



Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Coast Licence) Determination 2015

Radiocommunications Act 1992

The AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY makes this Determination under paragraph 107(1)(f) of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Dated *11 August 2015*

Chris Chapman
[signed]
Member

Brendan Byrne
[signed]
~~Member~~/General Manager

Australian Communications and Media Authority

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Part 1 Preliminary

1.1 Name of Determination

This Determination is the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Coast Licence) Determination 2015*.

1.2 Commencement

This Determination commences on the day after it is registered.

Note: All legislative instruments must be registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments required to be maintained under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*. See www.comlaw.gov.au.

1.3 Revocation

The *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Coast Licence) Determination 2002* [F2005B01244] is revoked.

1.4 Definitions

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

ACA means the Australian Communications Authority, a predecessor of the ACMA.

ACMA means the Australian Communications and Media Authority.

Act means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

AMSA means the Australian Maritime Safety Authority.

calling means operating a maritime coast station to establish contact with another station.

carriage service provider has the meaning given by section 7 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

carrier has the meaning given by section 7 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

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

distress, in relation to a transmission, means that a mobile unit, or a person:

- (a) is threatened by grave and imminent danger; and
- (b) requires immediate assistance.

DSC (also known as *digital selective calling*) means a digital system of communications used for the following purposes:

- (a) transmitting distress alerts from ships;
- (b) transmitting acknowledgments of distress alerts from shore stations;
- (c) relaying distress alerts;
- (d) transmitting alerts prior to the broadcast of urgency and safety messages.

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

inshore boating radio service means a maritime mobile service between a maritime coast station and a maritime ship station operating in inshore waters or inland waterways.

ITU means the International Telecommunication Union.

ITU Radio Regulations means the document published by the ITU and titled 'Radio Regulations' as existing from time to time.

Note: The ITU Radio Regulations can be accessed at: www.itu.int.

licence means any of the following licences:

- (a) a maritime coast licence (limited coast assigned system station);
- (b) a maritime coast licence (limited coast marine rescue station);
- (c) a maritime coast licence (limited coast non assigned station);
- (d) a maritime coast licence (major coast A station);
- (e) a maritime coast licence (major coast B station).

licensee means:

- (a) the holder of a licence; and
- (b) a person authorised by the holder of a licence to operate a station under the licence.

major coast station means a major coast A station or a major coast B station.

maritime coast licence (limited coast assigned system station) means a maritime coast licence authorising the holder to operate a limited coast assigned system station.

maritime coast licence (limited coast marine rescue station) means a maritime coast licence authorising the holder to operate a limited coast marine rescue station.

maritime coast licence (limited coast non assigned station) means a maritime coast licence authorising the holder to operate a limited coast non assigned station.

maritime coast licence (major coast A station) means a maritime coast licence authorising the holder to operate a major coast A station for communication with maritime mobile stations.

maritime coast licence (major coast B station) means a maritime coast licence authorising the holder to operate:

- (a) major coast B stations for communication with maritime mobile stations; and
- (b) major coast B stations for communication, for public correspondence purposes only, with:
 - (i) remotely located land stations;

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- (ii) land mobile stations; and
- (iii) stations on aircraft that are not aircraft stations; and
- (c) stations of the following kinds for communication with major coast B stations or associated major coast receive stations, for public correspondence purposes only:
 - (i) remotely located land stations;
 - (ii) land mobile stations;
 - (iii) stations on aircraft that are not aircraft stations.

mobile unit means a ship, aircraft or other vehicle.

non-commercial operations means maritime operations other than:

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

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

professional fishing operations, for a station operated under a licence, means the licensee's professional fishing activities.

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

- (a) for the reception of radio signals from:
 - (i) maritime ship stations; or
 - (ii) limited coast non assigned stations; or
 - (iii) limited coast marine rescue stations; and
- (b) for the automatic retransmission of those signals by radio.

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

stand-by facility means a facility operating at or near the location of a station, with the same technical characteristics as the station, and which is only operated when the station is inoperable for any reason.

telecommunications network has the meaning given by section 7 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

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

voice privacy device means a device that alters the voice signal of a message so that the message, as received by a station, is unintelligible unless a similar device is used to reverse the alteration.

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

Note: Unless the contrary intention appears, terms used in this Determination that are defined in the Act, the *Radiocommunications Regulations 1993* (the Regulations) or in the *Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2015* (Interpretation Determination)

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have the same meaning as in the Act, the Regulations or Interpretation Determination. Examples of terms used in this Determination that are defined in the Interpretation Determination include:

- aids to navigation station (AtoN station)
- aircraft station
- Automatic Identification System (AIS)
- GMDSS
- harmful interference
- high frequency (HF)
- land mobile station
- land station
- limited coast assigned system station
- limited coast marine rescue station
- limited coast non assigned station
- major coast A station
- major coast B station
- major coast receive station
- maritime coast licence
- maritime coast station
- maritime mobile service
- maritime ship station
- medium frequency (MF)
- public correspondence station
- ultra high frequency (UHF)
- very high frequency (VHF)

- (2) Unless the contrary intention appears, terms used in this Determination that are defined in the ITU Radio Regulations have the same meaning as in those regulations.

Note: Terms defined in the ITU Radio Regulations include:

- radiotelephony

- (3) In this Determination, 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>.

1.5 Structure of Determination

- (1) Part 2 of this Determination sets out conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of:
- (a) a major coast A station;
 - (b) a major coast B station;
 - (c) a limited coast assigned system station;
 - (d) a limited coast marine rescue station; or
 - (e) a limited coast non assigned station.
- (2) Part 3 of this Determination sets out additional conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of a major coast A station.

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- (3) Part 4 of this Determination sets out additional conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of a major coast B station.
- (4) Part 5 of this Determination sets out additional conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of a limited coast assigned system station.
- (5) Part 6 of this Determination sets out additional conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of a limited coast non assigned station.
- (6) Part 7 of this Determination sets out additional conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of a limited coast marine rescue station.
- (7) Part 8 of this Determination sets out transitional and savings provisions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of a station of a type specified in section 8.1.
- (8) If a condition in this Determination is inconsistent with a condition specified in the licence, the condition specified in the licence applies.

Part 2 Conditions that apply to the operation of stations

2.1 Application of Part 2

- (1) For paragraph 107(1)(f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of any of the following maritime coast stations is subject to the conditions in this Part:
 - (a) a major coast A station;
 - (b) a major coast B station;
 - (c) a limited coast assigned system station;
 - (d) a limited coast marine rescue station;
 - (e) a limited coast non assigned station.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in other Parts of this Determination.

2.2 Acknowledging distress communications and record keeping

- (1) This section applies if a maritime coast station operated by a licensee:
 - (a) receives a distress call and message from another station (the *transmitting station*); and
 - (b) does not immediately receive an indication that the call and message have been acknowledged by another maritime coast station.
- (2) The licensee must, by the quickest and most effective means available, ensure that:
 - (a) an acknowledgment of the call and message is directed to the transmitting station; and
 - (b) the call and message are forwarded to:
 - (i) the station or authority named in the message; or
 - (ii) if the message does not name a station or authority — an appropriate station or authority.
- (3) The licensee must record the following information for the call and message when they are received, or as soon as practicable after receiving them:
 - (a) the date and time of reception;
 - (b) the identity of the transmitting station;
 - (c) the frequency on which the call and message were received;
 - (d) the information in the message.
- (4) The licensee must also record the action taken to comply with subsection (2) as soon as practicable after taking the action.
- (5) The licensee must keep the records for 2 years.

Note: Subsection 49(1) of the Act mentions the kinds of emergencies for which a person may operate a radiocommunications device without contravening section 46 or 47 of the Act.

2.3 Technical requirements – VHF IMM service equipment

A maritime coast station that includes VHF international maritime mobile service equipment must comply with the requirements of a standard mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule 1 that:

- (a) applies to the station; and
- (b) was in force at the time the station was manufactured in Australia or imported.

Part 3 Additional conditions for the operation of major coast A stations

3.1 Application of Part 3

- (1) For paragraph 107(1)(f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of a major coast A station is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in Part 2.

3.2 Technical requirements — MF or HF IMM service equipment

A major coast A station that includes MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment must comply with the requirements of the edition of a document mentioned in Part 1 of Schedule 1 that:

- (a) applies to the station;
- (b) was last published before the station was manufactured in Australia or imported; and
- (c) was in force at the time of manufacture or importation.

3.3 Services that may be provided to maritime ship stations

A licensee of a maritime coast licence (major coast A station) must not provide a service to a maritime ship station unless the service is:

- (a) communications to help carry out search and rescue operations conducted by AMSA or a body that has similar functions;
- (b) a weather forecast (with or without warnings) for coastal waters and high seas areas;
- (c) a navigation warning;
- (d) a continuous listening watch on international distress frequencies for distress, urgency and safety signals; or
- (e) public correspondence.

3.4 Operator's qualifications

- (1) A person who operates a major coast A station must hold at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (a) a General Operator's Certificate for GMDSS, issued by the ACA;
 - (b) a GMDSS First-class Radio Electronic Certificate issued by AMSA under the *Navigation Act 2012*;
 - (c) a GMDSS Second-class Radio Electronic Certificate issued by AMSA under the *Navigation Act 2012*;
 - (d) a General Operator's Certificate for GMDSS issued by AMSA under the *Navigation Act 2012*; or
 - (e) a General Operator's Certificate for GMDSS recognised by AMSA, or a Commonwealth body that has functions similar to those of AMSA, as being an equivalent qualification for major coast stations.

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- (2) The person must also have any other qualifications, training or experience required by AMSA, or a Commonwealth body that has functions similar to those of AMSA, for the operation of a major coast A station.

3.5 Call signs

- (1) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions, the licensee of a major coast A station must transmit:
- (a) the call sign allocated to it by the ACMA;
 - (b) the location or name of the station, followed by the word 'radio'; or
 - (c) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity allocated by AMSA.
- (2) The licensee must not use a voice privacy device when transmitting the call sign, location, name or identity.

Part 4 Additional conditions for the operation of major coast B stations

4.1 Application of Part 4

- (1) For paragraph 107(1)(f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of a major coast B station is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in Part 2.

4.2 Technical requirements — MF or HF IMM service equipment

A major coast B station that includes MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment must comply with the requirements of the edition of a document mentioned in Part 1 of Schedule 1 that:

- (a) applies to the station;
- (b) was last published before the station was manufactured in Australia or imported; and
- (c) was in force at the time of manufacture or importation.

4.3 Technical requirements — MF or HF service equipment (except IMM equipment)

- (1) This section applies to a major coast B station that:
 - (a) is:
 - (i) a remotely located land station; or
 - (ii) a land mobile station; and
 - (b) includes MF or HF equipment other than international maritime mobile service equipment.
- (2) The station must comply with the requirements of a standard mentioned in Part 3 of Schedule 1 that:
 - (a) applies to the station; and
 - (b) was in force at the time the station was manufactured in Australia or imported.

4.4 Services to maritime ship stations

A licensee of a maritime coast licence (major coast B station) must not provide a service to a maritime ship station unless the service is:

- (a) communications to help carry out search and rescue operations conducted by AMSA or a body that has similar functions;
- (b) a weather forecast (with or without warnings) for coastal waters and high seas areas;
- (c) a navigation warning;
- (d) a continuous listening watch on international distress frequencies for distress, urgency and safety signals; or
- (e) public correspondence.

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4.5 Services to remotely located land stations, land mobile stations and stations on aircraft

A licensee of a maritime coast licence (major coast B station) must not provide a service to:

- (a) a remotely located land station;
 - (b) a land mobile station; or
 - (c) a station on an aircraft that is not an aircraft station;
- unless the service is for public correspondence.

4.6 Operator's qualifications

- (1) A person who operates a major coast B station must hold at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (a) a General Operator's Certificate for GMDSS, issued by the ACA;
 - (b) a GMDSS First-class Radio Electronic Certificate issued by AMSA under the *Navigation Act 2012*;
 - (c) a GMDSS Second-class Radio Electronic Certificate issued by AMSA under the *Navigation Act 2012*;
 - (d) a General Operator's Certificate for GMDSS issued by AMSA under the *Navigation Act 2012*; or
 - (e) a General Operator's Certificate for GMDSS recognised by AMSA, or a Commonwealth body that has functions similar to those of AMSA, as being an equivalent qualification for major coast stations.
- (2) The person must also have any other qualifications, training or experience required by AMSA, or a Commonwealth body that has functions similar to those of AMSA, for the operation of a major coast B station.

4.7 Call signs

- (1) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions, the licensee of a major coast B station must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACMA;
 - (b) the location or name of the station, followed by the word 'radio'; or
 - (c) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity allocated by AMSA.
- (2) The licensee must not use a voice privacy device when transmitting the call sign, location, name or identity.

Part 5 Additional conditions for the operation of limited coast assigned system stations

5.1 Application of Part 5

- (1) For paragraph 107(1)(f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of a limited coast assigned system station is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in Part 2.

5.2 Technical requirements — MF or HF IMM service equipment

A limited coast assigned system station that includes MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment must comply with the requirements of a standard mentioned in Part 3 of Schedule 1 that:

- (a) applies to the station; and
- (b) was in force at the time the station was manufactured in Australia or imported.

5.3 Technical requirements — 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment

A limited coast assigned system station that includes 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment must comply with the requirements of a standard mentioned in Part 4 of Schedule 1 that:

- (a) applies to the station; and
- (b) was in force at the time the station was manufactured in Australia or imported.

5.4 Automatic Identification System (AIS)

A limited coast assigned system station that includes Automatic Identification System (AIS) equipment must comply with the requirements of the edition of a document mentioned in Part 5 of Schedule 1 that:

- (a) applies to the station;
- (b) was last published before the station was manufactured in Australia or imported; and
- (c) was in force at the time of manufacture or importation.

5.5 No public correspondence

A limited coast assigned system station must not be operated for public correspondence.

5.6 Operator's qualifications

- (1) A person who operates a limited coast assigned system station must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator; or

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- (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACMA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (2) A person who operates a limited coast assigned system station on the MF or HF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (iii) a Long Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency; or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACMA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (3) A person who operates a limited coast assigned system station on the VHF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (iii) a Marine Radio Operator VHF Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (iv) a Long Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (v) a Short Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency; or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACMA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (4) For this section, a station is operated under the supervision of a person if the person is at the station when it is operated.

5.7 Repeater stations

- (1) This section applies if a licensee of a limited coast assigned system station is authorised to operate a repeater station to provide a maritime mobile service on a VHF frequency to a maritime ship station at sea.
- (2) The repeater station must be operated principally for communications for safety of ships and persons, and movement of ships.
- (3) The repeater station must be available for communication with maritime ship stations at any time and without restriction.
- (4) If physical access to the repeater station is difficult, the licensee must make available a device, which may be operated at another location, to terminate a transmission from the repeater station.
- (5) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if:
 - (a) the repeater station did not receive the signal;
 - (b) the transmission is likely to cause harmful interference to radiocommunications; or
 - (c) the repeater station has malfunctioned.
- (6) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if the station is connected to a telecommunications network operated by a carrier or carriage service provider.

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- (7) The repeater station must not transmit signals continually for longer than 1 minute.

5.8 Stand-by facility

If a licensee of a limited coast assigned system station is authorised to operate a stand-by facility for the station, the facility must be operated only:

- (a) under the licensee's supervision; and
- (b) when the limited coast assigned system station is not in working order.

5.9 Call signs

- (1) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast assigned system station must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACMA; or
 - (b) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.
- (2) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on an MF or HF band other than the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast assigned system station must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACMA; or
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity allocated by AMSA.
- (3) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on a VHF band, the licensee of a limited coast assigned system station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACMA;
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity allocated by AMSA; or
 - (c) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.
- (4) The licensee must not use a voice privacy device when transmitting the call sign or identity.

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Part 6 Additional conditions for the operation of limited coast non assigned stations**6.1 Application of Part 6**

- (1) For paragraph 107(1)(f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of a limited coast non assigned station is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in Part 2.

6.2 Permitted communications

A licensee must operate a limited coast non assigned station only:

- (a) for any of the following operations or activities:
 - (i) distress, urgency, safety or calling;
 - (ii) commercial operations;
 - (iii) non-commercial operations;
 - (iv) port operations;
 - (v) professional fishing operations; and
- (b) in accordance with the requirements in this Part about the operation or activity.

6.3 Distress, urgency, safety or calling

- (1) If a licensee operates a limited coast non assigned station for distress, urgency, safety or calling, the licensee must operate the station:
 - (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 2 or 3;
 - (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
 - (c) for a purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
 - (d) according to the limitations (if any) mentioned in italics in column 4 of the item.
- (2) If a limitation mentioned in column 4 of an item in Schedule 2 states that this subsection applies, the carrier frequency specified in column 2 of the item must not be used as a calling frequency.

6.4 Commercial operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast non assigned station for commercial operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 4;
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
- (c) in accordance with the limitations (if any) mentioned in column 4 of the item;
- (d) for the purpose of calling and working; and

- (e) using radiotelephony.

6.5 Non-commercial operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast non assigned station for non-commercial operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 5;
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
- (c) for a purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item;
- (d) in accordance with the limitations (if any) mentioned in column 5 of the item; and
- (e) using radiotelephony.

6.6 Port operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast non assigned station for port operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 6;
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
- (c) for the purpose of calling and working; and
- (d) using radiotelephony.

6.7 Professional fishing operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast non assigned station for professional fishing operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 7;
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
- (c) for the purpose of calling and working, or another purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
- (d) using radiotelephony.

6.8 Technical requirements — MF or HF IMM service equipment

A limited coast non assigned station that includes MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment must comply with the requirements of a standard mentioned in Part 3 of Schedule 1 that:

- (a) applies to the station; and
- (b) was in force at the time the station was manufactured in Australia or imported.

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6.9 Technical requirements — 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment

A limited coast non assigned station that includes 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment must comply with the requirements of a standard mentioned in Part 4 of Schedule 1 that:

- (a) applies to the station; and
- (b) was in force at the time the station was manufactured in Australia or imported.

6.10 No public correspondence

A limited coast non assigned station must not be operated for public correspondence.

6.11 Operator's qualifications

- (1) A person who operates a limited coast non assigned station must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator; or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACMA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (2) A person who operates a limited coast non assigned station on the MF or HF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (iii) a Long Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency; or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACMA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (3) A person who operates a limited coast non assigned station on the VHF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (iii) a Marine Radio Operator VHF Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (iv) a Long Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (v) a Short Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency; or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACMA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (4) For this section, a station is operated under the supervision of a person if the person is at the station when it is operated.

Section 6.12

6.12 Repeater stations — maritime ship station at sea

- (1) This section applies if a licensee of a limited coast non assigned station is authorised, under a maritime coast licence (limited coast assigned system station), to operate a repeater station to provide a maritime mobile service on a VHF frequency to a maritime ship station at sea.
- (2) The repeater station must be operated principally for communications for safety of ships and persons, and movement of ships.
- (3) The licensee may operate a repeater station on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 8 to communicate with a maritime ship station, only if:
 - (a) direct ship-to-shore communication on other VHF carrier frequencies is not practicable; and
 - (b) the licensee operates the repeater station:
 - (i) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
 - (ii) for the safety of ships and persons, or for dealing with the movement of ships; and
 - (iii) using radiotelephony.
- (4) The repeater station must be available for communication with maritime ship stations at any time and without restriction.
- (5) If physical access to the repeater station is difficult, the licensee must make available a device, which may be operated at another location, to terminate a transmission from the repeater station.
- (6) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if:
 - (a) the repeater station did not receive the signal;
 - (b) the transmission is likely to cause harmful interference to radiocommunications; or
 - (c) the repeater station has malfunctioned.
- (7) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if the station is connected to a telecommunications network operated by a carrier or carriage service provider.
- (8) The repeater station must not transmit signals continually for longer than 1 minute.

6.13 Stand-by facility

If a licensee of a limited coast non assigned station is authorised to operate a stand-by facility for the station, the facility must be operated only:

- (a) under the licensee's supervision; and
- (b) when the limited coast non assigned station is not in working order.

Section 6.14

6.14 Call signs

- (1) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast non assigned station must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACMA; or
 - (b) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.
- (2) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on an MF or HF band other than the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast non assigned station must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACMA; or
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity allocated by AMSA.
- (3) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on a VHF band, the licensee of a limited coast non assigned station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACMA; or
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity allocated by AMSA; or
 - (c) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.
- (4) The licensee must not use a voice privacy device when transmitting the call sign or identity.

Part 7 Additional conditions for the operation of limited coast marine rescue stations

7.1 Application of Part 7

- (1) For paragraph 107(1)(f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of a limited coast marine rescue station is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in Part 2.

7.2 Permitted communications

A licensee must operate a limited coast marine rescue station only:

- (a) for any of the following operations or activities:
 - (i) distress, urgency, safety or calling;
 - (ii) commercial operations;
 - (iii) non-commercial operations;
 - (iv) port operations;
 - (v) professional fishing operations; and
- (b) according to the requirements in this Part about the operation or activity.

7.3 Distress, urgency, safety or calling

- (1) If a licensee operates a limited coast marine rescue station for distress, urgency, safety or calling, the licensee must operate the station:
 - (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 2 or 3;
 - (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
 - (c) for a purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
 - (d) according to the limitations (if any) mentioned in italics in column 4 of the item.
- (2) If a limitation mentioned in column 4 of an item in Schedule 2 states that this subsection applies, the carrier frequency specified in column 2 of the item must not be used as a calling frequency.

7.4 Commercial operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast marine rescue station for commercial operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 4;
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
- (c) in accordance with the limitations (if any) mentioned in column 4 of the item;
- (d) for the purpose of calling and working; and
- (e) using radiotelephony.

Section 7.5

7.5 Non-commercial operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast marine rescue station for non-commercial operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 5;
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
- (c) for a purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item;
- (d) in accordance with the limitations (if any) mentioned in column 5 of the item; and
- (e) using radiotelephony.

7.6 Port operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast marine rescue station for port operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 6;
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
- (c) for the purpose of calling and working; and
- (d) using radiotelephony.

7.7 Professional fishing operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast marine rescue station for professional fishing operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 7;
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
- (c) for the purpose of calling and working, or another purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
- (d) using radiotelephony.

7.8 Technical requirements — MF or HF IMM service equipment

A limited coast marine rescue station that includes MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment must comply with the requirements of a standard mentioned in Part 3 of Schedule 1 that:

- (a) applies to the station; and
- (b) was in force at the time the station was manufactured in Australia or imported.

Section 7.9

7.9 Technical requirements — 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment

A limited coast marine rescue station that includes 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment must comply with the requirements of a standard mentioned in Part 4 of Schedule 1 that:

- (a) applies to the station; and
- (b) was in force at the time the station was manufactured in Australia or imported.

7.10 No public correspondence

A limited coast marine rescue station must not be operated for public correspondence.

7.11 Operator's qualifications

- (1) A person who operates a limited coast marine rescue station must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator; or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACMA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (2) A person who operates a limited coast marine rescue station on the MF or HF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (iii) a Long Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency; or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACMA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (3) A person who operates a limited coast marine rescue station on the VHF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (iii) a Marine Radio Operator VHF Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (iv) a Long Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency;
 - (v) a Short Range Operator Certificate of Proficiency; or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACMA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (4) For this section, a station is operated under the supervision of a person if the person is at the station when it is operated.

Section 7.12

7.12 Repeater stations — maritime ship station at sea

- (1) This section applies if a licensee of a limited coast marine rescue station is authorised, under a maritime coast licence (limited coast assigned system station), to operate a repeater station to provide a maritime mobile service on a VHF frequency to a maritime ship station at sea.
- (2) The repeater station must be operated principally for communications for safety of ships and persons, and movement of ships.
- (3) The licensee may operate a station on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 8 to communicate with a maritime ship station, using a repeater station for the communication, only if:
 - (a) direct ship-to-shore communication on other VHF carrier frequencies is not practicable; and
 - (b) the licensee operates the repeater station:
 - (i) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item;
 - (ii) for the safety of ships and persons, or for dealing with the movement of ships; and
 - (iii) using radiotelephony.
- (4) The repeater station must be available for communication with maritime ship stations at any time and without restriction.
- (5) If physical access to the repeater station is difficult, the licensee must make available a device, which may be operated at another location, to terminate a transmission from the repeater station.
- (6) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if:
 - (a) the repeater station did not receive the signal;
 - (b) the transmission is likely to cause harmful interference to radiocommunications; or
 - (c) the repeater station has malfunctioned.
- (7) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if the station is connected to a telecommunications network operated by a carrier or carriage service provider.
- (8) The repeater station must not transmit signals continually for longer than 1 minute.

7.13 Stand-by facility

If a licensee of a limited coast marine rescue station is authorised to operate a stand-by facility for the station, the facility must be operated only:

- (a) under the licensee's supervision; and
- (b) when the limited coast marine rescue station is not in working order.

Section 7.14

7.14 Operating requirements

- (1) The licensee of a limited coast marine rescue station must provide maritime mobile services in emergencies to ships at sea without discrimination and in accordance with this section.
- (2) The licensee must use the station to provide a listening watch on:
 - (a) the carrier frequency 156.800 MHz; and
 - (b) either or both of the carrier frequencies 2182 kHz and 27880 kHz.
- (3) The licensee must also use the station to transmit on:
 - (a) the carrier frequencies of 156.375 MHz and 156.800 MHz;
 - (b) if the licensee provides a listening watch on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz — the carrier frequencies of 2182 kHz and 2524 kHz; and
 - (c) if the licensee provides a listening watch on the carrier frequency 27880 kHz — the carrier frequencies of 27860 kHz and 27880 kHz.

7.15 Call signs

- (1) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast marine rescue station must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACMA; or
 - (b) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.
- (2) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on an MF or HF band other than the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast marine rescue station must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACMA; or
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity allocated by AMSA.
- (3) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on a VHF band, the licensee of a limited coast marine rescue station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACMA; or
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity allocated by AMSA; or
 - (c) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.
- (4) The licensee must not use a voice privacy device when transmitting the call sign or identity.

Section 8.1

Part 8 Transitional and savings

8.1 Definitions

In this Part:

commencement day means the day specified in section 1.2.

former determination means the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Coast Licence) Determination 2002*.

station means the following types of stations:

- (a) a major coast A station;
- (b) a major coast B station;
- (c) a limited coast assigned system station;
- (d) a limited coast non assigned station; and
- (e) a limited coast marine rescue station.

8.2 Effect despite revocation

This Part has effect despite the revocation of the former determination.

8.3 Application

This Part only applies to a station:

- (a) that was manufactured in Australia, or imported, before the commencement day; and
- (b) the operation of which, under a provision of the former determination (**equivalent provision**), was subject to a condition that the station must comply with requirements in specified documents listed in Schedule 1 of the former determination.

8.4 Deemed compliance

A licensee who operates a station, under a licence, to which this Part applies is taken to comply with a condition of this Determination requiring the station to comply with a specified document or standard in Schedule 1 of this Determination, if the station complies with an equivalent provision as in force immediately before the commencement day.

Schedule 1 Specified documents and standards

(sections 2.3, 3.2, 4.2, 4.3, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.8, 6.9, 7.8 and 7.9)

Part 1 MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment (major coast A station and major coast B station)

Item	Document
101	Appendix 2 of the ITU Radio Regulations ('Table of transmitter frequency tolerances')
102	Appendix 3 of the ITU Radio Regulations ('Maximum permitted power levels for unwanted emissions in the spurious domain')
103	Appendix 17 of the ITU Radio Regulations ('Frequencies and channelling arrangements in the high-frequency bands for the maritime mobile service')

Part 2 VHF international maritime mobile service equipment (major coast A station, major coast B station, limited coast assigned system station, limited coast non assigned station and limited coast marine rescue station)

Item	Document
201	Radiocommunications (VHF Radiotelephone Equipment – Maritime Mobile Service) Standard 2014

Part 3 MF or HF fixed and land mobile equipment and international maritime mobile service equipment (major coast B station, limited coast assigned system station, limited coast non assigned station and limited coast marine rescue station)

Item	Document
301	Radiocommunications (MF and HF Equipment - Land Mobile Service) Standard 2014

Part 4

Part 4 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment (limited coast assigned system station, limited coast non assigned station and limited coast marine rescue station)

Item	Document
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401	Radiocommunications (Devices Used in the Inshore Boating Radio Services Band) Standard 2008
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Part 5 Automatic Identification System (AIS) equipment

Item	Document
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501	International Standard IEC 62320-1, <i>Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems — Automatic identification system (AIS) — Part 1: AIS Base Stations — Minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results</i> , published by the International Electrotechnical Commission and as in existence from time to time
502	International Standard IEC 62320-2, <i>Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems — Automatic identification system (AIS) — Part 2: AIS AtoN Stations — Operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results</i> , published by the International Electrotechnical Commission and as in existence from time to time
503	International Standard IEC 62320-3, <i>Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems — Automatic identification systems (AIS) — Part 3: Repeater Stations — Minimum operational and performance requirements - Methods of test and required test results</i> , published by the International Electrotechnical Commission and as in existence from time to time

Note: Documents made or published by the International Electrotechnical Commission are available at <http://www.iec.ch>.

Schedule 2 Distress, urgency, safety or calling requirements using radiotelephony

(sections 6.3 and 7.3)

Note 1: 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 2: The MF and HF frequencies in this Schedule are to be used until 31 December 2016, as prescribed in Annex 1 to Appendix 17 (REV. WRC-12) of the ITU Radio Regulations. From 1 January 2017, Annex 2 to Appendix 17 (REV. WRC-12) of the ITU Radio Regulations comes into force.

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose Limitations
1	2112 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and persons
2	2182 kHz	100 watts pZ 400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling <i>For distress, mode of operation must be AM or compatible SSB</i>
3	2524 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and persons
4	4125 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
5	4417 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling
6	4620 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and persons
7	6215 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
8	6516 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling
9	8291 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
10	8779 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling
11	12290 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
12	12539 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling <i>Subsections 6.3(2) and 7.3(2) apply</i>
13	13137 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling <i>Subsections 6.3(2) and 7.3(2) apply</i>
14	16420 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
15	16537 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling <i>Subsections 6.3(2) and 7.3(2) apply</i>

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose Limitations
16	17302 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling <i>Subsections 6.3(2) and 7.3(2) apply</i>
17	27860 kHz (86)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling <i>This channel may be used only if 27880 kHz is busy</i>
18	27880 kHz (88)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
19	156.375 MHz (67)	83 watts EIRP	Distress, urgency, safety or calling <i>This channel may be used only as a supplementary channel to 156.800 MHz</i>
20	156.800 MHz (16)	83 watts EIRP	Distress, urgency, safety or calling

Schedule 3 Distress, urgency, safety or calling requirements using DSC

(sections 6.3 and 7.3)

Note 1: 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 2: The MF and HF frequencies in this Schedule are to be used until 31 December 2016, as prescribed in Annex 1 to Appendix 17 (REV. WRC-12) of the ITU Radio Regulations. From 1 January 2017, Annex 2 to Appendix 17 (REV. WRC-12) of the ITU Radio Regulations comes into force.

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose
1	2187.5 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
2	4207.5 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
3	4219.5 kHz Tx / 4208 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
4	6312 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
5	6331 kHz Tx / 6312.5 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
6	8414.5 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
7	8436.5 kHz Tx / 8415 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
8	12577 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
9	12657 kHz Tx / 12577.5 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
10	16804.5 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
11	16903 kHz Tx / 16805 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
12	19703.5 kHz Tx / 18898.5 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
13	22444 kHz Tx / 22374.5 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
14	26121 kHz Tx / 25208.5 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
15	156.525 MHz (70)	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency, safety and calling

Schedule 4 Commercial operations

(sections 6.4 and 7.4)

Note 1: 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 2: The MF and HF frequencies in this Schedule are to be used until 31 December 2016, as prescribed in Annex 1 to Appendix 17 (REV. WRC-12) of the ITU Radio Regulations. From 1 January 2017, Annex 2 to Appendix 17 (REV. WRC-12) of the ITU Radio Regulations comes into force.

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Limitations
1	1715 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
2	1725 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
3	1775 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
4	2008 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
5	2032 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
6	2436 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
7	27680 kHz (68)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	
8	156.725 MHz (74)	83 watts EIRP	
9	161.525 MHz Tx/ 156.925 MHz Rx (78)	83 watts EIRP	

Schedule 5 Non-commercial operations

(sections 6.5 and 7.5)

Note 1: 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 2: The MF and HF frequencies in this Schedule are to be used until 31 December 2016, as prescribed in Annex 1 to Appendix 17 (REV. WRC-12) of the ITU Radio Regulations. From 1 January 2017, Annex 2 to Appendix 17 (REV. WRC-12) of the ITU Radio Regulations comes into force.

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose	Limitations
1	1715 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
2	1725 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
3	1775 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
4	2008 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
5	2032 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
6	2436 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	
7	2524 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and	The station may only

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Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose	Limitations
			persons Calling and working	communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
8	27900 kHz (90)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
9	27910 kHz (91)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
10	27940 kHz (94)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
11	27980 kHz (98)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Calling and working by rescue organisations	
12	156.675 MHz (73)	83 watts EIRP	Calling and working	

Schedule 6 Port operations

(sections 6.6 and 7.6)

Note: 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).

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power
1	156.425 MHz (68)	83 watts EIRP
2	156.450 MHz (09)	83 watts EIRP
3	156.500 MHz (10)	83 watts EIRP
4	156.550 MHz (11)	83 watts EIRP
5	156.600 MHz (12)	83 watts EIRP
6	156.650 MHz (13)	83 watts EIRP
7	156.700 MHz (14)	83 watts EIRP
8	161.575 MHz Tx / 156.975 MHz Rx (79)	83 watts EIRP
9	161.600 MHz Tx / 157.000 MHz Rx (20)	83 watts EIRP

Schedule 7 Professional fishing operations

(sections 6.7 and 7.7)

Note 1: 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 2: The MF and HF frequencies in this Schedule are to be used until 31 December 2016, as prescribed in Annex 1 to Appendix 17 (REV. WRC-12) of the ITU Radio Regulations. From 1 January 2017, Annex 2 to Appendix 17 (REV. WRC-12) of the ITU Radio Regulations comes into force.

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose
1	2112 kHz	400 watts pX	
2	4535 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and persons
3	4620 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and persons
4	27720 kHz (72)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	
5	27820 kHz (82)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	
6	156.575 MHz (71)	83 watts EIRP	

Schedule 8 **Communication using a repeater station**

(sections 6.12 and 7.12)

Note: 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).

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power
1	157.025 MHz Tx / 161.625 MHz Rx (80)	83 watts EIRP
2	157.050 MHz Tx / 161.650 MHz Rx (21)	83 watts EIRP
3	157.075 MHz Tx / 161.675 MHz Rx (81)	83 watts EIRP
4	157.100 MHz Tx / 161.700 MHz Rx (22)	83 watts EIRP
5	157.125 MHz Tx / 161.725 MHz Rx (82)	83 watts EIRP