

## Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Emergency Transmitters) Notice 2019

Pursuant to Regulation 9 of the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 ("Regulations") made under section 116(1)(b) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989 ("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 Emergency Transmitters) Notice 2019.

(2) This notice comes into force on **16 January 2020**.

#### 2. Licence—

- (1) Licence Name: General User Radio Licence for Emergency Transmitters.  
 (2) Licence: Any person may transmit radio waves using radiocommunication transmitters for the purpose of obtaining assistance where safety of life or property is threatened, for the testing of emergency transmitters, and search and rescue training, in accordance with the applicable terms, conditions and restrictions of this notice.  
 (3) Licence number: 272683  
 (4) Commencement date: 16 January 2020

#### 3. Spectrum—

Low (MHz)	High (MHz)	Reference Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Power dBW e.i.r.p.	Remarks
0.4470	0.4670	0.4570	-56.2	Special condition 1
121.4875	121.5125	121.5000	-10.0	Special conditions 2 and 3
121.4875	121.5125	121.5000	14.0	Special condition 4
121.9875	122.0125	122.0000	7.0	Special condition 5
123.0875	123.1125	123.1000	14.0	Special condition 4
156.5125	156.5375	156.5250	-15.0	Special condition 3
161.9625	161.9875	161.9750	0.0	Special conditions 3 and 6
162.0125	162.0375	162.0250	0.0	Special conditions 3 and 6
405.9500	405.9750	405.9625	2.0	Special condition 5
406.0000	406.1000	406.0500	7.0	Special condition 7
9200.0000	9500.0000	9350.0000	0.0	Special condition 8

#### 4. Location—

- (1) Transmit Location: All New Zealand.  
 (2) Receive Location: All New Zealand.

#### 5. Special Conditions—

- Use is limited to Avalanche Beacons (AVB). The maximum permitted field strength is 7 dBµA/m measured in a 10 kHz bandwidth at a distance of 10 metres.
- Use is limited to Homing Transmitters in conjunction with Satellite Distress Beacons (SDB).
- Use is limited to Maritime Survivor Locating Systems (MSLS).
- Use is limited to on-scene distress and safety communications between ships and aircraft.
- Use is limited to emergency position indicating radio beacon testing and training.
- Use is limited to AIS Search and Rescue Transponders (AIS-SART).
- Use is limited to Satellite Distress Beacons (SDB) also known as Emergency Locating Beacons (ELB), Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB), and Personal Locating Beacons (PLB).
- Use is limited to Search and Rescue Radar Transponders (SART).

#### 6. General conditions applying to all transmissions under this licence—

- In accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to the Act, a person operating transmitters pursuant to this licence must also comply with all relevant provisions of the Maritime Transport Act 1994, the Civil Aviation Act 1990, and Regulations and Rules made under those Acts.
- Transmitters, and persons supplying or using transmitters, must comply with the requirements of Regulations 32-37 of the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001.
- 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.

4. 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 ceases operation.
5. A person, authorised by the chief executive, shall be granted at all reasonable times entry to any premises, building, aircraft, ship, carriage, vehicle, box or receptacle for the purposes of ensuring compliance with this licence.
6. Words and expressions that are defined in:
  - i. the Radiocommunications Act 1989, and Regulations and notices made under that Act;
  - ii. the International Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention; and
  - iii. the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS); have the meanings so defined.
7. 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.
8. 406 MHz Satellite Distress Beacon's (SDB) must be registered with the Rescue Coordination Centre New Zealand (RCCNZ).

#### **7. Consequential revocation of licence—**

(1) The Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Emergency Transmitters) Notice 2005, dated 20 June 2005 and published in the [New Zealand Gazette, 23 June 2005, No. 94, page 2248](#), is revoked.

(2) Notwithstanding the revocation of the notice under subsection (1), every transmitter capable of making transmissions 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.

Dated at Wellington this 16th day of January 2020.

JACQUELINE BETH McMILLAN, Acting Licensing and Technical Manager, Radio Spectrum Management, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

#### **Explanatory Note**

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

This notice:

- adds in a UHF frequency for training and testing purposes, which was previously authorised under an individual licence; and
- removes two redundant VHF frequencies that are no longer used by the aviation community.