Radiocommunications (Maritime Ship Station — 27 MHz and VHF) Class Licence 2015

The AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY makes this Class Licence under section 132 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992.*

Dated *24th July 2015*

Chris Chapman
[signed]
Member

Richard Bean
[signed]
Member/~~General Manager~~

Australian Communications and Media Authority

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Class Licence

This Class Licence is the *Radiocommunications (Maritime Ship Station — 27 MHz and VHF) Class Licence 2015*.

2 Commencement

This Class Licence comes into force on the later of:

(a) the day after it is registered; and

(b) the day on which it is published in the *Gazette*.

Note 1 All legislative instruments and compilations are registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments kept under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*. See http://www.comlaw.gov.au.

Note 2 Both (a) and (b) must occur for this Class Licence to come into force.

Note 3 On the commencement day, this Class Licence will replace the *Radiocommunications (Maritime Ship Station — 27 MHz and VHF) Class Licence 2001* (2001 Class Licence) which has been revoked. This Class Licence is in substantively the same terms as the 2001 Class Licence.

3 Revocation

The *Radiocommunications (Maritime Ship Station — 27 MHz and VHF) Class Licence 2001* [F2005B00295] is revoked.

4 Definitions

(1) In this Class Licence:

27 MHz maritime frequencies has the meaning given in Schedule 1 to the *Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2015*.

ACMA means the Australian Communications and Media Authority.

Act means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Australian ship means a ship that:

(a) has an Australian nationality within the meaning of the *Shipping Registration Act 1981*, and

(b) is not a regulated Australian vessel within the meaning given by section 15 of the *Navigation Act 2012*.

Australian territorial sea means the sea within the limits of the territorial sea declared by the Governor-General under section 7 of the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973*.

Australian Waters Qualification means a qualification:

(a) for marine radio use, utilising VHF, within the Australian territorial sea and inland waterways; and

(b) being a part of the Maritime Training Package administered by the Transport and Logistics Industry Skills Council.

Note Information about the Maritime Training Package can be accessed on the website of the Transport and Logistics Industry Skills Council at http://tlisc.org.au/.

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

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

device compliance day means, in relation to a device, 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, means, in relation to a transmission, a mobile unit 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 any band of frequencies specified in this Class Licence, and which excludes the lower limit and includes the higher limit.

GMDSS certificate means a Global Maritime Distress Safety System certificate issued by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority under the *Navigation Act 2012*.

inland waterways means waters within Australia other than the Australian territorial sea.

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

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

maritime frequencies has the meaning given in Schedule 1 to the *Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2015*.

maritime ship station has the meaning given in Schedule 1 to the *Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2015*.

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

mobile unit means a ship, aircraft or other vehicle.

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.

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

SAR means search and rescue.

ship includes every kind of vessel or floating craft of any size, not being a vessel or floating craft that is permanently moored.

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

vessel 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.

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

VHF maritime frequencies means frequencies specified in the spectrum plan that may be used for the purposes of maritime mobile services that exceed 30 megahertz but do not exceed 300 megahertz.

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

Note For the definition of Automatic Identification System (AIS), spectrum plan and other expressions used in this Class Licence, see the Act and the *Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2015*.

(2) In this Class Licence, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to another legislative instrument is a reference to that other legislative instrument as in force 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 *Legislative Instruments Act 2003* for the application of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* to legislative instruments.

Note 2 All Commonwealth Acts and legislative instruments are available on the ComLaw website at http://www.comlaw.gov.au.

Part 2 Class licence

5 Class licence

This Class Licence authorises any person to operate a maritime ship station on-board an Australian ship using:

(a) 27 MHz maritime frequencies; and

(b) VHF maritime frequencies;

if the person complies with the conditions mentioned in this Class Licence.

Part 3 Conditions

6 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 the commencement of this Class Licence —complies with a technical 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 the commencement of this Class Licence —complies with:

(i) a technical 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 If a standard mentioned in section 6 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.

7 Location of station

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

8 Operator qualifications

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

(a) is qualified to operate the station; or

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(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 both within and beyond the Australian territorial sea if the person holds:

(a) a GMDSS Certificate;

(b) a Marine Radio Operator Certificate of Proficiency;

(c) a Marine Radio Operator VHF Certificate of Proficiency;

(d) a Short Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency;

(e) a Long Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency;

(f) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Certificate of Proficiency; or

(g) qualifications recognised by the ACMA as being equivalent to any of the qualifications mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f).

(3) A person is qualified to operate the station only in the Australian territorial sea and inland waterways if the person holds:

(a) a statement of attainment for the completion of the Australian Waters Qualification; or

(b) a qualification recognised by the ACMA as being equivalent to the qualification mentioned in paragraph (a).

Note 1 A person is qualified to operate or supervise the operation of a station in an area described in subsection 8(2) or subsection 8(3) only if the person holds a qualification described in the applicable provision.

Note 2 The Australian Waters Qualification described in pargraph 8(3)(a) is not a certificate of proficiency and its holder is not a qualified operator for the purposes of Division 5, Part 3.3 of Chapter 3 of the Act.

9 Operation outside Australia

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

(a) the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations as in force from time to time; 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 Australian territorial sea 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.

10 Identification of station

(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.

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(2) If the station operates DSC, the person must use a maritime mobile service identity issued by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority to identify the station.

11 Distress, urgency, safety or calling

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

(a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 2.2 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.

12 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 2.3 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.

13 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 2.4 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; and

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

14 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 2.5 of Schedule 2; and

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(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 2.5 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 2.5 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.

15 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 2.6 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.

16 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 2.7 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.

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 2.8 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.

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18 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.

19 Maritime ship stations and AIS frequencies

A person must operate a maritime ship station on the following frequencies only in accordance with Part 2.10 of Schedule 2:

(a) 161.975 MHz;

(b) 162.025 MHz.

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Schedule 1 Equipment specifications and standards

(section 6)

Part 1.1 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment

Item	Description of document
1	*Radiocommunications (Devices Used in the Inshore Boating Radio Services Band) Standard 2008*

Part 1.2 VHF international maritime mobile service equipment

Item	Description of document
1	*Radiocommunications (VHF Radiotelephone Equipment – Maritime Mobile Service) Standard 2014*
2	*IEC 61993-2, Edition 2, Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Automatic identification systems – Part 2: Class A shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS) – Operational and performance requirements, methods of test and required test results*, published by the International Electrotechnical Commission, as in force from time to time; *IEC 62287.1, Edition 2, 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, as in force from time to time; and *IEC 62287.2, Edition 1, 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, as in force from time to time. *Note* Documents made or published by the International Electrotechnical Commission are available at http://www.iec.ch.

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Schedule 2 Permissible operations

(sections 11 to 19)

Part 2.1 Frequencies mentioned in tables

A frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in this Schedule applies to the sending of a transmission and the receipt of a transmission, unless the frequency is accompanied by the suffix 'Tx' (which refers only to the sending of a transmission) or 'Rx' (which refers only to the receipt of a transmission).

Note VHF frequencies mentioned in this Schedule are to be used until 31 December 2016. From 1 January 2017, changes to Appendix 18 (REV. WRC-12) of the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations come into force.

Part 2.2 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
	156.525 MHz (70)	25 watts pY	MCS LCS Maritime ship stations	DSC
5	156.650 MHz (13)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Distress, urgency and safety

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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***
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 11(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 11(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 11(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 11(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 11(2) applies*
12	160.900 MHz (2006)	25 watts pY	MCS LCS Maritime ship stations	For experimental use in relation to Radiotelephony, DSC and AIS
13	161.975 MHz (AIS-SART AIS 1)	1 watt pY	AIS	Locating and safety related messaging
14	162.025 MHz (AIS-SART AIS 2)	1 watt pY	AIS	Locating and safety related messaging

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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***
15	1626.5 MHz-1646.5 MHz Tx 1530 MHz-1545 MHz Rx	Not applicable	Earth stations Maritime ship stations	Inmarsat The licensee must use this carrier frequency only to participate in the maritime satellite service

Part 2.3 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
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

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate
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
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

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate
21	157.350 MHz Tx 161.950 MHz Rx (27)	25 watts pY	MCS
22	157.400 MHz Tx 162.000 MHz Rx (28)	25 watts pY	MCS

Part 2.4 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 2.5 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

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***
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 14(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 14(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 2.6 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

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
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
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
13	157.375 MHz (87)	25 watts pY	LCS	Calling and working
14	157.425 MHz (88)	25 watts pY	LCS	Calling and working

Part 2.7 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

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
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 2.8 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	9.2–9.5 GHz	60 kilowatts pX	Marine radionavigation (Radar)

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	2 watts pY	Calling and working
2	457.550 MHz	2 watts pY	Calling and working
3	457.575 MHz	2 watts pY	Calling and working
4	467.525 MHz	2 watts pY	Calling and working
5	467.550 MHz	2 watts pY	Calling and working
6	467.575 MHz	2 watts pY	Calling and working

Part 2.10 Automatic Identification System

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency band *(Channel number)*	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Purpose
1	161.975 MHz (AIS 1)	12.525 watts pY	AIS

2	162.025 MHz (AIS 2)	12.525 watts pY	AIS *Note* VHF channels 27, 28, 87 and 88 may be used for possible testing of future AIS applications without causing harmful interference to, or claiming protection from, existing applications and stations operating in the fixed and mobile services. (Note Z, Appendix 18, International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations as in force from time to time).