AS/NZS IEC 62287.1:2014
IEC 62287-1 Ed. 2.1 (2013)

AS/NZS IEC 62287.1:2014

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems—Class B shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS)

Part 1: Carrier-sense time division multiple access (CSTDMA) techniques

STANDARDS Australia

STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND
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This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee RC-004, Radiocommunications Equipment—Maritime and Safety of Life. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 29 October 2014 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 10 November 2014.
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The following are represented on Committee RC-004:

Australian Communications and Media Authority
Australian Industry Group
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We also welcome suggestions for improvement in our Standards, and especially encourage readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Please address your comments to the Chief Executive of either Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand at the address shown on the back cover.

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Part 1: Carrier-sense time division multiple access (CSTDMA) techniques

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee RC-004, Radiocommunications Equipment—Maritime and Safety of Life, to supersede AS/NZS IEC 62287.1:2007.

The objective of this Standard is to provide specifications for a type of automatic ship identification system (AIS) equipment used on vessels that are not covered by the mandatory carriage requirement of AIS under SOLAS Chapter V.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from IEC 62287-1 Ed. 2.1 (2013), *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems—Class B shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS)*, Part 1: *Carrier-sense time division multiple access (CSTDMA) techniques,* which is the 2010 Edition 2.0 incorporating Amendment 1 (2013). The amended text is indicated by a vertical line in the margin of the source document. Additions and deletions appear in red with deletions being struck through.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) In the source text 'this part of IEC 62287' should read 'Australian/New Zealand Standard'.

(b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Reference to International Standard		*Australian/New Zealand Standard*	
IEC		AS/NZS	
62320	Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems—Automatic identification system (AIS)	62320	Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems—Automatic identification systems (AIS)
62320-1	Part 1: AIS Base Stations—Minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results	62320.1	Part 1: AIS Base Stations—Minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results

Only normative references that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard have been listed.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A 'normative' annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' annex is only for information and guidance.

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IEC Amendment 1 (2013) clarifies the conditions required for input of external GNSS position, the associated tests and required results.

AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems—Class B shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS)

Part 1:
Carrier-sense time division multiple access (CSTDMA) techniques

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62287 specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results for Class B shipborne AIS equipment using CSTDMA techniques. This standard takes into account other associated IEC International Standards and existing national standards, as applicable.

It is applicable for AIS equipment used on craft that are not covered by the mandatory carriage requirement of AIS under SOLAS Chapter V.

An AIS station intended to operate in receive-only mode is not considered a Class B shipborne mobile AIS station.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60945:2002, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – General requirements – Methods of testing and required test results*

IEC 61108 (all parts), *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS)*

IEC 61162 (all parts), *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces*

IEC 61993-2, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Automatic identification systems (AIS) – Part 2: Class A shipborne equipment of the universal automatic identification system (AIS) – Operational and performance requirements, methods of test and required test results*

IEC 62320-1, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Automatic identification systems (AIS) – Part 1: AIS Base Stations – Minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results*

IMO MSC.140(76), *Recommendation for the protection of the AIS VHF data link*

ITU-R Recommendation M.493-13, *Digital selective-calling system for use in the maritime mobile service*

ITU-R Recommendation M.825-3, *Characteristics of a transponder system using digital selective calling techniques for use with vessel traffic services and ship-to-ship identification*