



SHIP STATION HANDBOOK

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FOREWORD

This booklet has been produced to apprise all persons who operate ships (including fishing vessels) in the territorial and coastal waters of Barbados, of legislation and licensing requirements. The booklet also includes the use of Call Signs, some principles of Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and a brief outline of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS).

Barbados has two Coast Stations operated by the Barbados Coast Guard. These stations are:

Eight Papa Oscar – 8PO

Eight papa Zulu – 8PZ

Watch is kept on 156.8 MHz and the Barbados Defence Force will also be responsible for watchkeep on GMDSS when this system becomes operational.

PART A

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Telecommunications Act 2001-36

Section 60 (1) of the Telecommunications Act – Cap 282B

- (1) No person shall
 - (b) Establish, maintain or operate a station for wireless communications on board any ship, aircraft or any other vessel registered in Barbados;
 - (d) Establish, maintain, keep or use apparatus of any kind that generates or emits radio waves whether or not the apparatus is for radiocommunications; or
 - (e) Keep or use any radio receiving apparatus other than a sound broadcast receiver without obtaining a license for the purpose.
- (2) An application for the grant or renewal of a radio communications license must
 - (a) Be made in the form prescribed;
 - (b) Contain such information as is prescribed; and
 - (c) Be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

Section 61 (1), (2), (3) and (4)

- (1) The Minister may, upon receipt of an application make pursuant to this Part, grant a licence to the applicant on payment of the prescribed licence fee or refuse the application.
- (2) A licence granted under this section may be in such form and should contain such details and be subject to such conditions as are prescribed.
- (3) A licence granted under this section is not transferable and shall expire after 12 months next following the date on which it was granted or such other date as the Minister determines.
- (4) The Minister may grant licences in respect of radio communications for use on board ships or aircraft registered in Barbados in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention for the time being in force.

Section 62 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- (1) The Minister may suspend, revoke, modify or refuse to renew a licence granted under this Part on any of the following grounds:
 - (a) that the radio station or apparatus in respect of which the licence was granted interferes with the supply of a telecommunications service of a person to whom the Minister has granted a licence for that purpose.

- (b) that telecommunications established after the date of the grant of the licence are available to the licensee or the public and provide, in the opinion of the Minister, adequate service for the purpose of the licensee or for the purpose of the public;
- (c) that the licensee has contravened any of the provisions of this Act, the regulations or the conditions of his licence; or
- (d) that a specified licence or class of licences is to be reviewed.

Section 62 (2)

(2) Before suspending, revoking or modifying a radio communications licence under subsection (1), the Minister shall give the licensee such notice in writing as is prescribed.

Sections 63 and 64 (1) (a) (2)

63. The conditions of a radio communications licence referred to under section 61 shall include a condition that the licensee of the licence shall comply with the Convention and the Regulations annexed to that Convention.

64. (1) Except as provided in this Act, no person shall operate a radio station or apparatus aboard

- (a) any ship or vessel whilst that ship or vessel is in the territorial waters of Barbados;

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a radio station or apparatus aboard any ship or aircraft in the services of the armed forces of any state or the Royal Barbados Police Force.

Section 65 (a) and (b)

The Minister may grant a radiocommunications licence under this Part to a person who

- (a) is not a citizen or a resident of Barbados and who possesses a similar licence granted by the Government of the country of which he is a citizen or resident; and
- (b) where there is in effect an agreement between the Government of Barbados and the Government of the country referred to in paragraph (a).

Section 66

The Minister shall maintain a Register of licences granted under this Part which shall be made available for public inspection.

PART B

Statutory Instruments Supplement No. 47
Supplement to Official Gazette No. 83 dated 6th October, 2003

S.I. 2003 No. 132

Telecommunications Act, 2001 (Act 2001-36)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS (RADIO-COMMUNICATION SHIP STATION) REGULATIONS, 2003

The Minister in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 61(4) and 110(1) of the Telecommunications Act, makes the following Regulations:

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Telecommunications (Radio-Communication Ship Station) Regulations, 2003.

2. In these Regulations,

"earth station" means a station located either on the Earth's surface or within the major portion of the earth's atmosphere and intended for communication

(a) with one or more space stations; or

(b) with one or more stations of the same kind by means of one or more reflecting satellites or other objects in space;

"maritime earth station" means an earth station operating in the maritime band of frequencies;

"radio-communication ship station" means a ship station using telecommunication by radio waves;

"radio-communication station" means a station using telecommunication by means of radio waves;

"space station" means a station located on an object which is beyond, is intended to go beyond, or has been beyond the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

First Schedule	3. (1) Every application for a licence to establish a radio-communication ship station registered in Barbados shall be in the form set out in Part I of the First Schedule.
Cap. 296.	(2) Every application to establish a radio-communication ship station or a maritime earth station with respect to ships listed on the international ships' registry in accordance with section 9 of the Shipping Act shall be in the relevant form set out in the Schedule.
First Schedule	4. Every licence to establish a radio-communication ship station other than that referred to in regulation 3(2), shall be in the form set out in Part II of the First Schedule and shall be granted subject to the terms and conditions specified in the licence.
Second Schedule	5. (1) There shall be paid by the licensee immediately on the issue of a licence under these Regulations the fees set out in the Second Schedule.
	(2) Subject to section 22(3), a licence issued in accordance with these Regulations shall expire on the 31st day of December following the date of issue and is renewable annually on the 1st day of January on production of the licence and on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Second Schedule.
	(3) An endorsement by the Chief Telecommunications Officer on a licence to the effect that the appropriate sum specified in paragraph 1 has been paid shall be sufficient proof of its payment for the issue or renewal, as the case may be.
	6. The Minister may revoke any licence renewed under these Regulations.
	7. The Minister may modify a licence granted pursuant to these Regulations by making an endorsement on the licence.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

8. When a radio-communication ship station is licensed under these Regulations, the station shall be assigned a call sign in the series where there may be a combination of a letter and a number or two letters of the alphabet.

9. Where there is a change in ownership of the station referred to in regulation 8, it is the duty of the new owner to inform the Chief Telecommunications Officer of that owner's name and address, and any changes to the Station's Registration number and name.

10. Where a radio-communication station is destroyed or taken out of service, the owner must inform the Chief Telecommunications Officers as soon as possible thereafter.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 3)

PART I

**APPLICATION FOR RADIO-COMMUNICATION
SHIP STATION LICENCE
(FOR SHIPS UNDER 150 TONNES)**

APPLICANT INFORMATION

(Please read the Notes provided at the back of this Form before completion)

COMPANY /SHIP OWNER

Name:

Address:

Nationality:

Telephone No.:

Facsimile No.:

"E-mail" address:

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

PART I - Cont'd

Nature of business	
Proposed use of system	
Is Application Submitted with Cheque	O Yes O No
SHIP INFORMATION	
Name:	
Type:	
Registration Number:	
Tonnage:	
Call sign:	
Length:	
Breadth:	
Month/Year built:	
Area of operation:	

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

PART I - Cont'd.

TYPE OF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	FREQUENCY	SIGNAL LETTERS (IF ANY)

We declare that we have not commenced provision or operation of the telecommunication stations or networks applied for and all the information in this application form is true and correct. We understand that approval from the Minister for this application is based on information declared in this application. We further acknowledge that, should any of the information declared herein be found to be untrue, inaccurate or incorrect, any license granted by the Minister will be rendered null and void. The Minister reserves the right to impose penal sanctions against us under any applicable laws and regulations in force and this is without prejudice to any civil remedies that the Minister has against us if any of the information declared in this application be found to be untrue.

Date of application
(DD/MM/YY)

Name/Signature of Applicant
(Company Stamp, if applicable)

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

PART I - Cont'd

The Telecommunications Unit
Ministry Responsible for Telecommunications
"The Business Centre"
Upton
St. Michael
Tel. No.: 430-2200 Fax: 426-0960

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

1. The applicant must provide a copy of the Certificate of Registry for his ship, and, if applicable, a copy of a Licence or Permit to Ply for Hire.
2. Payment for a licence may be by cheque or cash. Please forward cheque separately by mail to the above address.

PART II

(Regulation 4)

RADIO-COMMUNICATION SHIP STATION LICENCE

Number: _____

Period of validity: _____

In accordance with the *Telecommunications (Radio-Communication Ship Station) Regulations, 2003* made under the *Telecommunications Act, 2001-36*, and with the Radio Regulations which compliment the *Constitution* and the Convention of the International Telecommunications Union now in force, this authorisation is herewith issued for the installation and for the use of the radio equipment described below:

1 Name of ship	2 Identification of ship station			3 Holder of licence	4 Fee paid
	Call sign	MMSI	Other Identification (optional)	Name & address	

PART II - Cont'd

	Equipment	Type or description of equipment	Frequencies
5	Transmitters		
6	Other equipment (optional)		

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Chief Telecommunications Officer

Date issued

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

PART II - Cont'd

ENDORSEMENTS
Applies to Fishing Boats Only

The sum of _____ dollars having been received,
this Licence is hereby renewed until the 31st day of December, _____.

Date: _____

Chief Telecommunications Officer

The sum of _____ dollars having been received,
this Licence is hereby renewed until the 31st day of December, _____.

Date: _____

Chief Telecommunications Officer

Chief Telecommunications Officer

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

PART 11 - Cont'd

The sum of _____ dollars having been received, this Licence is hereby renewed until the 31st day of December, _____.

Date: _____

Chief Telecommunications Officer

The sum of _____ dollars having been received, this Licence is hereby renewed until the 31st day of December, _____.

Date: _____

Chief Telecommunications Officer

The sum of _____ dollars having been received, this Licence is hereby renewed until the 31st day of December, _____.

Date: _____

Chief Telecommunications Officer

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

PART III

(Regulation 3)

**Licence to Establish Radio-Communication Ship Radio
Station or Maritime Earth Station**

No.: _____ Date: _____

Pursuant to the provisions of *the Telecommunications Act, 2001-36* and
in conformity with the Telecommunication Convention:

Name and address of owner or manager

(herein referred to as the Licensee) is hereby licensed to establish a radio
communication sending and receiving station in the ship specified
below, subject to the conditions stated on the back hereof.

PARTICULARS OF STATION

Name of Ship: _____

Call Sign: _____

Class of Station: _____

HF/MF Transmitter power: _____

Satellite Communication: _____

MMSI (if applicable): _____

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

The Licensee is authorized to use the power frequencies and types of emission which for the time being appear against the name of the ship in the International List of Coast and Ship Stations published by the office of the International Telecommunications Union and any additions which shall have been notified in conformity with clause 10 of the conditions overleaf.

Frequencies in KHz: _____

Type of Emission: _____

**THIS LICENCE IS VALID FROM
THE DATE OF ISSUE UNTIL REVOKED**

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

CONDITIONS

1. The Licensee shall comply with all the provisions of the Telecommunication Convention which relate to mobile stations and the station shall be worked in conformity with such provisions, and also in conformity with the relative provisions of the International Telecommunications Regulations.
2. This Licence is issued subject to the provisions of the *Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1940* and any Regulations now in force or which may hereafter be in force under the same.
3. The station shall only be used to send messages and signals to other stations of the mobile service and to receive messages and signals from other stations of the mobile service.
4. The Licensee shall keep the station and in particular the headgear receivers thereof in a clean and sanitary condition.
5. The Licensee shall screen all lights emanation from the station and screen or isolate all dangerous parts thereof in such a manner as may be necessary to ensure the reasonable comfort and health of the operators.
6. The station shall be worked only by operators holding certificates issued by a duly recognized authority.
7. The Licensee shall not receive by means of the station messages not intended for receipt thereby and if any such messages shall involuntarily be received at the station the Licensee shall not divulge the existence or the contents thereof to any person.
8. The Licensee shall keep full accounts, records and registers of all messages sent and received by means of the station and in such registers each of such messages shall be accompanied by its identifying number and date and full particulars of its place of origin and of ultimate destination and such further particulars as the Principal Registrar shall from time to time reasonably require to be shown. The Licensee shall preserve all used message forms, written and printed and transcripts of messages and all other papers for such period as is from time to time prescribed by the International Telecommunications Regulations and

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

such registers and message papers shall be open to the inspection of the Principal Registrar at the registered office for that time being of the Licensee or at such other place as the Principal Registrar shall determine.

9. The Licensee shall render to the appropriate AAIC such accounts in respect of all charges due or payable under the International Radio Communication Regulations in respect of messages exchanged between the station and coast stations and shall pay direct all sum which shall be due from the Licensee under such accounts.
10. The Licensee shall notify the Principal Registrar of any alterations which may be made from time to time in the power or frequencies or type or types of waves used from transmission.
11. The Principal Registrar may at all reasonable times enter upon the station for the purpose of inspecting and may inspect any apparatus fixed or being in the station for the purpose of sending and receiving messages and all other instruments and apparatus fixed or being in the station and the working and user of such apparatus and instruments respectively.
12. The present Licence, the Telecommunications Convention and the Postmaster General's handbook for Wireless Operators shall be carried on board the ship in the wireless room together with any documents which the Principal Registrar may prescribe as necessary for carrying on the work of the station. The Licence shall be available for inspection when required by competent authorities of the countries where the ship calls.
13. The Licensee shall pay the sum of BDS \$200.00 forthwith to the Principal Registrar for and in respect of the Licence hereby granted and a sum of BDS \$200.00 on the 1st day of January in each year during which the Licence remains valid.
14. This Licence may be revoked and determined at any time by notice in writing to the Licensee and shall therefrom cease, determine and become void but without prejudice to any right of action or remedy which shall have accrued or shall thereafter accrue under any condition or provision herein contained.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

15. Any notice request or consent, whether expressed to be in writing or not, to be given under the Licence may be signed by the Principal Registrar and may be served by being sent in a registered letter addressed to the Licensee, if a Company, at its registered office for the time being or if not a Company at his last known address or by delivery to the master of the ship upon which the station is installed and any notice to be given by the Licensee under this Licence may be served by being sent in a registered letter addressed to the Principal Registrar.

16. The expression "Telecommunication Convention" means the Convention signed in Madrid on the 9th day of December, 1932 and the Radiocommunication Regulations annexed thereto and includes any Convention and/or Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution for or in amendment of the said Convention and/or regulations.

The expression "International Telegraph Regulations" means the Telegraph Regulations annexed to the Telecommunication Convention and includes any Regulation which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof.

The expression "Principal Registrar" means the Principal Registrar of Ships designated pursuant to the Shipping Act, Cap. 296.

17. The expressions used in this Licence have the same meaning as in the Telecommunications Convention unless there is something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

18. This Licence covers the installation and maintenance of apparatus for radio communication in lifeboats carried by the ship and the use of such apparatus during the voyage of the ship or during an emergency subject to the conditions contained in the Licence. Such apparatus shall comply in all respects with any rules relating to radio installation on ships' lifeboats which may be made by the International Maritime Organization from time to time.

STATUTOTY INSTRUMENT

19. Any Licence or Permit hereto before granted by or on behalf of Barbados to the Licensee in respect of the station is hereby revoked.
20. This Licence does not authorize the Licensee to do, or to cause or allow to be done, any act or thing which is in infringement of any copyright which may exist in the matter transmitted.

**PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR OF SHIPS
(for) PERMANENT SECRETARY,
MINISTRY RESPONSIBLE FOR
TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 5(1))

Column 1	Column 2
<i>Type of Licence</i>	Fees \$
1. Radio-communication ship station on a ship not exceeding 16 metres (fishing boats)	20.00
2. Radio-communication ship station on a ship not exceeding 16 metres (non-fishing boats)	60.00
3. Radio-communication ship station on any ship exceeding 16 metres (under 150 tonnes)	180.00
4. Ship coast station or maritime earth station	200.00

Made by the Minister this 26th day of September, 2003.

ANTHONY P. WOOD
Minister responsible for Telecommunications.

PART C

CALL SIGN

This document outlines the allocation, function and appropriate use of call signs in Barbados as set by the Telecommunications Unit in the Ministry responsible for Telecommunications.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 All stations opened to international public correspondence, and capable of causing harmful interference beyond its national boundary as in the case of Amateur Radio Service; the station shall carry a call sign in conformity with International Call Sign Series allocated to the administration by the International Telecommunications Union.

1.2 All transmissions shall be capable of being identified either by identification signals or any other means such as:

- Speech, using simple amplified or frequency modulation
- International Morse Code transmitted and manual speech
- A telegraph code compatible with conventional printing equipment

1.3 All transmissions in the following services should carry identification signals:

- Amateur service
- Broadcasting service
- Fixed service in the bands below 28,000 KHz
- Mobile service
- Standard frequency and time signal service

1.4 Exceptions to this rule are as follows:

- Survival craft stations when transmitting distress signals automatically
- Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons [Except transmissions by satellite EPIRBs operating in the band 406-406.1 MHz, or the band 1645.5-1646.5 MHz or by EPIRBs using digital selective calling techniques.]

1.5 In accordance with ITU specifications the prefix for Barbadian call signs is “8P”.

Ship Station

2.1 Ship station call signs are allocated by the Telecommunications Unit in a sequential manner. This call sign is used through out the lifetime of the ship as a means of identifying the vessel. Vessels who already have a call sign from their respective countries may use their own call sign while in Barbados or may request a Barbadian Ship Station Call sign in which case a letter should be sent to the Chief Telecommunications Officer stating their wish to be temporarily allocated a Barbadian Ship Station call sign for the duration of their stay.

- 2.2 In the event that the station changes ownership, it is the duty of the new owner to inform the Ministry of the owner's name and address and any changes to the Stations Registration number and name.
- 2.3 When a ship station is destroyed or taken out of service and no longer requires a call sign a letter must be sent to the Chief Telecommunications Officer requesting that the call sign be discontinued. After the period of one (1) year this call sign is available for re-assignment.

Call Signs and Their Uses

The Minister responsible for Telecommunications, through the Telecommunications Unit, is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the suitable allocation and sensitization regarding the functions and appropriate use of call signs in Barbados.

All transmissions in the following services should carry identification signals:

- Amateur service
- Broadcasting service
- Fixed service in the bands below 28,000 KHz
- Mobile service
- Standard frequency and time signal service
- Ship Stations in the Maritime Band

Exceptions to this rule are as follows:

- Survival craft stations when transmitting distress signals automatically
- Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons [Except transmissions by satellite EPIRBs operating in the band 406-406.1 MHz, or the band 1645.5-1646.5 MHz or by EPIRBs using digital selective calling techniques.]

In accordance with ITU specifications the prefix for Barbadian call signs is "8P".

Call signs are assigned to an individual for a lifetime. However there are cases when a call sign becomes available for re-assignment. In the case of the operator's death the call sign remains reserved or in 'Silent Key' status for a period of three (3) years, after which the call sign becomes available once more.

Licences

Licences for all mentioned communication systems are renewable annually and expire on December 31st of each year. Failure to comply with the regulations set out in The Telecommunications (Licence Fees) Regulations 2003, will result in action being taken by the Chief Telecommunications Officer in accordance with section 13 of The Telecommunications Act 2001-36. The call sign would be withdrawn from the individual after a period of time prescribed by the Chief Telecommunications Officer.

For more information the Telecommunication Policy Document "Call Signs" is available from the Telecommunications Unit.

PART D

The Maritime Band of Frequencies

INDEX	TRANSMIT	RECEIVE	CHANNEL
156.030	156.030	160.630	# 60
156.050	156.050	160.650	#01
156.070	156.070	160.680	#61
156.100	156.100	160.700	#02
156.130	156.130	160.720	#62
156.150	156.150	160.750	#03
156.180	156.180	160.780	#63
156.200	156.200	160.800	#04
156.220	156.220	160.820	#64
156.250	156.250	160.850	#05
156.300	156.300	156.300	#06
156.350	156.350	160.950	#07
156.400	156.400	156.400	#08
156.450	156.450	156.450	#09
156.500	156.500	156.500	#10
156.550	156.550	156.550	#11
156.600	156.600	156.600	#12
156.650	156.650	156.650	#13
156.700	156.700	156.700	#14
156.750	156.750	156.750	#15
156.800	156.800	156.800	#16
156.850	156.850	156.850	#17
156.900	156.900	161.500	#18
156.907	156.907	161.570	#79
156.950	156.950	161.550	#19
157.000	157.000	161.900	#26
157.030	157.030	161.630	#80
157.050	157.050	161.650	#21
157.070	157.070	161.680	#81
157.130	157.130	161.720	#82
157.150	157.150	161.750	#23
157.180	157.180	161.780	#83
157.250	157.250	161.850	#25
157.250	157.250	157.820	#84
157.280	157.280	161.880	#85
157.300	157.300	161.900	#26
157.320	157.320	161.930	#86
157.350	157.350	161.950	#27
157.380	157.380	161.970	#87
157.400	157.400	162.000	#28
157.430	157.430	162.030	#88

PART E

APPLICATION FOR SHIP STATION LICENCE (INCLUDING SHIP FIXED COAST STATION LICENCE)

For Ship Stations Use Form TU 030



TU030

APPLICATION FOR SHIP STATION LICENCE

REGULATION 3 OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (SHIP STATION) REGULATIONS 2003 (FOR SHIPS UNDER 150 TONNES)

Telecommunications Unit
Ministry responsible for Telecommunications
"The Business Centre"
Upton
ST. MICHAEL
Tel No: 246 -430-2251 Fax: 246 - 426-0960

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

1. The applicant must provide a copy of the Certificate of Registry for his ship, and, if applicable, a copy of a License or Permit to Ply for Hire.
2. Payment of licence fees may be by cheque or cash. Please forward cheque separately by mail to the above address.

COMPANY/SHIP OWNER	
Name:	
Address:	
Nationality:	
Telephone No:	
Fax No:	
Email:	
Nature of business	
Proposed use of system	
Is application submitted with cheque	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>

SHIP INFORMATION		
Name:		
Type:		
Registration Number:		
Tonnage:		
Call Sign:		
Length:		
Breadth:		
Month/Year built:		
Area of operation:		
TYPE OF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	FREQUENCY	SIGNAL LETTERS (IF ANY)

We declare that we have not commenced provision/operation of any of the telecommunication stations/networks applied for and all the information in this application form is true and correct. We understand that approval from the Minister for this application is based on information declared in this application. We further acknowledge that, should any of the information declared herein be found to be untrue, inaccurate or incorrect, any licence granted by the Minister will be rendered null and void. The Minister reserves the right to impose penal sanctions against us under any applicable laws and regulations in force and this is without prejudice to any civil remedies that the Minister has against us if any of the information declared in this application be found to be untrue, inaccurate or incorrect.

**Date of application
(DD/MM/YY)**

**Name/Signature of Applicant
(Company Stamp, if applicable)**

For Ship Fixed (Coast) Station use TU 015



*Telecommunication Act – 2001
(Act 2001-36)*

FORM 15

TU015

**APPLICATION FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS GENERAL
RADIO-COMMUNICATION STATION LICENCE**

PART A: APPLICANT INFORMATION

(Please read the Notes and the Instructions attached at the back of this Form before completion)

1. Name (if individual):.....

2. Nationality (if individual):.....

3. Address of Applicant (registered office or principal place of business):
.....
.....

4. Mailing Address (if different from registered office address):
.....
.....

5. Applicant is a (n):
Individual Corporation Unincorporated Association Partnership
Please indicate whether this is: a new application an application to modify an existing licence
an application to renew a licence

6. Telephone No.:..... 7. Facsimile No.:

8. "E-mail" address:.....
9.

9. Name of Manager of entity:.....

10. Person in Barbados to be contacted in absence of Manager: Name:..... Address:..... Telephone No:..... "E-mail" Address:.....	
11. Facsimile No:.....	
12. Mobile No.:.....	
13. Billing Address (<i>if it is different from Mailing Address</i>)	
14. Pager/Cellphone Number:	
15. Is Application Submitted with Cheque?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
16. Equipment Purchased From	
17. Name of Dealer	
18. Dealer's Licence No.	
19. Dealer's Address	
20. Dealer's Contact Person	
21. Dealer's Telephone Number	
Application Information	
Application Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	
Client's/Reference	

System Description	
Proposed Use of System	
Type of Licence <i>(Please tick One)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based of Fixed System - Mobile Station - Radio Telephone - Ship Fixed Station - Aeronautical Mobile Station - <i>See Important Information Note 7 on page 11</i> - Fixed Ground-to-Air - Fixed Link or Repeated Station
PART B: TECHNICAL INFORMATION	
BASED OR FIXED STATION	
<i>Station I Information</i>	
Call-sign	
Location	
Station Address	
Latitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 N)	
Longitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (E/W) (e.g. 120-45-30 E)	
Building Heights (metres)	
Antennae Structure Height (metres)	
Elevation (metres above mean sea level)	
Transportable	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Radius of Operation (Km)	

<i>Station 2 Information</i>	
Call-sign	
Location	
Station Address	
Latitude in Degrees-Hour-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 N)	
Longitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (E/W) (e.g. 120-45-30 E)	
Building Heights (metres)	
Antennae Structure Height (metres)	
Elevation (metres above mean sea level)	
Transportable	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Radius of Operation (Km)	
<i>Station 3 Information</i>	
Call-sign	
Location	
Station Address	
Latitude in Degrees-Hour-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 N)	
Longitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (E/W) (e.g. 120-45-30 E)	
Building Heights (metres)	

Antennae Structure Height (metres)	
Elevation (metres above mean sea level)	
Transportable	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Radius of Operation (Km)	
<i>Station 4 Information</i>	
Call-sign	
Location	
Station Address	
Latitude in Degrees-Hour-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 N)	
Longitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (E/W) (e.g. 120-45-30 E)	
Building Heights (metres)	
Antennae Structure Height (metres)	
Elevation (metres above mean sea level)	
Transportable	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Radius of Operation (Km)	
<i>Frequency Information</i>	

Station Name		
Usage Period	Start Time	Stop Time
	Transmit	Receive
Desired Frequency		
Feeder Line Type		
Feeder Line Length (metres)		
Feeder Line Loss (dB)		
Bandwidth		
Emission		
Coverage/Link Information		
Coverage Area	Centre Latitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 N)	
	Centre Longitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 E)	
	Radius (Kms)	
	Link Location	
Link to Station		
Main Link	Call Sign	
	Latitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 N)	

	Longitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (E/W) (e.g. 120-45-30 E)	
Aux Link 1	Call Sign	
	Latitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 N)	
	Longitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (E/W) (e.g. 120-45-30 E)	
Aux Link 2	Call Sign	
	Longitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (E/W) (e.g. 120-45-30E)	
	Latitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 N)	
Aux Link 3	Call Sign	
	Latitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 N)	
	Longitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (E/W) (e.g. 120-45-30 E)	
Link to Geographical Point		
Main Link	Call Sign	
	Latitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 N)	
	Longitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (E/W) (e.g. 120-45-30 E)	
	Link Location	
Radio Equipment Information		
Station Name		

	Transmitter	Receiver
Manufacturer		
Model		
Serial No.		
Transmitter Power (watts)		
<i>Antennae Information</i>		
Manufacturer		
Model		
Antennae Displacement from Station Location		
North Latitude Displacement (m)		
East Longitude Displacement (m)		
Effective Height (m)		
Effective Height (m)		
Height Above Ground Level (m)		
Gain (dB0)		
Elevation Angle (degrees)		
Filter Information		
Manufacturer		

Model							
Insertion Loss (dB)							
Tuned Frequency (MHz)							
Manufacturer							
Model							
Insertion Loss (dB)							
Tuned Frequency (MHZ)							
MOBILE STATION APPLICATION							
Station Information							
Number of Mobiles							
Mobiles Communicate with	<input type="checkbox"/> Base <input type="checkbox"/> Mobiles						
Coverage Information Tuned	<input type="checkbox"/> Nation-wide <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Coverage						
Centre of Coverage Area							
Latitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (N/S) (e.g. 120-45-30 N)							
Longitude in Degrees-Hours-Minutes (E/W) (e.g. 120-45-30 E)							
Radius (Km)							
Mobile Vehicle/Vessel Registration Nos.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Manufacturer</th> <th>Model</th> <th>Serial No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.			
Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.					

Frequency Information

	Transmit	Receive
Desired Frequency (MHz)		
Bandwidth (KHz)		
Emission		

PART C: DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The applicant also must provide the following documents:

- (a) Copies of certificate of incorporation or business registration certificate.
- (b) Most recent annual audited financial report.
- (c) Documentary evidence to demonstrate the financial capability of the company for the first 2 years of operation.

(d) Performance Bond or Bank Guarantee for payment of licence fees for the first two years of the licence.

PART D: CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

We declare that we have not commenced provision or operation of any of the telecommunication stations or networks applied for in this application and all the information in this application form is true and correct. We understand that approval from the Ministry for this application is based on information as declared in this application. We further acknowledge that, should any of the information declared herein be found to be untrue, inaccurate or incorrect, any licence granted by the Ministry will be rendered null and void. The Ministry reserves its right to impose penal sanctions against us under any applicable laws and regulations in force and this is without prejudice to any civil remedies that the Ministry has against us if any of the information declared in the application be found to be untrue, inaccurate or incorrect.

.....
Name/Signature

.....
Date/Company Stamp

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

1. Guidelines are attached to this Application Form.
2. Payment of licence fees may be made by cash or cheque.
3. Where supporting documents are required, applicant is required to send documents by mail to the -

Telecommunications Unit
Ministry responsible for Telecommunications
"The Business Centre"
Upton,
ST. MICHAEL
Telephone No. 246-430-2251 Fax No: 246-426-0960

SHIP STATION LICENCE

(Regulation 4)

RADIO COMMUNICATION SHIP STATION LICENCE

Number: _____

Period of validity: _____

In accordance with the *Telecommunications (Radio-Communication Ship Station) Regulations, 2003* made under the *Telecommunications Act 2001-36*, and with the Radio Regulations which compliment the *Constitution* and the Convention of the International Telecommunications Union now in force, this authorisation is herewith issued for the installation and for the use of the radio equipment described below:

1 Name of Ship	2 Identification of ship station			3 Holder of Licence	4 Fee paid
	Call Sign	MMSI	Other identification (optional)	Name & Address	
	Equipment	Type or description of equipment		Frequencies	
5	Transmitters				
6	Other Equipment (optional)				

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Chief Telecommunications Officer

Date Issued

ENDORSEMENTS
Applies to Fishing Boats Only

The sum of _____ dollars having been received, this Licence is hereby renewed until the 31st day of December, _____

Date _____

Chief Telecommunications Officer

The sum of _____ dollars having been received, this Licence is hereby renewed until the 31st day of December, _____

Date _____

Chief Telecommunications Officer

The sum of _____ dollars having been received, this Licence is hereby renewed until the 31st day of December, _____

Date _____

Chief Telecommunications Officer

The sum of _____ dollars having been received, this Licence is hereby renewed until the 31st day of December, _____

Date _____

Chief Telecommunications Officer

The sum of _____ dollars having been received, this Licence is hereby renewed until the 31st day of December, _____

Date _____

Chief Telecommunications Officer

The sum of _____ dollars having been received, this Licence is hereby renewed until the 31st day of December, _____

Date _____

Chief Telecommunications Officer

SHIP STATION LICENCE FEES

SECOND SCHEDULE

Column 1	Column 2
Type of Licence	Fees \$
1. Radio-communication ship station on a ship not exceeding 16 metres (fishing boats)	20.00
2. Radio-communication ship station on a ship not exceeding 16 metres (non-fishing boats)	60.00
3. Radio-communication ship station on any ship exceeding 16 metres (under 150 tonnes)	180.00
4. Ship coast station or maritime earth station	200.00

License to Establish Radio-Communication Ship Radio Station or Maritime Earth Station

No.:

Date:.....

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Telecommunications Act, 2001-36* and in conformity with the Telecommunication Convention:

Name and address of owner or manager

.....
.....
.....

(herein referred to as the Licensee) is hereby licensed to establish a radio communication sending and receiving station in the ship specified below, subject to the conditions stated on the back hereof.

PARTICULARS OF STATION

Name of Ship:.....

Call Sign:.....

Class of Station:.....

HF/MF Transmitter
power:.....

Satellite Communication:.....

MMSI (if
applicable):.....

The Licensee is authorized to use the power frequencies and types of emission which for the time being appear against the name of the ship in the International List of Coast and Ship Stations published by the office of the International Telecommunications Union and any additions which shall have been notified in conformity with clause 10 of the conditions overleaf.

Frequencies in KHz:.....

Type of Emission:.....

**THIS LICENCE IS VALID FROM
THE DATE OF ISSUE UNTIL REVOKED**

CONDITIONS

1. The Licensee shall comply with all the provisions of the Telecommunication Convention which relate to mobile stations and the station shall be worked in conformity with such provision, and also in conformity with the relative provisions of the International Telecommunications Regulations.
2. This Licence is issued subject to the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1940 and any Regulations now in force or which may hereafter be in force under the same.
3. The station shall only be used to send messages and signals to other stations of the mobile service and to receive messages and signals from other stations of the mobile service.
4. The Licensee shall keep the station and in particular the headgear receivers thereof in a clean and sanitary condition.
5. The Licensee shall screen all lights emanating from the station and screen or isolate all dangerous parts thereof in such a manner as may be necessary to ensure the reasonable comfort and health of the operators.
6. The station shall be worked only by operators holding certificates issued by a duly recognized authority.
7. The Licensee shall not receive by means of the station messages not intended for receipt thereby and if any such messages shall involuntarily be received at the station the Licensee shall not divulge the existence or the contents thereof to any person.
8. The Licensee shall keep full accounts, records and registers of all messages sent and received by means of the station and in such registers each of such messages shall be accompanied by its identifying number and date and full particulars of its place of origin and of ultimate destination and such further particulars as the Principal Registrar shall from time to time reasonably require to be shown. The Licensee shall preserve all used message forms, written and printed and transcripts of messages and all other papers for such period as is from time to time prescribed by the International Telecommunications Regulations and such registers and message papers shall be open to the inspection of the Principal Registrar at the registered office for that time being of the Licensee or at such other place as the Principal Registrar shall determine.
9. The Licensee shall render to the appropriate AAIC such accounts in respect of all charges due or payable under the International Radio communication Regulations in respect of messages exchanged between the station and coast stations and shall pay direct all sums which shall be due from the Licensee under such accounts.
10. The Licensee shall notify the Principal Registrar of any alterations which may be made from time to time in the power or frequencies or type or types of waves used for transmission.
11. The Principal Registrar may at all reasonable times enter upon the station for the purpose of inspecting and may inspect any apparatus fixed or being in the station for the purpose of sending and receiving messages and all other instruments and apparatus fixed or being in the station and the working and user of such apparatus and instruments respectively.
12. The present Licence, the Telecommunications Convention and the Postmaster General's Handbook for Wireless Operators shall be carried on board the ship in the wireless room together with any documents which the Principal Registrar may prescribe as necessary for carrying on the work of the station. The Licence shall be available for inspection when required by competent authorities of the countries where the ship calls.
13. The Licensee shall pay the sum of BDS\$200.00 forthwith to the Principal Registrar for and in respect of the Licence hereby granted and a sum of BDS\$200.00 on the 1st day of January in each year during which the Licence remains valid.
14. This Licence may be revoked and determined at any time by notice in writing to the Licensee and shall therefrom cease, determine and become void but without prejudice to any right of action or remedy which shall have accrued or shall thereafter accrue under any condition or provision herein contained.
15. Any notice request or consent (whether expressed to be in writing or not) to be given under the Licence may be signed by the Principal Registrar and may be served by being sent in a registered letter addressed to the Licensee (if a Company) at its registered office for the time being or if not a Company at his last known address or by delivery to the master of the ship upon which the station is installed and any notice to be given by the Licensee under this Licence may be served by being sent in a registered letter addressed to the Principal Registrar.
16. The expression "Telecommunication Convention" means the Convention signed in Madrid on the 9th day of December, 1932 and the Radiocommunication Regulations annexed thereto and includes any Convention and/or Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution for or in amendment of the said Convention and/or regulations.

The expression "International Telegraph Regulations" means the Telegraph Regulations annexed to the Telecommunication Convention and includes any Regulation which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof.

The expression "Principal Registrar" means the Principal Registrar Of Ships designated pursuant to the Shipping Act, Cap 296.

17. The expressions used in this Licence have the same meaning as in the Telecommunications Convention unless there is something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.
18. This Licence covers the installation and maintenance of apparatus for radio communication in lifeboats carried by the ship and the use of such apparatus during the voyage of the ship or during an emergency subject to the conditions contained in the Licence. Such apparatus shall comply in all respects with any rules relating to radio installation on ships' lifeboats which may be made by the International Maritime Organization from time to time.
19. Any Licence or Permit heretofore granted by or on behalf of Barbados to the Licensee in respect of the station is hereby revoked.
20. This Licence does not authorize the Licensee to do, or to cause or allow to be done, any act or thing which is an infringement of any copyright which may exist in the matter transmitted.

.....
PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR OF SHIPS
(for) PERMANENT SECRETARY,
MINISTRY RESPONSIBLE
FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS

PART F

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

Distress Communications

General

Distress communications should be conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined below. These procedures do not however prevent a station in distress from making use of any means at its disposal to attract attention to make known its position and to obtain help.

The distress call will not be addressed to a particular station and acknowledgement of receipt shall not be given before the distress message is completed.

Distress Message

The distress call shall be followed as soon as possible by the distress message. The distress message shall include the following:

- the distress signal MAYDAY,
- the call sign of station in distress (once),
- particulars of its position,
- nature of distress and kind of assistance required (that is, what has happened),
- the number of persons on board and injuries (if applicable),
- any other information that might facilitate rescue,
- OVER.

NOTE:

As a general rule a ship will signal its position in latitude and longitude. When practicable the bearing and distance in nautical miles from a known geographical position may be given.

Frequencies to be Used

The first transmission of the distress call and message by a vessel should be on the distress, calling and answering frequency of Channel 16, 156.800 MHz (VHF) if the vessel is not yet GMDSS ready. If no response is heard on this frequency the use of any other available frequency in an effort to obtain assistance is permitted.

Control of Distress Traffic

The control of distress traffic is the responsibility of the vessel in distress or of the station that relays the distress message. These stations may, however, delegate the control of distress traffic to another station such as a Coast Guard Radio Station. During many distress situations Coast Guard Radio Stations control distress traffic. Their powerful coastal transmitters can be readily heard by other ship and land stations over a wide area.

Distress Signal

Under the new ITU regulations for the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) in the section entitled Distress Alerting, it states: "The transmission of a distress alert indicates that a mobile unit or a person is in distress and requires immediate assistance".

In radiotelephony, the spoken word for distress is MAYDAY. The distress signal indicated that the station sending the signal is:

threatened by grave and imminent danger and requires immediate assistance, or

the words THIS IS,

the name and call sign of the vessel in distress spoken three times.

Urgency Communications

Signals

The urgency signal is PAN PAN spoken three times. It is sent before the call.

The urgency signal indicates that the station calling has a very urgent message to transmit concerning the safety of a ship, and aircraft, another vehicle or a person on board or within sight.

When used by a Maritime Mobile Station, the message, preceded by the urgency signal, may be addressed to all stations or to a specific station.

The urgency signal and message following it shall be sent on the distress, calling and answering Channel 16 (156.800 MHz), if not GMDSS ready.

Priority

The urgency signal has priority over all other communications – except distress.

Stations that hear only the urgency signal shall continue to listen for at least three minutes on the frequency on which the signal is heard. After that, if no urgency message has been heard, stations may resume normal service.

All stations that hear the urgency signal must take care not to interfere with the urgency message which follows it. Stations that are in communication on frequencies other than those used for the transmission of the urgency message, may continue normal work without interruptions, provided that the urgency message is not addressed to ALL STATIONS.

Safety Communications

Safety Signal

In radiotelephony, the safety signal is the word SÉCURITÉ spoken three times. It is sent before the call.

The safety signal indicates that the station calling is about to transmit a message containing an important navigational or meteorological warning.

Priority

The safety signal has priority over all other communications except distress and urgency.

All stations hearing the safety signal shall continue to listen on the frequency on which the signal has been transmitted. They may stop listening when they are satisfied that the message is of no interest to them. All stations that hear the safety signal must take care not to interfere with the message which follows it. No transmission shall be made that may interfere with these messages.

Safety Call and Message Procedure

The safety signal call may be sent at any time on the international distress frequency of 156.800 MHz (Channel 16), if not GMDSS ready. It shall be sent only on the authority of the person in command of the station. The safety message that follows the call is sent on a suitable working frequency such as 156.300 MHz (Channel 6). A short announcement giving the working channel and the area affected is made at the end of the safety call.

In the Maritime Mobile Service safety calls and messages are normally addressed to ALL STATIONS. In some cases however, they may be addressed to a particular station such as a Coast Guard Radio Station. If the message is addressed to a Coast Guard Station it would be sent on a Coast Guard working frequency such as Channel 26.

Meteorological and navigational warning messages that contain information on imminent danger to marine navigation must be transmitted without delay.

NAVTEX Sea Areas

The Station identity letter allows the NAVTEX receiver to be programmed to print out messages only for the desired service area.

- L International Service are conducted on 518kHz
- U National Service is conducted on 490Khz.

Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRBs)

A further benefit of GMDSS is to provide the mariner with at least two independent means of transmitting a distress alert. An EPIRB provides the simplest means of providing one way to alert Rescue authorities. The most common EPIRB system is operated on 406MHz by the COSPAS/SARSAT organization which uses polar orbiting satellites.

If a vessel sinks, the 406MHz EPIRB is designed to detach itself automatically, float-free and transmit a distress signal via the satellite system (which calculates the position of the casualty) and relays the information to the nearest Rescue Co-ordination Centre.

EPIRB registration details will provide Rescue Co-ordination Centres (RCC) with the information needed to co-ordinate a rescue.

Most 406MHz EPIRBs also transmit a signal on 121.5MHZ which enables search and rescue vessels (i.e. RNLI Lifeboats, Search and Rescue Helicopters, etc) to obtain a radio bearing of the EPIRB.

However from 2005 this facility on 121.5MHz will cease.

SARTs

Search and Rescue Transponders (SARTs) provide a homing signal, by transmitting a coded response to a radar signal. These signals are displayed on the rescue vessel's radar screen.

NAVTEX

Mariners at sea can be made aware of search and rescue information, navigation warnings, weather forecasts, etc. In coastal waters this service is provided by the NAVTEX system which transmits this information on Medium Frequencies. Navtex receivers display this information either on screen or on a paper printout.

INMARSAT

The INMARSAT Organization operates a constellation of four (4) satellites (which rotate at the same speed and direction as the earth) and are capable of relaying voice, telex, fax and data transmissions. Anyone intending to make a passage outside MF range of a Coast Station should consider satellite communications as a means of communication. With size and cost considerations, INMARSAT “C” may be the most suitable equipment for small craft and is capable of sending text messages only. INMARSAT broadcasts the same type of information as NAVTEX on INMARSAT “C”.

The GMDSS system included on the coast linking (using communication networks) of satellite systems (Inmarsat and Cospas-Sarsat), ground stations, coastal centers, Rescue Co-ordination Centres (RCC) and Search and Rescue (SAR) organizations.

As a result of changes agreed internationally at the World Radio Communication Conference 2000. The use of Carrier Frequencies – 12290 and 16420 KHz for calling purposes should cease from 1 January 2004. These channels will be reserved for the Distress and Safety from that date.

The alternative Carrier Frequencies 12359 and 16537KHz can be used for calling on a Simplex basis, provided that the peak power envelope does not exceed 1 KW.

Maritime Communication Station Service

A Maritime Communication Station is a station on land established for the purpose of communicating with vessels at sea.

Services To Be Provided

- ❖ Search and Rescue (SAR) operations in conjunction with the Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC)
- ❖ Weather forecast and warnings for Coastal waters and high Seas area from the Met Office.

- ❖ Continuous automated watch of HF Digital Selective Calling
- ❖ Frequencies for distress calls for the purpose of Safety of Life at Sea
- ❖ Acquire a Maritime Mobile Service Indicator (MMSI) number
- ❖ Services provided by these stations include, twenty-four hour listening watches on 4125KHz and 8292KHz for Distress and Safety Situations and broadcast of Navigational Warnings on 8176 KHz.

NOTE:

Coast Stations are no longer required to constantly monitor 2182 KHz. This frequency is not monitored by the Barbados Coast Guard.

- ❖ Vessels operating should note the use of the following frequencies
- ❖ 4125 and 6215 KHz radiotelephony distress, urgency, safety and routine calling are Supplementary to 2182 KHz.
- ❖ 8291 KHz is used for announcing Safety Traffic prior to transmitting the safety traffic on a working frequency. It is important to restrict radio traffic on these frequencies to distress, urgency and safety calls. This does not mean that you cannot use 4125 and 6215 KHz for general calling, but you should avoid using those frequencies for that purpose, where possible.
- ❖ You must not use 8291 KHz for Routine or General Calling.
- ❖ Radio Checks or General Calls should be directed to Volunteer Marine Rescue Groups or other service providers.

Navigational Warnings will be broadcast on 8176 KHz in accordance with a schedule Commencing three (3) minutes prior to the hour (to be decided UTC, GMT or Local).

Navigational Warning schedules can be obtained from the Coast Guard.

VHF Marine Distress and Safety

VHF radio distress and Safety Services include twenty-four (24) hour Monitoring on VHF channel 16 for Distress, Urgency and Safety Traffic along with Regular Broadcast of Weather information on VHF channel 67.

VHF Radio Distress and Safety services on Channel 16 and 67 will be provided.

Categories Of Repeater Operation

VHF Marine Repeaters operates on channels 21, 22, 80, 81, or 82.

Digital Selective Calling must be confined to Channel 70 and will not operate through Repeaters.

- 2182, 12290 and 16425 KHz MF/HF Marine Bands
- 27.88 and 27.86 MHz (Ch. 88,86) in the 27 MHz Marine band
- Ch. 16 and 67 in the VHF Marine Band.

Silence Period

International Regulations no longer require Silence periods to be observed on Distress and Calling Frequencies.

However to increase the Safety of Life at Sea around Barbados, two three minute periods of Radiotelephony would be observed in each hour.

Radiotelephony Silence Periods starts on the hour and continues to three minutes past the hour and on the half hour until thirty – three minutes past the hour.

With the exception of Distress Calls and Messages, all aural transmissions from all stations should cease during these periods.

Frequencies on which these periods should be observed are as follows:

2182, 4125, 6215, 8291, 12290, and 16420 KHz and 156.800 MHz (Ch.16) This will be important as during periods of normal working, a weak Distress Signal may not be heard. Silence Periods increases the chances of a Distress Vessel's signal being heard by others.

Navigational Warnings consist of a single audio tone of 2200Hertz.

Digital Selective Calling 4207.5, 6312, 8414.5, 12577 and 16804.5 KHz

Maritime Coast Stations do not provide Watch keeping on 2187.5 KHz or on VHF Ch. 70.

Large vessels keep a continuous watch on VHF Ch. 70, 2187.5, 8414.5 and one other HF DSC frequency appropriate to the time of day and position of the ship.

Compulsory watch keeping on 2182 KHz has been discontinued but VHF Ch.16 has been extended to pass 2005.

Emergency Frequencies

Distress:

156.800 MHz (channel 16) voice

156.525 MHz (Channel 70) Digital Selective Calling (DSC)

Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRBs):

156.800 MHz (Marine)

121.500 MHz (aeronautical)

243.000 MHz (Aeronautical)

406.025 MHz (Marine and Aeronautical)

Appendix 2

THE MARITIME BAND OF FREQUENCIES

Operating Procedures – General

The frequencies used in maritime radiotelephone communication are established for use by specific services in specific locations. These frequencies should only be used for the type of communication for which they were intended. Some of the established communication services and frequencies are shown below:

Channel Number	Ship Transmit MHz	Ship Receive MHz	Use
01A	156.050	156.050	Port Operations and Commercial. VTS in selected areas.
05A	156.250	156.250	Port Operations. VTS in selected areas.
06	156.300	156.300	Intership Safety
07A	156.350	156.350	Commercial
08	156.400	156.400	Commercial (Intership only)
09	156.450	156.450	Boater Calling. Commercial and Non-Commercial.
10	156.500	156.500	Commercial
11	156.550	156.550	Commercial. VTS in selected areas.
12	156.600	156.600	Port Operations. VTS in selected areas.
13	156.650	156.650	Intership Navigation Safety (Bridge-to-bridge). Ships >20m length maintain a listening watch on this channel in US waters.
14	156.700	156.700	Port Operations. VTS in selected areas.
15	--	156.750	Environmental (Receive only). Used by Class C EPIRBs.
16	156.800	156.800	International Distress, Safety and Calling. Ships required to carry radio, USCG, and most coast stations maintain a listening watch on this channel.
17	156.850	156.850	State Control

18A	156.900	156.900	Commercial
19A	156.950	156.950	Commercial
20	157.000	161.600	Port Operations (duplex)
20A	157.000	157.000	Port Operations
21A	157.050	157.050	U.S. Coast Guard only
22A	157.100	157.100	Coast Guard Liaison and Maritime Safety Information Broadcasts. Broadcasts announced on channel 16.
23A	157.150	157.150	U.S. Coast Guard only
24	157.200	161.800	Public Correspondence (Marine Operator)
25	157.250	161.850	Public Correspondence (Marine Operator)
26	157.300	161.900	Public Correspondence (Marine Operator)
27	157.350	161.950	Public Correspondence (Marine Operator)
28	157.400	162.000	Public Correspondence (Marine Operator)
63A	156.175	156.175	Port Operations and Commercial. VTS in selected areas.
65A	156.275	156.275	Port Operations
66A	156.325	156.325	Port Operations
67	156.375	156.375	Commercial. Used for Bridge-to-bridge communications in lower Mississippi River. Intership only.
68	156.425	156.425	Non-Commercial
69	156.475	156.475	Non-Commercial
70	156.525	156.525	Digital Selective Calling (voice communications not allowed)
71	156.575	156.575	Non-Commercial
72	156.625	156.625	Non-Commercial (Intership only)
73	156.675	156.675	Port Operations
74	156.725	156.725	Port Operations
77	156.875	156.875	Port Operations (Intership only)
78A	156.925	156.925	Non-Commercial
79A	156.975	156.975	Commercial. Non-Commercial in Great Lakes only
80A	157.025	157.025	Commercial. Non-Commercial in Great Lakes only
81A	157.075	157.075	U.S. Government only - Environmental protection operations.
82A	157.125	157.125	U.S. Government only
83A	157.175	157.175	U.S. Coast Guard only

84	157.225	161.825	Public Correspondence (Marine Operator)
85	157.275	161.875	Public Correspondence (Marine Operator)
86	157.325	161.925	Public Correspondence (Marine Operator)
87	157.375	161.975	Automatic Identification System duplex repeater
AIS 1	161.975	161.975	Automatic Identification System (AIS)
AIS 2	162.025	162.025	Automatic Identification System (AIS)
88	157.425	162.025	Public Correspondence only near Canadian border.
88A	157.425	157.425	Commercial, Intership only.

Time

The twenty-four hour clock system should be used in expressing time in the Maritime Mobile Service. It should be expressed and transmitted by means of four figures, the first two denoting the hour past midnight and the last two the minutes past the hour.

Some examples of time using the twenty-four hour clock system are shown below.

Watch keeping

All ships fitted with radiotelephone equipment should endeavour to keep watch on the designated Emergence frequencies.

When at sea, ships are required by law to keep a continuous watch on emergencies frequencies including 156.8000 MHz (Channel 16), or other frequencies specifically designated on their licenses, except when actually engaged in conducting communications on their working frequencies.

Appendix 3

PHONETIC ALPHABET AND FIGURE CODE

The words of the international Telecommunication Union (ITU) phonetic alphabet should be learned thoroughly. Whenever isolated letters or groups of letters are pronounced separately, or when communication is difficult, the alphabet can be easily used. The phonetic alphabet should always be used when transmitting call signs.

When it is necessary to spell out call signs or words, the following table should be used. The syllables to be emphasized are shown in bold type.

Table 2

Letter	Word	Pronounced as
A	Alfa	AL FAH
B	Bravo	BRAH VOH
C	Charlie	CHAR LEE or SHAR LEE
D	Delta	DELL TAH
E	Echo	ECK OH
F	Foxtrot	FOKS TROT
G	Golf	GOLF
H	Hotel	HOH TELL
I	India	IN DEE AH
J	Juliett	JEW LEE ETT
K	Kilo	KEY LOH
L	Lima	LEE MAH
M	Mike	MIKE
N	November	NO VEM BER
O	Oscar	OSS CAH
P	Papa	PAH PAH
Q	Quebec	KEW BECK
R	Romeo	ROW ME OH
S	Sierra	SEE AIR RAH
T	Tango	TANG GO
U	Uniform	YOU NEE FORM or OO NEE FORM

V	Victor	VIK TAH
W	Whiskey	WISS KEY
X	X-ray	ECKS RAY
Z	Zulu	ZOO LOO

Example: If a vessel Sea Wolf VY1234 were asked to spell its name and call sign phonetically it would do so as follows: **SIERRA, ECHO, ALPHA, WHISEY, OSCAR, LIMA, FOXTROT, VICTOR, YANKEE, one, two, three, four.**

Numbers

Table 3

Numbers Expressed in Words

0 - ZERO	6 - SIX
1 - ONE	7 - SEVEN
2 - TWO	8 - EIGHT
3 - THREE	9 - NINE
4 - FOUR	. - DECIMAL
5 - FIVE	? ,000 - THOUSAND

All numbers except whole thousands should be transmitted by pronouncing each digit separately. Whole thousands should be transmitted by pronouncing each digit separately. Whole thousands should be transmitted by pronouncing each digit in the number of thousands followed by the word THOUSAND.

10	becomes	ONE ZERO
75	becomes	SEVEN FIVE
100	becomes	ONE ZERO ZERO
5,800	becomes	FIVE EIGHT ZERO ZERO
11,000	becomes	ONE ONE THOUSAND
68,009	becomes	SIX EIGHT ZERO ZERO NINE

Numbers containing a decimal point should be transmitted as above, with the decimal point indicated by the word DECIMAL.

156.8	becomes	ONE FIVE SIX DECIMAL EIGHT
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Monetary denominations, when transmitted with groups of digits, should be sent in the sequence in which they are written.

\$17.25 becomes DOLLARS ONE SEVEN DECIMAL TWO FIVE

75¢ becomes SEVEN FIVE CENTS

1957-Present	Signal Flag
Alfa	
Bravo	
Charlie	
Delta	
Echo	
Foxtrot	
Golf	
Hotel	
India	
Juliett	
Kilo	
Lima	
Mike	
November	
Oscar	
Papa	
Quebec	
Romeo	
Sierra	
Tango	
Uniform	

Victor	
Whiskey	
X-ray	
Yankee	
Zulu	

Some Times as Expressed by Radiotelephone

<u>Time</u>		<u>Express as</u>
12:45 a.m.	0045	ZERO ZERO FOUR FIVE
12:00 noon	1200	ONE TWO ZERO ZERO
12:45 p.m.	1245	ONE TWO FOUR FIVE
12:00 midnight	0000	ZERO ZERO ZERO ZERO
1:30 a.m.	0130	ZERO ONE THREE ZERO
1:45 a.m.	1345	ONE THREE FOUR FIVE
8:30 p.m.	2030	TWO ZERO THREE ZERO

Co-ordinate Universal Time (UTC) (previously known as Greenwich Mean Time – GMT) is normally used in radio communications and the letter Z is an accepted abbreviation for UTC e.g. 0520Z, 2140Z.

However, where operations are conducted entirely within one time zone, standard time may be used. Care should be taken to clearly indicate the time zone involved, e.g. 1335E (for Eastern Standard Time), 2214M (for Mountain Standard Time).

PART G

GLOBAL MARITIME DISTRESS AND SAFETY SYSTEM (GMDSS)

Introduction to GMDSS

What is GMDSS

The Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) is an international system which uses terrestrial and satellite technology and ship-board radio-systems to ensure rapid, automated, alerting of shore based communication and rescue authorities, in addition to ships in the immediate vicinity, in the event of a marine distress.

Under the GMDSS, all ocean-going passenger ships and cargo ships of 300 gross tonnage and upwards engaged on international voyages must be equipped with radio equipment that conforms to international standards as set out in the system. The basic concept is that search and rescue authorities ashore, as well as shipping in the immediate vicinity of the ship in distress, will be rapidly alerted through satellite and terrestrial communication techniques so that they can assist in a coordinated search and rescue operation with the minimum of delay.

How does the GMDSS help in distress situations?

Ships fitted with GMDSS equipment are safer at sea - and more likely to receive assistance in the event of a distress – because the GMDSS provides for automatic distress alerting and locating when a radio operator does not have time to send out a distress call. The GMDSS also requires ships to receive broadcasts of maritime safety information which could prevent a distress from happening and requires ships to carry satellite emergency position indicating beacons (EPIRBs), which float free from a sinking ship and alert rescue authorities with the ship's identity and location.

Who adopted the GMDSS?

The GMDSS was adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), a specialized agency of the United Nations with responsibility for ship safety and the prevention of marine pollution. The GMDSS was adopted by means of amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974. The amendments, contained in Chapter IV of SOLAS on Radiocommunications, were adopted in 1988 and entered into force on 1 February 1999 but provided for a phase-in period until 1 February 1999.

Who is implementing the GMDSS?

Implementation of the GMDSS requirements is the responsibility of Contracting Governments to SOLAS. This means the Administrations of individual countries that have ratified the GMDSS requirements into their national law. In practice, it also means that individual ship-owners are responsible for ensuring their ships meet GMDSS requirements, since they must obtain certificates from their flag State certifying conformity with all relevant international regulations.

Who has to comply with the GMDSS?

All ships subject to SOLAS Chapter IV have to fit GMDSS equipment, generally, all passenger vessels and all cargo ships over 300 gross tonnage on international voyages.

What do ships have to do to comply with GMDSS?

Under SOLAS, every ship, while at sea, must have the facilities for essential communications, namely:

- transmitting ship-to-shore distress alerts by at least two separate and independent means;
- receiving shore-to-ship distress alerts;
- transmitting and receiving ship-to-ship distress alerts;
- transmitting and receiving search and rescue co-ordinating communications;
- transmitting and receiving on-scene communications;
- transmitting and (as required) receiving signals for locating;
- transmitting and receiving maritime safety information;
- transmitting and receiving general radiocommunications to and from shore-based radio systems or networks; and
- transmitting and receiving bridge-to-bridge communications.

Specific equipment requirements for ships vary according to the sea area (or areas) in which the ship operates. The GMDSS combines various subsystems - which all have different limitations with respect to coverage - into one overall system, and the oceans are divided into four sea areas:

- **Area A1** Within range of VHF coast stations with continuous DSC alerting available (about 20-30 miles).
- **Area A2** Beyond area A1, but within range of MF coastal stations with continuous DSC alerting available (about 100 miles).
- **Area A3** Beyond the first two areas, but within coverage of geostationary maritime communication satellites (in practice this means Inmarsat). This covers the area between roughly 70 deg N and 70 deg S.
- **Area A4** The remaining sea areas. The most important of these is the sea around the North Pole (the area around the South Pole is mostly land). Geostationary satellites, which are positioned above the equator, cannot reach this far.

Coastal vessels, for example, only have to carry minimal equipment if they do not operate beyond the range of shore-based VHF radio stations, but they may carry satellite equipment. However, some coasts do not have shore-based facilities, so although the ship is close to shore, the area counts as Area A2 or A3. Ships which do go beyond Sea Area A1 have to carry MF equipment as well as VHF - or Inmarsat satellite equipment. Ships which operate beyond MF range have to carry Inmarsat satellite equipment in addition to VHF and MF. Ships which operate in area A4 have to carry HF, MF and VHF equipment.

PART H

Further Information

Fact Sheet 15 published on the Telecommunications Website www.telecoms.gov.bb deals with SOLAS.

A policy dealing with all aspects of GMDSS is under preparation at this time and will be on the telecommunications website as from mid-2006.

All cases of interference of radio signals must be reported to the Chief Telecommunications Officer at the Telecommunications Unit.