

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 2005.

(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—(1) A person may, in accordance with the provisions of the Schedules to this notice, operate aeronautical service radio transmitters, including land and maritime mobile and portable transmitters (but not including fixed or repeater transmitters), for the purposes of:

- (i) the safe and expeditious conduct of civil aviation; 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 of aircraft.

(2) In accordance with the provisions of Articles 19 and 37 of the International Radio Regulations, a person operating an aeronautical service transmitter must:

- (i) except as provided in Note 1, use the aeronautical identification allocated by the Chief Executive; 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 transmitter 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 changes frequency, reduces power or ceases 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 or receptacle for the purposes of ensuring compliance with this licence.

(8) Words and expressions that are defined in:

- (i) The Radiocommunications Act 1989, and Regulations and notices made under that Act; and

- (ii) The International Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention; and
- (iii) Annex 10 to the Convention on International 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 the 13th day of February 2003 and published in the New Zealand Gazette, 20 February 2003, page 437, 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.

Note 1: Aeronautical identifications for most aircraft are allocated directly by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA).

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 may be employed for co-ordinated search and rescue operations with the maritime mobile service.

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	Hang-glidors
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: Except for 128.950 MHz, land mobile and maritime mobile transmitters 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 radio determination transmissions are:

Frequency Range (MHz)	Purpose
960 – 1215 MHz	DME – distance measuring equipment transponder; TACAN – tactical air navigation SSR – secondary surveillance radar; ACAS – airborne collision; avoidance system; UAT(ADS-B) – 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 this Monday, the 20th day of June 2005.
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 in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of this notice. This notice comes into force on 1 July 2005.

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