

- (d) Thereafter call progressively for applications for sound-radio warrants in respect of commercial frequency modulation broadcasting stations to be established in areas outside Auckland; and
- (5) In pursuance of that policy, direct that you shall, in carrying out the direction contained in clause (4), note that—
- (a) Frequency modulation broadcasting should be developed first in the band 88–93 MHz, and then in the band 94–100 MHz as other services are cleared; and
 - (b) The frequency assignment plan, which is to be based on 50 kHz channel spacing, is to be prepared and maintained by the Post Office; and
 - (c) Channel spacing is to be reviewed in 1986; and
 - (d) It is to be a principle, in relation to the frequency assignment plan, that some frequencies are to be kept unassigned to permit later developments in FM broadcasting that may not be foreseen at present; and
 - (e) A frequency is not to be assigned to any frequency modulation broadcasting station or amplitude modulation broadcasting station simply because that frequency is available; and
 - (f) As a general principle and subject to paragraph (g) of this clause, the recommendations of the International Telecommunication Unions' International Consultative Committee on Radio (CCIR) on signal strength standards for reception should be the basis for determining coverage objectives and the effective radiated power of proposed frequency modulation transmitters; and
 - (g) You may, in consultation with the Post Office, vary the standards referred to in paragraph (f) of this clause where you consider it necessary but, in making any such variation, you shall have regard to the importance of conserving frequencies and of avoiding interference with other services; and
- (h) Subject to paragraph (l) of this clause, FM transmitters should be co-sited, where practicable, with television transmitters; and
- (i) Where co-siting is not practicable and paragraph (l) of this clause does not apply, siting of a FM transmitter within approximately one kilometre of a television transmitter is to be preferred; and
 - (j) As a general principle medium and high powered FM transmitters should be located at efficient transmission sites outside urban areas; and
 - (k) It is envisaged that where difficulties arise between a warrant holder and the Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand in establishing a mutually acceptable co-siting agreement, the difficulties should be settled by arbitration; and
 - (l) Low-powered transmitters need not be co-sited with television transmitters; and
 - (m) The location of transmitters not co-sited shall be chosen with regard to achieving compatibility with other services and efficient use of FM broadcasting frequencies; and
 - (n) The same sense slant polarisation shall be used for all FM broadcasting but you may, in your discretion, permit a different type of mixed polarisation if it is justified for any particular transmission; and
- (6) Hereby revoke the notice which was dated the 23rd day of February 1981 and which was given to you under section 68 (1) of the Broadcasting Act 1976*.

Dated this 27th day of October 1981.

WARREN COOPER, Minister of Broadcasting.

*Gazette, 1981, p. 415

Notice Under the Regulations Act 1936

PURSUANT to the Regulations Act 1936, notice is hereby given of the making of regulations as under:

| Authority for Enactment | Title or Subject-matter | Serial Number | Date of Enactment | Cash Price | Postage and Pack-aging |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Broadcasting Act 1976 | Broadcasting Regulations 1977, Amendment No. 5 | 1981/295 | 27/10/81 | 40c | 75c |
| Electoral Act 1956 | Electoral Regulations 1981 | 1981/296 | 27/10/81 | \$1.65 | \$2.10 |

P. D. HASSELBERG, Government Printer.