) in column 2 of a table item relate to a ship station Class B non assigned. The maximum transmitter output powers specified in paragraph (b) in column 2 of a table item relate to a ship station Class C non assigned.

Table 1

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
	Frequency (channel number (if any))	Max output power	Other stations	Method	Purpose	Limitations
1	2112 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	safety of vessels and persons	No limitation
2	2174.5 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	major coast A stations	narrow-band direct-printing	distress, urgency and safety	No limitation
3	2182 kHz	(a) 400 W px and 100 W pZ (b) 1500 W pX and 400 W pZ	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency, safety and calling	Mode of operation must be AM only

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				(c)	SAR aircraft stations			
				(d)	maritime ship stations			
4	2187.5 kHz	(a)	400 W pX	(a)	limited coast stations	DSC	distress, urgency and safety	No limitation
		(b)	1500 W pX	(b)	major coast A stations			
				(c)	SAR aircraft stations			
				(d)	maritime ship stations			
5	2201 kHz	(a)	400 W pX		major coast A stations	radiotelephony	maritime safety information	No limitation
		(b)	1500 W pX					
6	2524 kHz	(a)	400 W pX	(a)	limited coast stations	radiotelephony	safety of vessels and persons	No limitation
		(b)	1500 W pX	(b)	maritime ship stations			
7	2023 kHz	(a)	400 W pX		aircraft stations	radiotelephony	radio-telephony communication when the ship is involved in coordinated air/sea SAR operations	No limitation
		(b)	1500 W pX					
8	4125 kHz	(a)	400 W pX	(a)	limited coast stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency, safety communications	For use only if calling on 2182 kHz is not acknowledged
		(b)	1000 W pX	(b)	major coast A stations		calling	
				(c)	SAR aircraft stations			

(d) maritime ship stations							
9	(a) 4134 kHz Tx (b) 4426 kHz Rx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	major coast A stations	radiotelephony	maritime safety information	No limitation	
10	4177.5 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1000 W pX	(a) major coast A stations (b) maritime ship stations	narrow-band direct-printing	distress, urgency and safety communications	No limitation	
11	4207.5 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations (c) maritime ship stations	DSC	distress, urgency and safety communications	No limitation	
12	(a) 4208 kHz Tx (b) 4219.5 kHz Rx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	DSC	calling	No limitation	
13	4620 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	safety of vessels and persons	No limitation	
14	5680 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) aircraft stations (b) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	radio-telephony communication when the ship is involved in coordinated air/sea SAR operations	No limitation	
15	(a) 6206 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX	major coast A stations	radiotelephony	maritime safety information	No limitation	

Schedule 3

	(b) 6507 kHz Rx	(b) 1500 W pX					
16	6215 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1000 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations (c) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communi- cations calling	For use only if calling on 2182 kHz is not acknowledged	
17	6215 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) major coast A stations (b) maritime ship stations	narrow-band direct-printing	distress, urgency and safety communi- cations	No limitation	
18	6312 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations (c) maritime ship stations	DSC	distress, urgency and safety communi- cations	No limitation	
19	(a) 6312.5 kHz Tx (b) 6331 kHz Rx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	DSC	calling	No limitation	
20	8176 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	major coast A stations	radiotelephony	maritime safety information	No limitation	
21	8255 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	radiotelephony	calling	No limitation	

Schedule 3

22	8291 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations (c) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communications calling	This frequency must only be used for calling before transmitting safety traffic information
23	8376.5 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) major coast A stations (b) maritime ship stations	narrow-band direct-printing	distress, urgency and safety communications	No limitation
24	8414.5 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations (b) maritime ship stations	DSC	distress, urgency and safety communications	No limitation
25	(a) 8415 kHz Tx (b) 8436.5 kHz Rx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	DSC	calling	No limitation
26	12,290 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations (c) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communications calling	(a) Sub-section 20(2) applies to this table item (b) Sub-section 30(2) applies to this table item
27	12,359 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1000 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	radiotelephony	calling	(a) Sub-section 20(2) applies to this table item

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							(b) Sub-section 30(2) applies to this table item
28	12,365 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	major coast A stations	radiotelephony	maritime safety information	No limitation	
29	12,520 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) major coast A stations (b) maritime ship station	narrow-band direct-printing	distress, urgency and safety communications	No limitation	
30	12,577 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations (c) maritime ship station	DSC	distress, urgency and safety communications	No limitation	
31	(a) 12,577.5 kHz Tx (b) 12,657 kHz Rx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	DSC	calling	No limitation	
32	16,420 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations (c) maritime ship station	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communications calling	(a) Sub-section 20(2) applies to this table item (b) Sub-section 30(2) applies to this table item	
33	16,537 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1000 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	radiotelephony	calling	(a) Sub-section 20(2) applies to this table item	

							(b) Sub-section 30(2) applies to this table item
34	16,695 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) major coast A stations (b) maritime ship station	narrow-band direct-printing	distress, urgency and safety communications	No limitation	
35	16,804.5 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations (c) maritime ship station	DSC	distress, urgency and safety communications	No limitation	
36	(a) 16,805 kHz Tx (b) 16,903 kHz Rx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	DSC	calling	No limitation	
37	(a) 18,898.5 kHz Tx (b) 19,703.5 kHz Rx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	DSC	calling	No limitation	
38	(a) 22,374.5 kHz Tx (b) 22,444 kHz Rx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	DSC	calling	No limitation	
39	(a) 25,208.5 kHz Tx (b) 26,121 kHz Rx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	DSC	calling	No limitation	

40	27,860 kHz (86)	(a) 4 W pZ and 12 W pX (b) 4 W pZ and 12 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communi- cation calling	(a) For use only if calling on 27,880 kHz is not acknowle- dged (b) Mode of operation must be AM or compat- ible SSB mode only
41	27,880 kHz (88)	(a) 4 W pZ and 12 W pX (b) 4 W pZ and 12 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communi- cation calling	Mode of operation must be AM or compatible SSB mode only

2 Permitted frequencies, powers, recipients, facilities and purposes, and limitations, for subsections 20(3) and 30(3)

In column 1 of Table 2:

- (a) if a frequency is followed by ‘Tx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications transmitter;
- (b) if a frequency is followed by ‘Rx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications receiver;
- (c) otherwise – the frequency may be used for operating either, or both, a radiocommunications transmitter or a radiocommunications receiver.

Note: A station is an installation or thing that is, or includes, one or more radiocommunications transmitters, one or more radiocommunications receivers, or both one or more radiocommunications transmitters and one or more radiocommunications receivers.

Table 2

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
	Frequency (channel number (if any))	Max output power	Other stations	Method	Purpose	Limitations
1	121.5 MHz	25 W pY	(a) aircraft stations (b) stations used in a maritime mobile service	radiotelephony	radio- telephony communi- cation when the ship is involved in coordinated	No limitation

						air/sea SAR operations
2	123.1 MHz	25 W pY	(a) aircraft stations (b) stations used in a maritime mobile service	radiotelephony	radio-telephony communication when the ship is involved in coordinated air/sea SAR operations	No limitation
3	156.3 MHz (06)	25 W pY	(a) aircraft stations (b) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	radio-telephony communication when the ship is involved in coordinated air/sea SAR operations	No limitation
4	156.375 MHz (67)	25 W pY	(a) aircraft stations (b) maritime ship stations (c) major coast A stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communications	For use only if calling on 156.8 MHz (channel 16) is not acknowledged
5	156.525 MHz (70)	25 W pY	(a) maritime ship stations (b) major coast A stations	DSC	distress, urgency and safety communications calling	No limitation
6	156.65 MHz (13)	25 W pY	maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communications	No limitation
7	156.8 MHz (16)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations (c) major coast A stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communications calling	No limitation

Schedule 3

8	(a) 157.025 MHz Tx (b) 161.625 MHz Rx (80)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	Distress, urgency and safety communications ship movement	A person must not use this frequency unless direct ship-to-ship or ship-to-shore communication on other permitted frequencies is not practicable
9	(a) 157.05 MHz Tx (b) 161.65 MHz Rx (21)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communications ship movement	A person must not use this frequency unless direct ship-to-ship or ship-to-shore communication on other permitted frequencies is not practicable
10	(a) 157.075 MHz Tx (b) 161.675 MHz Rx (81)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communications ship movement	A person must not use this frequency unless direct ship-to-ship or ship-to-shore communication on other permitted frequencies is not practicable
11	(a) 157.1 MHz Tx (b) 161.7 MHz Rx (22)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communications ship movement	A person must not use this frequency unless direct ship-to-ship or ship-to-shore communication on other permitted frequencies is not practicable
12	(a) 157.125 MHz Tx (b) 161.725 MHz Rx (82)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	radiotelephony	distress, urgency and safety communications ship movement	A person must not use this frequency unless direct ship-to-ship or ship-to-shore communication on other permitted frequencies is not practicable

Schedule 3

13	160.9 MHz (2006)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) major coast A stations	none specified	experimental use for future applications	No limitation
14	160.9 MHz (2006)	100 mW EIRP	AMRD Group B	none specified	experimental use for future applications	No limitation
15	160.9 MHz (2006)	100 mW EIRP	AMRD Group B	AIS	none specified	The height of the antenna used by the transmitter must not exceed 1 metre above the surface of the sea
16	161.975 MHz (AIS 1)	12.5 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations (c) major coast A stations	AIS	locating and safety-related messaging	No limitation
17	162.025 MHz (AIS 2)	12.5 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations (c) major coast A stations	AIS	locating and safety-related messaging	No limitation
18	(a) 1626.5 MHz to 1646.5 MHz Tx (b) 1530 MHz to 1545 MHz Rx	None specified	(a) earth receive stations (b) maritime ship stations	provider of a recognised mobile-satellite service	distress and safety communications for the GMDSS	No limitation

Schedule 3

19	1621.35 MHz to 1626.5 MHz	None specified	(a) earth receive stations	provider of a recognised mobile-satellite service	distress and safety communi- cations for the GMDSS	No limitation
			(b) maritime ship stations			

Note: If a frequency is specified in more than one table item, a station may be operated on that frequency in accordance with the requirements of any of those table items.

Schedule 4—Non-commercial operations

(section 21)

1 Permitted frequencies, powers, recipients and purposes, and limitations, for section 21

Table

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
	Frequency (channel number (if any))	Max output power	Other stations	Purpose	Limitations
1	1715 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	The station (the <i>first station</i>) must only communicate with: (a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station; (b) a ship station affiliated with the same organisation as the first station.
2	1725 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	The station (the <i>first station</i>) must only communicate with: (a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station; (b) a ship station affiliated with the same organisation as the first station.

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3	1775 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	The station (the <i>first station</i>) must only communicate with: (a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station; (b) a ship station affiliated with the same organisation as the first station.
4	2008 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	The station (the <i>first station</i>) must only communicate with: (a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station; (b) a ship station affiliated with the same organisation as the first station.
5	2032 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	The station (the <i>first station</i>) must only communicate with: (a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station;

					(b) a ship station affiliated with the same organisation as the first station.
6	2284 kHz	400 W pX	maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation
7	2436 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	The station (the first station) must only communicate with: (a) a limited coast station operated by the same organisation as the first station; (b) a ship station affiliated with the same organisation as the first station.
8	2524 kHz	400 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	(a) safety of vessels and persons (b) calling and working	No limitation
9	27,900 kHz (90)	4 W pZ 12 W pX	limited coast stations	calling and working	The station (the first station) must only communicate with a limited coast station operated by: (a) the same inshore boating radio service organisation that operates the first station; or

					(b) an inshore boating service radio organisation of which the person operating the first station is a member.
10	27,910 kHz (91)	4 W pZ 12 W pX	limited coast stations	calling and working	The station (the first station) must only communicate with a limited coast station operated by: (a) the same inshore boating service radio organisation that operates the first station; or (b) an inshore boating service radio organisation of which the person operating the first station is a member.
11	27,940 kHz (94)	4 W pZ 12 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	The station (the first station) must only communicate with: (a) a limited coast station operated by the same inshore boating service radio organisation that operates the first station the

						first station; or
						(b) a limited coast station operated by an inshore boating radio service organisation of which the person operating the first station is a member; or
						(b) a station affiliated with an organisation mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) for the conduct of events by inshore boating radio service organisations
12	27,960 kHz (96)	4 W pZ 12 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation	
13	27,980 MHz (98)	4 W pZ 12 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working by rescue organisations	The station must only communicate with a station operated by a rescue organisation	
14	156.625 MHz (72)	25 W pY	maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation	

Schedule 4

15	156.675 MHz (73)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation
16	156.875 MHz (77)	25 W pY	maritime ship stations	calling and working	No limitation

Schedule 5—Port operations

(sections 23 and 32)

1 Permitted frequencies, powers, recipients and purposes for sections 23 and 32

In column 1 of the table:

- (a) if a frequency is followed by ‘Tx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications transmitter;
- (b) if a frequency is followed by ‘Rx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications receiver;
- (c) otherwise – the frequency may be used for operating either, or both, a radiocommunications transmitter or a radiocommunications receiver.

Note 1: A station is an installation or thing that is, or includes, one or more radiocommunications transmitters, one or more radiocommunications receivers, or both one or more radiocommunications transmitters and one or more radiocommunications receivers.

Note 2: The very high frequencies in this Schedule are those prescribed in Appendix 18 of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union’s website at www.itu.int.

Table

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
	Frequency (channel number)	Max output power	Other stations	Purpose
1	(a) 156.225 MHz Tx	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations	working
	(b) 160.825 MHz Rx		(b) maritime ship stations	
	(64)			
2	(a) 156.275 MHz Tx	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations	working
	(b) 160.875 MHz Rx		(b) maritime ship stations	
	(65)			
3	156.4 MHz	25 W pY	maritime ship stations	calling and working
	(08)			
4	156.425 MHz	25 W pY	limited coast stations	calling and working
	(68)			
5	156.45 MHz (09)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations	calling and working
			(b) maritime ship stations	

Schedule 5

6	156.5 MHz (10)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working
7	156.55 MHz (11)	25 W pY	limited coast stations	calling and working
8	156.6 MHz (12)	25 W pY	limited coast stations	calling and working
9	156.625 MHz (72)	25 W pY	maritime ship stations	calling and working
10	156.65 MHz (13)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working
11	156.7 MHz (14)	25 W pY	limited coast stations	calling and working
12	(a) 156.9 MHz Tx (b) 161.5 MHz Rx (18)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working
13	156.95 MHz (1019)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working
14	(a) 156.975 MHz Tx (b) 161.575 MHz Rx (79)	25 W pY	limited coast stations	calling and working
15	(a) 157 MHz Tx (b) 161.6 MHz Rx (20)	25 W pY	limited coast stations	calling and working
16	157.35 MHz (1027)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working
17	157.375 MHz (87)	25 W pY	limited coast stations	calling and working

Schedule 5

<i>18</i>	157.4 MHz (1028)	25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working
<i>19</i>	157.425 MHz (88)	25 W pY	limited coast stations	calling and working

Schedule 6—Professional fishing operations

(sections 24 and 33)

1 Permitted frequencies, powers, recipients and purposes for sections 24 and 33

Table

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
	Frequency (channel number (if any))	Max output power	Other stations	Purpose
1	2112 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working
2	2164 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	maritime ship stations	calling and working
3	4535 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	safety of vessels and persons
4	4620 kHz	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working
5	27,720 kHz (72)	(a) 4 W pZ and 12 W pX (b) 25 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working
6	27,820 kHz (82)	(a) 4 W pZ and 12 W pX (b) 25 W pX	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	calling and working
7	156.575 MHz (71)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	(a) limited coast stations (b) maritime ship stations	working
8	156.625 MHz (72)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	maritime ship stations	calling and working

Schedule 6

9	156.875 MHz	(a) 25 W pY	maritime ship stations	calling and working
	(77)	(b) 25 W pY		

Note 1: The maximum transmitter output powers specified in paragraph (a) in column 2 of a table item relate to a ship station Class B non assigned. The maximum transmitter output powers specified in paragraph (b) in column 2 of a table item relate to a ship station Class C non assigned.

Note 2: The very high frequencies in this Schedule are those prescribed in Appendix 18 of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union's website at www.itu.int.

Schedule 7—Public correspondence by radiotelephony

(sections 25 and 34)

1 Permitted frequencies, powers and recipients, and limitations, for sections 25 and 34

In column 1 of the table:

- (a) if a frequency is followed by ‘Tx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications transmitter;
- (b) if a frequency is followed by ‘Rx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications receiver;
- (c) otherwise – the frequency may be used for operating either, or both, a radiocommunications transmitter or a radiocommunications receiver.

Note 1: A station is an installation or thing that is, or includes, one or more radiocommunications transmitters, one or more radiocommunications receivers, or both one or more radiocommunications transmitters and one or more radiocommunications receivers.

Note 2: The high frequencies in this Schedule are those prescribed in Appendix 17 of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union’s website at www.itu.int.

Note 3: The maximum transmitter output powers specified in paragraph (a) in column 2 of a table item relate to a ship station Class B non assigned. The maximum transmitter output powers specified in paragraph (b) in column 2 of a table item relate to a ship station Class C non assigned.

Table

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
	Frequency (channel number (if any))	Max output power	Other stations	Limitations
1	(a) 4075 kHz Tx (b) 4366 kHz Rx (404)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
2	(a) 4077 kHz Tx (b) 4369 kHz Rx (405)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
3	(a) 4098 kHz Tx (b) 4390 kHz Rx (412)	(a) 400 W pZ (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
4	(a) 4107 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation

	(b)	4399 kHz Rx			
		(415)			
5	(a)	4113 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	4405 kHz Rx			
		(419)			
6	(a)	4119 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	4411 kHz Rx			
		(419)			
7	(a)	4134 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	4426 kHz Rx			
		(427)			
8	(a)	6218 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	6519 kHz Rx			
		(607)			
9	(a)	8198 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	8722 kHz Rx			
		(802)			
10	(a)	8210 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	8734 kHz Rx			
		(806)			
11	(a)	8225 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	8749 kHz Rx			
		(811)			
12	(a)	8237 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation

	(b)	8761 kHz Rx			
		(815)			
13	(a)	8243 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	8767 kHz Rx			
		(817)			
14	(a)	8258 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	8782 kHz Rx			
		(822)			
15	(a)	8279 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	8803 kHz Rx			
		(829)			
16		8708 kHz (834)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
17	(a)	12,236 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	13,083 kHz Rx			
		(1203)			
18	(a)	12,305 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	13,152 kHz Rx			
		(1226)			
19	(a)	12,308 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	13,155 kHz Rx			
		(1227)			
20	(a)	12,314 kHz Tx	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
	(b)	13,161 kHz Rx			
		(1229)			

21	(a) 12,320 kHz Tx (b) 13,167 kHz Rx (1231)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
22	(a) 16,363 kHz Tx (b) 17,245 kHz Rx (1602)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
23	(a) 16,369 kHz Tx (b) 17,251 kHz Rx (1604)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
24	(a) 16,387 kHz Tx (b) 17,269 kHz Rx (1610)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
25	(a) 16,393 kHz Tx (b) 17,275 kHz Rx (1612)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
26	(a) 16,423 kHz Tx (b) 17,305 kHz Rx (1622)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
27	(a) 22,006 kHz Tx (b) 22,702 kHz Rx (2203)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
28	(a) 22,033 kHz Tx (b) 22,729 kHz Rx (2212)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation

29	(a) 22,066 kHz Tx (b) 22,762 kHz Rx (2223)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
30	(a) 22,081 kHz Tx (b) 22,777 kHz Rx (2228)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
31	(a) 22,087 kHz Tx (b) 22,783 kHz Rx (2230)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
32	(a) 22,111 kHz Tx (b) 22,807 kHz Rx (2238)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
33	(a) 25,073 kHz Tx (b) 26,148 kHz Rx (2502)	(a) 400 W pX (b) 1500 W pZ	major coast A stations	No limitation
34	(a) 156.025 MHz Tx (b) 160.625 MHz Rx (60)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
35	(a) 156.05 MHz Tx (b) 160.65 MHz Rx (01)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
36	(a) 156.075 MHz Tx (b) 160.675 MHz Rx (61)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation

37	(a) 156.1 MHz Tx (b) 160.7 MHz Rx (02)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
38	(a) 156.125 MHz Tx (b) 160.725 MHz Rx (62)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
39	(a) 156.15 MHz Tx (b) 160.75 MHz Rx (03)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
40	(a) 156.175 MHz Tx (b) 160.775 MHz Rx (63)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
41	(a) 156.2 MHz Tx (b) 160.8 MHz Rx (04)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
42	(a) 156.25 MHz Tx (b) 160.85 MHz Rx (05)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
43	(a) 156.325 MHz Tx (b) 160.925 MHz Rx (66)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
44	(a) 156.35 MHz Tx (b) 160.95 MHz Rx (07)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation

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45	(a) 157.075 MHz Tx (b) 161.675 MHz Rx (81)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
46	(a) 157.15 MHz Tx (b) 161.75 MHz Rx (23)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
47	(a) 157.175 MHz Tx (b) 161.775 MHz Rx (83)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
48	(a) 1625.5 MHz to 1647.5 MHz Tx (b) 1525 MHz to 1545 MHz Rx	(a) 12 dBW EIRP (b) 12 dBW EIRP	earth receive stations	The person operating the station must give priority to the reception of distress, urgency and safety communications over public correspondence
49	(a) 157.325 MHz Tx (b) 161.925 MHz Rx (86)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation
50	(a) 157.35 MHz Tx (b) 161.95 MHz Rx (27)	(a) 25 W pY (b) 25 W pY	major coast A stations	No limitation

Schedule 8—Public correspondence by radiotelephony for narrow-band direct printing telegraphy or TOR

(sections 26 and 35)

1 Permitted frequencies for sections 26 and 35

In column 1 of the table:

- (a) if a frequency is followed by ‘Tx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications transmitter;
- (b) if a frequency is followed by ‘Rx’ – the frequency must only be used for operating a radiocommunications receiver.

Note 1: A station is an installation or thing that is, or includes, one or more radiocommunications transmitters, one or more radiocommunications receivers, or both one or more radiocommunications transmitters and one or more radiocommunications receivers.

Note 2: The high frequencies in this Schedule are those prescribed in Appendix 17 of the Radio Regulations. The Radio Regulations are available, free of charge, from the International Telecommunication Union’s website at www.itu.int.

Table

Item	Column 1
	Frequency (channel number)
1	(a) 4175 kHz Tx
	(b) 4213 kHz Rx
2	(a) 4177 kHz Tx
	(b) 4215 kHz Rx
3	(a) 4178 kHz Tx
	(b) 4215.5 kHz Rx
4	(a) 4179 kHz Tx
	(b) 4216.5 kHz Rx
5	(a) 6265.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 6317 kHz Rx
6	(a) 6267.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 6319 kHz Rx
7	(a) 6268.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 6319.5 kHz Rx
8	(a) 6269.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 6320.5 kHz Rx

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9	(a) 8379 kHz Tx
	(b) 8419 kHz Rx
10	(a) 8381 kHz Tx
	(b) 8421 kHz Rx
11	(a) 8382 kHz Tx
	(b) 8422 kHz Rx
12	(a) 8383 kHz Tx
	(b) 8423 kHz Rx
13	(a) 12,479.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 12,582 kHz Rx
14	(a) 12,481.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 12,584 kHz Rx
15	(a) 12,482.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 12,585 kHz Rx
16	(a) 12,483.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 12,586 kHz Rx
17	(a) 16,686 kHz Tx
	(b) 16,809.5 kHz Rx
18	(a) 16,688 kHz Tx
	(b) 16,811.5 kHz Rx
19	(a) 16,689 kHz Tx
	(b) 16,812.5 kHz Rx
20	(a) 16,690 kHz Tx
	(b) 16,813.5 kHz Rx
21	(a) 18,873 kHz Tx
	(b) 19,683.5 kHz Rx
22	(a) 18,875 kHz Tx
	(b) 19,685.5 kHz Rx
23	(a) 18,876 kHz Tx
	(b) 19,686.5 kHz Rx
24	(a) 18,877 kHz Tx
	(b) 19,686.5 kHz Rx
25	(a) 22,287 kHz Tx

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	(b) 22,379 kHz Rx
26	(a) 22,289 kHz Tx
	(b) 22,381 kHz Rx
27	(a) 22,290 kHz Tx
	(b) 22,382 kHz Rx
28	(a) 22,291 kHz Tx
	(b) 22,383 kHz Rx
29	(a) 25,175.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 26,103.5 kHz Rx
30	(a) 25,177.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 26,105.5 kHz Rx
31	(a) 25,178.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 26,106.5 kHz Rx
32	(a) 25,179.5 kHz Tx
	(b) 26,107.5 kHz Rx

Schedule 9—Maintaining watch

(section 16)

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Class of ship	Kind of listening watch	Requirements
1	Ship equipped in accordance with GMDSS, and fitted with a VHF DSC radio installation	Continuous watch on VHF DSC channel 70 (156.525 MHz) using a watchkeeping receiver	No requirement
2	Ship equipped in accordance with GMDSS, and fitted with an MF radio installation	Continuous watch on 2187.5 kHz (a distress and safety DSC frequency) using a watchkeeping receiver	No requirement
3	Ship equipped in accordance with GMDSS	(a) Continuous watch on 2187.5 kHz and 8414.5 kHz (distress and safety DSC frequencies) using a watchkeeping receiver (b) Continuous watch using a watchkeeping receiver on at least one of the following distress and safety DSC frequencies, as appropriate to the time of day and the ship's geographical position: (i) 4207.5 kHz (ii) 6312 kHz (iii) 12,577 kHz (iv) 16,804.5 kHz	No requirement
4	Ship equipped in accordance with GMDSS	Continuous watch for satellite shore-to-ship distress alert relays	No requirement
5	Every ship	Radio watch for broadcast of maritime safety information	The watch must be kept on the appropriate frequency on which the information is broadcast for the area where the ship is located
6	Every ship	Continuous (where practicable) listening watch on VHF channel 16 (156.8 MHz)	The watch must be kept at the position from which the ship is normally navigated

Note 1: The Australian Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) Handbook provides further information regarding the GMDSS and is available, free of charge, from AMSA's website at www.amsa.gov.au.

Note 2: The Marine Operators Handbook and the Marine VHF Radio Operators Handbook provide further information regarding marine radio use. Both Handbooks are available, free of charge, from the Australian Maritime College's website at www.amc.edu.au/industry/omc.