

**Email response received from Radio Spectrum Management, Ministry of Economic Development, New Zealand.**

*Email 1 received 22 February 2005:*

*On page 12 of your discussion document you mention the ITU requirements for a licence, and the "licence exempt" provisions for ships in USA, Australia and New Zealand.*

*Strictly speaking the NZ provisions are not "licence exempt", rather ships are licensed under a "General User Licence" ("Class Licence" in Australia). However where a ship or aircraft is internationally voyaging, at the owners request an individual craft licence is granted (for a fee).*

*We are in the process of revising our present GUL for ships, aircraft and emergency transmitters. Attached are the drafts. We are presently consulting with the Maritime Safety Authority and Civil Aviation Authority in regard to a range of certification and call sign procedural matters before implementing the new GULs on 1 July 2005*

*Happy to answer any questions you may have.*

*Email 2 received 04 April 2005:*

*The present GUL applies to both NZ waters and vessels travelling internationally. However if the owner of a vessel voyaging beyond NZ waters is concerned that the GUL may not be recognised by some foreign administrations, we will issue an individual licence for their vessel on request.*

*Attached is the latest version of the new GUL which is to commence on 1 July 2005.*

*Attachment 1:*

**Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Emergency Transmitters) Notice 2005**

Pursuant to regulation 9 of the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 ('the regulations') made under section 116(1)(b) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989, and acting under delegated authority from the Chief Executive, I give the following notice:

**Notice**

**1. Short title and commencement**

- (1) This is the Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Emergency Transmitters) Notice 2004.
- (2) This notice comes into force on 1 July 2005.

**2. General User Radio Licence**

A general user radio licence is granted for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of obtaining assistance where safety of life or property is threatened, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of this notice.

### 3. Terms, conditions, and restrictions

- (1) A person may, in accordance with the provisions of the schedule to this notice, operate a radio transmitter for the purpose of obtaining assistance where the safety of life or property is threatened.

Transmitters must conform to technical standards as prescribed in notices made under regulation 32(1) (b) of the regulations.

Frequency use is on a shared basis and the Chief Executive does not accept liability under any circumstances for any loss or damage of any kind occasioned by the unavailability of frequencies, or interference to reception.

Should interference occur to services licensed pursuant to a radio licence or a spectrum licence, the Chief Executive reserves the right to require and ensure that any transmission pursuant to this General User Radio Licence change frequency, reduce power, or cease operation.

A person, authorised by the Chief Executive, shall be granted at all reasonable times entry to any premises, building, aircraft, ship, carriage, vehicle, box, receptacle for the purposes of ensuring compliance with this licence.

Words and expressions that are defined in:

- a) The Radiocommunications Act 1989, and regulations and notices made under that Act; and
- b) The International Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention, have the meanings so defined.

If any radio transmitter to which this licence applies ceases to be used or installed, that transmitter must be rendered inoperable to avoid accidental transmission on distress frequencies.

Satellite Distress Beacon's must be registered with Maritime Safety Authority.

### 4. Consequential revocation of licence

- (1) The Radiocommunications (General User Radio Licence for Emergency Transmitters) Notice 2003 dated 26 May 2003 is revoked.
- (2) Notwithstanding the revocation of notices under subsection (1), every transmitter compliant with the requirements of those notices on the commencement date of this notice is deemed to be compliant with the requirements of this notice.

### SCHEDULE

Frequency MHz	Designated Use
0.457	Avalanche Beacons (AVB's)
2.1875	Survival craft radiotelephone transmitters (SCRT's) – Digital Selective Calling
8.414.5	Survival craft radiotelephone transmitters (SCRT's) – Digital Selective Calling
121.5	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB's)
121.6	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB's) - Test Frequency
123.1	Search and Rescue (SAR)

134.15	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB's) – supplementary frequency
134.3	Personal Locator Beacons (PLB's)
156.0 to 156.9	Survival craft radiotelephone transmitters (SCRT's) – Digital Selective Calling
243	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB's)
406.0 to 406.1	Satellite Distress Beacons (SDB's)
1645.5 to 1646.5	Satellite Distress Beacons (SDB's)
9200 to 9500	Search and Rescue Radar Transponders (SART's)

Dated at Wellington on 2004.

SANJAI RAJ  
Group Manager Radio Spectrum Management,  
Ministry of Economic Development.

***Explanatory Note***

*(This note is not part of the notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect).*

This notice prescribes that, pursuant to regulation-making powers of the Radiocommunications Act 1989, general user radio licence is granted for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of obtaining assistance where safety of life or property is threatened, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of this notice. This notice comes into effect on 1 July 2005.

*Attachment 2:*

**Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Aeronautical Purposes) Notice 2005**

Pursuant to regulation 9 of the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 ('the regulations') made under section 116(1)(b) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989 ('the Act'), and acting under delegated authority from the Chief Executive, I give the following notice:

**Notice**

### **1. Short title and commencement**

- (1) This notice is the Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Aeronautical Purposes) Notice 2004.
- (2) This notice comes into force on 1 July 2005.

### **2. General User Radio Licence**

A general user radio licence is granted for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of aeronautical radiocommunications, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of this notice.

### **3. Terms, conditions, and restrictions**

- (2) A person may, in accordance with the provisions of the schedules to this notice, operate an aircraft station, or a land mobile or maritime mobile station where expressly provided for, for the purposes of:
  - (i) The safe and expeditious conduct of aeronautical transportation; or
  - (ii) An emergency; or
  - (iii) A matter that relates to the particular occupation, industry or activity in which an aircraft is engaged; or
  - (iv) Providing telecommunications services to passengers.
- (2) In accordance with the provisions of Articles 19 and 37 of the International Radio Regulations, a person operating an aircraft station must, when transmitting on frequencies below 30 MHz:
  - (i) Use the aircraft identification allocated by the Civil Aviation Authority in the series ZKAAA to ZKZZZ; and
  - (ii) Be the holder of an applicable certificate of competency issued in accordance with the regulations.
- (3) In accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to the Act, a person operating a station pursuant to this licence must also comply with all relevant provisions of the Civil Aviation Act 1990, and regulations and rules made under that Act.
- (4) Transmitters not required to be registered pursuant to the Civil Aviation Act 1990, must conform to technical standards as prescribed in notices made under regulation 32(1) (b) of the regulations.
- (5) Frequency use is on a shared basis and the Chief Executive does not accept liability under any circumstances for any loss or damage of any kind occasioned by the unavailability of frequencies, or interference to reception.
- (6) Should interference occur to services licensed pursuant to a radio licence or a spectrum licence, the Chief Executive reserves the right to require and ensure that any transmission pursuant to this General User Radio Licence change frequency, reduce power, or cease operation.
- (7) A person, authorised by the Chief Executive, shall be granted at all reasonable times entry to any premises, building, aircraft, ship, carriage, vehicle, box, receptacle for the purposes of ensuring compliance with this licence.
- (8) Words and expressions that are defined in:
  - c) The Radiocommunications Act 1989, and regulations and notices made under that Act; and
  - d) The International Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention; and
  - e) Annex 10 to the International Convention on Civil Aviation (ICAO), have the meanings so defined.

### **4. Consequential revocation of licences**

- (1) The Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Aircraft) Notice 2003 dated 13 February 2003 is revoked.

- (2) Notwithstanding the revocation of a notice under subsection (1), every transmitter compliant with the requirements of that notice on the commencement date of this notice is deemed to be compliant with the requirements of this notice.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

The frequency ranges, transmission powers, and classes of emission applying to aeronautical radiocommunications in high frequency (HF) bands are prescribed in Appendix 26 (Off-route) and Appendix 27 (Route) to the International Radio Regulations, and summarised as follows:

Description	Maximum Transmitter Power (p.e.p.)	Classes Of Emissions
Route (R)	26 dBW	A3E, H3E, J3E
Route (R)	20 dBW	A1A, A1B, H2B, J7B, JXX, F1B
Off-Route (OR)	23 dBW	J3E
Off-Route (OR)	23 dBW	A1A, A1B, F1B, (A,H)2(A,B), (R,J)2(A,B,D), J(7,9)(B,D,X)

Frequency Range (kHz)		Frequency Range (MHz)	
2850 – 3025	R	10.005 – 10.100	R
3025 – 3155	OR	11.175 – 11.275	OR
3400 – 3500	R	11.275 – 11.400	R
4650 – 4700	R	13.200 – 13.260	OR
4700 – 4750	OR	13.260 – 13.360	R
5480 – 5680	R	15.010 – 15.100	OR
5680 – 5730	OR	17.900 – 17.970	R
6525 – 6685	R	17.970 – 18.030	OR
6685 – 6765	OR	21.924 – 22.000	R
8815 – 8965	R		
8965 – 9040	OR		

Note: The frequencies 3023 kHz and 5680 kHz are intended for common use on a world-wide basis for communication when the operating frequencies of an aeronautical station are either unavailable or unknown.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

The frequency bands, power, and designations of emissions applying to aeronautical radiocommunications in very high frequency (VHF) bands are:

Frequency Range (MHz)	Maximum Transmitter Carrier Power	Classes Of Emissions
117.975 – 137	14 dBW	A3E and A9W

The following frequencies have been allocated for specific purposes on a national basis, and communications must conform to these provisions.

Frequency (MHz)	Service Allocations
119.100	Unattended airfields
128.950	Aircraft to aircraft only
133.350	Hanggliders
133.375	Microlights
133.400	Balloons

133.450	Parachutists
133.500	Radio reporter
133.525	Radio reporter
133.550	Gliders
133.575	Radio Reporter
133.600	Radio reporter
133.625	Parachutists
134.000	General Air-to-Ground and Air-to-Air
134.350	Forest fire fighting
134.450	Gliders
134.475	Gliders
134.500	Unattended airfields
134.550	Forest fire fighting
134.600	Forest fire fighting
134.750	Forest fire fighting
134.850	Gliders
134.875	Gliders
134.900	Fish spotting
134.950	Air patrol

Note 1: Except for 128.950 MHz, land mobile and maritime mobile stations may also use these frequencies to communicate with aircraft for the purpose specified.

### THIRD SCHEDULE

The frequency bands and purposes applying to aircraft radiocommunications in ultra high frequency (UHF) and super high frequency (SHF) bands are:

Frequency Band	Purpose
1610 – 1660.5 MHz	MSS (mobile satellite service) - aircraft transmit
14.0 – 14.5 GHz	AMSS (aeronautical mobile satellite service) - aircraft transmit

### FOURTH SCHEDULE

The frequency bands and purposes applying to aircraft radiodetermination transmissions are:

Frequency Range (MHz)	Purpose
960 – 1215 MHz	<u>DME</u> - distance measuring equipment transponder; <u>TACAN</u> - tactical air navigation <u>SSR</u> - secondary surveillance radar; <u>ACAS</u> - airborne collision; avoidance system; <u>UAT(ADS-B)</u> - universal access transceiver automatic dependent surveillance broadcast
4200 - 4400	Radio altimeter
5350 - 5470	Airborne weather radar
8750 - 8850	Airborne Doppler radar
13250 - 13400	Airborne Doppler radar

Dated at Wellington on 2004.

SANJAI RAJ  
Group Manager Radio Spectrum Management,  
Ministry of Economic Development.

### *Explanatory Note*

*(This note is not part of the notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect).*

This notice prescribes that, pursuant to regulation-making powers of the Radiocommunications Act 1989, a general user radio licence is granted for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of aeronautical radiocommunications and radiodetermination in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of this notice. This notice comes into force on 1 July 2005.

*Attachments 3:*

## **Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Maritime Purposes) Notice 2005**

Pursuant to regulation 9 of the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 (“the regulations”) made under section 116(1)(b) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989, and acting under delegated authority from the Chief Executive, I give the following notice:

### **Notice**

#### **5. Short title and commencement**

- (3) This notice is the Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Maritime Purposes) Notice 2004.
- (4) This notice comes into force on 1 July 2005.

#### **6. General User Radio Licence**

A general user radio licence is granted for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of maritime radiocommunications, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of this notice.

#### **7. Terms, conditions, and restrictions**

- (3) A person may, in accordance with the provisions of the schedules to this notice, operate a marine craft station, or a land mobile or aeronautical mobile station, for the purposes of:
  - (i) The safe and expeditious conduct of maritime transportation; or
  - (ii) An emergency; or
  - (iii) A matter that relates to the particular occupation, industry or activity in which the marine craft is engaged; or
  - (iv) Providing telecommunications services to passengers.
- (4) In accordance with the provisions of the Articles 19 and 47 of the International Radio Regulations, a person operating a marine craft station must, when transmitting on frequencies below 30 MHz:
  - (i) Use the marine craft identification allocated, in accordance with the regulations, in the series ZMA to ZMZ (Note 1); and
  - (ii) Be the holder of an applicable certificate of competency issued in accordance with the regulations.
- (5) In accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to the Act, a person operating a station pursuant to this licence must also comply with all relevant provisions of the Maritime Transport Act 1994, and regulations and rules made under that Act.
- (6) Transmitters must conform to technical standards as prescribed in notices made under regulation 32(1)(b) of the regulations.

- (7) Frequency use is on a shared basis and the Chief Executive does not accept liability under any circumstances for any loss or damage of any kind occasioned by the unavailability of frequencies, or interference to reception.
- (8) Should interference occur to services licensed pursuant to a radio licence or a spectrum licence, the Chief Executive reserves the right to require and ensure that any transmission pursuant to this General User Radio Licence change frequency, reduce power, or cease operation.
- (9) A person, authorised by the Chief Executive, shall be granted at all reasonable times entry to any premises, building, aircraft, ship, carriage, vehicle, box, receptacle for the purposes of ensuring compliance with this licence.
- (10) Words and expressions that are defined in:
  - f) The Radiocommunications Act 1989, and regulations and notices made under that Act; and
  - g) The International Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention; and
  - h) The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), have the meanings so defined.
- (11) Frequencies designated for *International Distress, Safety and Calling* may also be used by aircraft for search and rescue communications.

**8. Consequential revocation of licences**

- (3) The Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Maritime Mobile) Notice 2003 dated 26 May 2003 is revoked.
- (4) Notwithstanding the revocation of a notice under subsection (1), every transmitter compliant with the requirements of that notice on the commencement date of this notice is deemed to be compliant with the requirements of this notice.

Note 1: Marine craft identification in the series ZMQ, ZMW or ZMY are issued by the Royal New Zealand Coastguard Federation Incorporated.

**FIRST SCHEDULE**

Frequency kHz	Designated Use
2012	Harbour authorities
2045	Supplementary Calling
2068	Inter-ship
2089	Aquatic sporting events
2129	Aquatic sporting events
2162	Harbour authorities
<b>2182</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL DISTRESS, SAFETY AND CALLING</b>
2207	Communication with MSA coast stations
2444	Communication with private coast stations
2456	Inter-ship
2480	Communication with private coast stations
2638	Inter-ship
3023	Search and rescue
<b>4125</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL DISTRESS, SAFETY AND CALLING</b>
4146	Communication with private coast stations, MSA coast stations, and inter-ship
4417	Communication with private coast stations and inter-ship
5680	Search and rescue
<b>6215</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL DISTRESS, SAFETY AND CALLING</b>
6224	Communication with private coast stations, MSA coast stations, and inter-ship
6227	Communication with private coast stations and inter-ship

6516	Communication with private coast stations and inter-ship
8255	International calling
<b>8291</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL DISTRESS AND SAFETY</b>
8297	Communication with MSA coast stations
8364	Search and rescue
<b>12290</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL DISTRESS, SAFETY AND CALLING</b>
12356	Communication with MSA coast stations
<b>16420</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL DISTRESS, SAFETY AND CALLING</b>
16531	Communication with MSA coast stations

Designations of Emissions:

6K00A3EJN – 2182 kHz only (DSB full carrier)

2K80H3EJN – 2182 kHz only (SSB full carrier)

2K80J3EJN – All frequencies (SSB suppressed carrier)

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

The channels specified in Appendix S18 of the International Radio Regulations must be used in accordance with the following designated uses:

<b>CHL</b>	<b>Ship Station Transmit MHz</b>	<b>Coast Station Transmit MHz</b>	<b>Designated Use</b>
60	156.025	160.625	General Maritime Repeaters
1	156.050	160.650	General Maritime Repeaters
61	156.075	160.675	General Maritime Repeaters
2	156.100	160.700	Telecommunication Networks Access (STN interconnect)
62	156.125	160.725	General Maritime Repeaters
3	156.150	160.750	General Maritime Repeaters
63	156.175	160.775	General Maritime Repeaters
4	156.200	160.800	General Maritime Repeaters
64	156.225	160.825	General Maritime Repeaters
5	156.250	160.850	General Maritime Repeaters
65	156.275	160.875	General Maritime Repeaters
6	156.300		Intership
66	156.325	160.925	General Maritime Repeaters
7	156.350	160.950	Telecommunication Networks Access (STN interconnect)
67	156.375	156.375	MSA Coast Stations and anti-pollution operations
8	156.400		Intership
68	156.425	156.425	MSA Coast Stations
9	156.450	156.450	Port Operations & Ship Movement
69	156.475	156.475	Surf Lifesaving Clubs
10	156.500	156.500	Port Operations & Ship Movement
70	156.525	156.525	DSC for Distress, Safety and Calling
11	156.550	156.550	Port Operations & Ship Movement
71	156.575	156.575	Coast Stations
12	156.600	156.600	Port Operations & Ship Movement
72	156.625		Reserved
13	156.650	156.650	Intership Navigation Safety
73	156.675	156.675	Port operations & Marinas
14	156.700	156.700	Port Operations & Ship Movement

74	156.725	156.725	Coast Stations
15	156.750	156.750	On-board & Diving Operations
75	156.775		Reserved
16	156.800	156.800	<b>INTERNATIONAL DISTRESS, SAFETY AND CALLING</b>
76	156.825		Reserved
17	156.850	156.850	On-Board & Temporary Aquatic Events
77	156.875		Temporary Aquatic Events
18	156.900	161.500	Temporary Aquatic Events
78	156.925	161.525	Commercial Maritime Repeaters
19	156.950	161.550	Port Operations & Ship Movement
79	156.975	161.575	Port Operations & Ship Movement
20	157.000	161.600	Port Operations & Ship Movement
80	157.025	161.625	Coastguard
21	157.050	161.650	Automatic Weather Information (AWI)
81	157.075	161.675	Coastguard
22	157.100	161.700	Commercial Maritime Repeaters
82	157.125	161.725	Coastguard
23	157.150	161.750	Coastguard (AWI)
83	157.175	161.775	Coastguard
24	157.200	161.800	Commercial Maritime Repeaters
84	157.225	161.825	Coastguard
25	157.250	161.850	Telecommunication Networks Access (STN interconnect)
85	157.275	161.875	Coastguard
26	157.300	161.900	Telecommunication Networks Access (STN interconnect)
86	157.325	161.925	Coastguard
27	157.350	161.950	Commercial Maritime Repeaters
87	157.375		Intership – Coastguard Search and Rescue
28	157.400	162.000	General Maritime Repeaters
88	157.425		Intership – Coastguard Search and Rescue
AIS 1	161.975	161.975	Automatic Ship Identification
AIS 2	162.025	162.025	Automatic Ship Identification

**Notes:**

- (a) Channel 6 may also be used by aircraft for the purposes of search and rescue communications.
- (b) Channels 9 and 73 may also be used by light aircraft and helicopters to communicate with ships or coast stations in predominantly maritime support operations.
- (c) Channels 15 and 17 are restricted to 1 Watt e.r.p.
- (d) Channel 22 is also designated for use in Auckland for Automatic Weather Information (AWI).
- (e) STN means Switched Telephone Network.

**Designations of Emissions:**

16K0F3EJN - Radiotelephony

16K0F1DXN - Digital Selective Calling (DSC) & Automatic Identification System (AIS)

Maximum Power: 25 Watts mean power (pY)

**THIRD SCHEDULE**  
**Maritime Radionavigation (radar)**

Frequency Limits:

2900 - 3100 MHz

5470 – 5850 MHz

9200 - 9500 MHz

Maximum Power: 10 kW peak power (pX)

**FOURTH SCHEDULE**  
**Radio Buoys**

Radio buoys operating for the purposes of locating nets, long-lines, pots and other materials may use the following frequencies:

Carrier Frequencies:

1715 kHz	1981 kHz	1986 kHz
1735 kHz	1982 kHz	1987 kHz
1755 kHz	1983 kHz	1988 kHz
1775 kHz	1984 kHz	1989 kHz
	1985 kHz	

Designation of Emissions: 1K00A1A

Transmitter Tolerance: ± 100 Hz

Maximum Power: 10 Watts carrier power (pZ)

**FIFTH SCHEDULE**  
**Narrow Band Direct Printing (Radiotelex)**  
**for Distress, Urgency and Safety**

Frequencies:

2174.5 kHz	6268 kHz	12520 kHz
4177.5 kHz	8376.5 kHz	16695 kHz

Designation of Emissions: 304HF1BCN

**SIXTH SCHEDULE**  
**Digital Selective Calling (DSC)**  
**for Distress, Urgency and Safety**

Frequencies:

2187.5 kHz	6312 kHz	12577kHz
4207.5 kHz	8414.5 kHz	16804.5 kHz

Designation of Emissions: 304HF1BCN

If a transmitter is fitted with Digital Selective Calling (DSC), a Maritime Mobile Service Identity (MMSI) must be obtained from the Ministry of economic Development (Radio Spectrum Management), and be programmed into the transmitter.

**SEVENTH SCHEDULE**  
**Mobile Satellite Service (MSS)**

Frequency Band	Purpose

1610 – 1660.5 MHz	MSS (mobile satellite service) – marine craft transmit
14.0 – 14.25 GHz	ESV (earth station vessels) must not transmit within 1 nautical mile of New Zealand land. From 1 to 4 nautical miles a minimum angle of elevation of 15 degrees applies. EIRP must not exceed 56dBW.

Dated at Wellington on 2004.

SANJAI RAJ  
Group Manager Radio Spectrum Management,  
Ministry of Economic Development.

***Explanatory Note***

*(This note is not part of the notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect).*

This notice prescribes that, pursuant to regulation-making powers of the Radiocommunications Act 1989, a general user radio licence is granted for the transmission on any frequency specified in the licence by means of radiocommunication transmitters for maritime purposes, but not being coast stations, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of this notice. This notice comes into force on 1 July 2005.