

# RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS CLASS LICENCE



- MARITIME SHIP  
STATION — 27 MHZ AND  
VHF

made under section 176 of the

*National Information and Communications Technology Act 2009*

**Date of Issue: 12 September 2011**

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## 1. Name of Class Licence

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

## 2. Commencement

This Class Licence commences on 12 September 2011

## 3. Definitions

In this Class Licence:

**Act** means the *National Information and Communications Technology Act 2009*

**automatic identification system (AIS)** is an automatic broadcast system primarily used for purposes of vessel identification, safety-of-navigation and vessel traffic services. Vessels having AIS transmitters can signal their identity, position and other information at varying intervals to coastal stations and ships in the vicinity.

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

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

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

- a) if the device was manufactured in Papua New Guinea – the day the device was manufactured;
- b) if the device was manufactured overseas and imported into PNG — the day it was imported;
- c) if the device was altered or modified in a material respect — the day it was altered or modified.

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

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

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

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

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

**CS** means a land station in the maritime mobile service established to communicate with ship stations for the transmission of and/or reception of messages on behalf of the general public.

**non-commercial operations** means operations other than:

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

**Papua New Guinean Ship** means a ship registered under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Chapter No. 242

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

**professional fishing operations** means professional fishing activities.

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

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

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

**radiodetermination** means the determination of position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object or the obtaining of information relating to these parameters by means of the propagation properties of radio waves

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

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

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

**SAR** means search and rescue.

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

- (a) a barge, lighter or other floating vessel; and
- (b) an air-cushion vehicle, or other similar craft, used wholly or primarily in navigation by water but does not include a vessel ordinarily propelled by oars; and
- (c) an off-shore industry mobile unit within the meaning of .Merchant Shipping Act Chapter 242

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

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

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

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

Note: Unless the contrary intention appears, any words or phrases used in this Class Licence and not defined in this Class Licence but used in the Act and *National Information and Communication Technology (Radio Spectrum) Regulation 2010* have the same meaning or interpretation as given to them in the Act.

#### **4. Class licence**

- This Class Licence authorises any person to operate a maritime ship station on-board a Papua New Guinean Ship subject to the conditions of this Licence.
- Class licences do not have to be applied for and no licence fees are payable.

#### **5. Regulatory Instruments**

All devices to which this Class Licence applies must comply with any regulatory instrument made under the Act applicable to them.

**standard** means a standard made under the Act.

#### **6. Operation of station**

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

#### **7. Operator qualifications**

- (1) A person must not operate a maritime ship station on frequencies in the VHF band unless the person:
  - (a) is qualified to operate the station; or
  - (b) is operating the station under the supervision of a person who is qualified to operate the station.
- (2) A person is qualified to operate the station if the person holds:
  - (a) a Maritime Radio Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (MROCP); or
  - (b) a GMDSS certificate; or
  - (c) qualifications recognised by the NICTA as being equivalent to the qualifications mentioned in paragraph (a and b).

#### **8. Operation outside Papua New Guinea**

- (1) A person operating a maritime ship station beyond the territorial waters of Papua New Guinea must operate the station in accordance with:
  - (a) the International Telecommunication Union Radio (ITU-R) Regulations; and
  - (b) if the station is in the territorial waters of another country — the requirements of the country applying to radiocommunications.
- (2) If a Papua New Guinean ship station is to be operated beyond the territorial waters of Papua New Guinea on a maritime frequency authorised by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and published in the version current from time to time of the Manual for use by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services, the person must operate the station only to communicate with:
  - (a) a coast station operated in another country; or
  - (b) a maritime ship station.

#### **9. Call signs**

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

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

To use DSC technique, a MF/HF DSC, VHF DSC and /or AIS transceiver must be permanently programmed with a unique nine-digit identification number known as the Maritime Mobile Service Identification (MMSI). This can be regarded as the electronic equivalent of a radio call sign and uniquely identifies a vessel or a coast station, and if more than one fixed transceiver and/or AIS transceiver is carried they are all programmed with the same MMSI.

A vessel's 406MHz EPIRB may also be programmed with the same MMSI

The MMSI is automatically included in all DSC and AIS transmissions from a station and electronically identifies that station to the receiving station.

*Note: MMSI can be obtained on application from NICTA.*

## **10. Distress, urgency, safety and calling**

- (1) A person may operate a maritime ship station for distress, urgency, safety and calling communications only:
- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 1.2 or 1.3 of Schedule 1; 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 1.2 of Schedule 1 states that this subsection applies, a person must use the frequency mentioned in column 2 of the item only if direct ship-to-ship or ship-to-shore communications on other frequencies are not practicable.

## **11. Public correspondence**

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

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 1.4 of Schedule 1; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 4 of the item.

## **12. Commercial operations**

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

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 1.5 of Schedule 1; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
- (d) for a purpose mentioned in column 5 of the item.

### **13. Non-commercial operations**

- (1) A person may operate a maritime ship station for non-commercial operations only:
- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 1.6 of Schedule 1; 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 1.6 of Schedule 1 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 1.6 of Schedule 1 states that this subsection applies, the station must communicate only with a station operated by a rescue organisation, including a station on land.

### **14. Port operations**

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

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 1.7 of Schedule 1; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
- (d) for a purpose mentioned in column 5 of the item.

### **15. Professional fishing operations**

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

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 1.8 of Schedule 1; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) to communicate with a station mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
- (d) for a purpose mentioned in column 5 of the item.

### **16. On-board communications**

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

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 1.9 of Schedule 1; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not exceeding the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) to communicate with persons on board or near the ship; and
- (d) for a purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item.

## **17. Radiodetermination communications**

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

- (a) on a frequency in a frequency band mentioned in column 2 of an item in Part 1.10 of Schedule 1; 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.

## **18. Maritime ship stations and AIS frequencies**

A person must operate a maritime ship station on the following frequencies only in accordance with Part 1.11 of Schedule 1.

- (a) 161.975 MHz;
- (b) 162.025 MHz.

## Schedule 1 Permissible operations

### Part 1.1 Frequencies mentioned in tables

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

### Part 1.2 Radiotelephony transmissions for distress, urgency, safety and calling communications

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Frequency <i>(Channel number)</i>	Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power	Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate	Column 5 Purpose  <i>Limitations</i>
1	27860 kHz (86)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS Maritime ship stations	Distress, urgency, safety and calling <i>Supplementary to 27880 kHz</i>
2	27880 kHz (88)	4 watts pZ	LCS Maritime ship stations	Distress, urgency, safety and calling <i>Mode of operation must be AM only</i>
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	CS LCS Maritime ship stations	Distress, urgency and safety <i>Supplementary to 156.800 MHz</i>
5	156.650 MHz (13)	25 watts pY	Maritime ship stations	Distress, urgency and safety
6	156.800 MHz (16)	25 watts pY	CS 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 <i>Subsection 10 (2) applies</i>
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 <i>Subsection 10 (2) applies</i>

<b>Column 1 Item</b>	<b>Column 2 Frequency (Channel number)</b>	<b>Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power</b>	<b>Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate</b>	<b>Column 5 Purpose Limitations</b>
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 <i>Subsection 10 (2) applies</i>
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 <i>Subsection 10 (2) applies</i>
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 <i>Subsection 10 (2) applies</i>

### **Part 1.3 Digital selective calling transmissions for distress, urgency, safety and calling communications**

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

### **Part 1.4 Public correspondence**

<b>Column 1 Item</b>	<b>Column 2 Frequency (Channel number)</b>	<b>Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power</b>	<b>Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate</b>
1	156.025 MHz Tx 160.625 MHz Rx (60)	25 watts pY	CS
2	156.050 MHz Tx 160.650 MHz Rx (01)	25 watts pY	CS
3	156.075 MHz Tx 160.675 MHz Rx (61)	25 watts pY	CS
4	156.100 MHz Tx 160.700 MHz Rx (02)	25 watts pY	CS

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Item</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Frequency</b> <i>(Channel number)</i>	<b>Column 3</b> <b>Maximum transmitter output power</b>	<b>Column 4</b> <b>Stations with which person may communicate</b>
5	156.125 MHz Tx 160.725 MHz Rx (62)	25 watts pY	CS
6	156.150 MHz Tx 160.750 MHz Rx (03)	25 watts pY	CS
7	156.175 MHz Tx 160.775 MHz Rx (63)	25 watts pY	CS
8	156.200 MHz Tx 160.800 MHz Rx (04)	25 watts pY	CS
9	156.250 MHz Tx 160.850 MHz Rx (05)	25 watts pY	CS
10	156.325 MHz Tx 160.925 MHz Rx (66)	25 watts pY	CS
11	156.350 MHz Tx 160.950 MHz Rx (07)	25 watts pY	CS
12	157.075 MHz Tx 161.675 MHz Rx (81)	25 watts pY	CS
13	157.150 MHz Tx 161.750 MHz Rx (23)	25 watts pY	CS
14	157.175 MHz Tx 161.775 MHz Rx (83)	25 watts pY	CS
15	157.200 MHz Tx 161.800 MHz Rx (24)	25 watts pY	CS
16	157.225 MHz Tx 161.825 MHz Rx (84)	25 watts pY	CS
17	157.250 MHz Tx 161.850 MHz Rx (25)	25 watts pY	CS
18	157.275 MHz Tx 161.875 MHz Rx (85)	25 watts pY	CS

<b>Column 1 Item</b>	<b>Column 2 Frequency (Channel number)</b>	<b>Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power</b>	<b>Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate</b>
19	157.300 MHz Tx 161.900 MHz Rx (26)	25 watts pY	CS
20	157.325 MHz Tx 161.925 MHz Rx (86)	25 watts pY	CS
21	157.350 MHz Tx 161.950 MHz Rx (27)	25 watts pY	CS
23	157.400 MHz Tx 162.000 MHz Rx (28)	25 watts pY	CS

### Part 1.5 Commercial operations

<b>Column 1 Item</b>	<b>Column 2 Frequency (Channel number)</b>	<b>Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power</b>	<b>Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate</b>	<b>Column 5 Purpose</b>
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 1.6 Non-commercial operations

<b>Column 1 Item</b>	<b>Column 2 Frequency (Channel number)</b>	<b>Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power</b>	<b>Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate</b>	<b>Column 5 Purpose Limitations</b>
1	27900 kHz (90)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS	Calling and working
2	27910 kHz (91)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS	Calling and working

<b>Column 1 Item</b>	<b>Column 2 Frequency (Channel number)</b>	<b>Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power</b>	<b>Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate</b>	<b>Column 5 Purpose Limitations</b>
3	27940 kHz (94)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	LCS Maritime ship stations	Calling and working for specific maritime events <i>Subsection 13 (2) applies</i>
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 <i>Subsection 13 (3) applies</i>
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 1.7 Port operations**

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

<b>Column 1 Item</b>	<b>Column 2 Frequency (Channel number)</b>	<b>Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power</b>	<b>Column 4 Stations with which person may communicate</b>	<b>Column 5 Purpose</b>
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 1.8 Professional fishing operations**

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

### **Part 1.9 On-board communications**

<b>Column 1 Item</b>	<b>Column 2 Frequency</b>	<b>Column 3 Maximum transmitter output power</b>	<b>Column 4 Purpose</b>
1	457.525 MHz	4 watts pY	Calling and working
2	457.550 MHz	4 watts pY	Calling and working

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

### Part 1.10 Radiodetermination communications

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

### Part 1.11 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)	25 watts pY	AIS
2	162.025 MHz (AIS 2)	25 watts pY	AIS

## Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted    am. = amended    rep. = repealed    rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
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1.