

## Amateur radio operators

[Radiocommunications Regulations \(General User Radio Licence for Amateur Radio Operators\) Notice 2010 \[23.6 kB PDF\]](#)

Pursuant to Regulation 9 of the [Radiocommunications Regulations 2001](#) (“the Regulations”) made under section 116 (1) (b) of the [Radiocommunications Act 1989](#), 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 Amateur Radio Operators) Notice 2010.
2. This notice comes into force on March 1 2010.

#### 2. General user radio licence

A general user radio licence is granted for the transmission of radio waves by amateur radio operators in New Zealand, for the purpose of communications in the amateur radio service in accordance with the terms, conditions and restrictions of this notice.

#### 3. Terms, conditions and restrictions applying to New Zealand amateur operators

1. Persons who hold a General Amateur Operators Certificate of Competency and a callsign issued pursuant to the Regulations, may operate an amateur radio station in New Zealand.
2. The callsign prefix of “ZL” may be substituted with the prefix “ZM” by the callsign holder for the period of, and participation in, a recognised contest, or as the control station for special event communications.
3. Operation on amateur bands between 5 MHz and 25 MHz is not permitted unless a person has held a General Amateur Operators Certificate of Competency for three months and logged 50 contacts during this period. The person must keep the logbook record for at least one year and, during this period, produce it at the request of the chief executive.

#### 4. Terms, conditions and restrictions applying to visiting amateur operators

1. Persons visiting New Zealand who hold a current amateur certificate of competency, authorisation or licence issued by another administration, may operate an amateur station in New Zealand for a period not exceeding 90 days, provided the certificate, authorisation or licence meets the requirements of Recommendation ITU-R M.1544 or CEPT T/R 61-01 or CEPT T/R 61-02 and is produced at the request of the chief executive.
2. The call sign must be the national callsign allocated by the other administration to that person, in conjunction with the prefix or suffix “ZL” which is to be separated from the national callsign by the character “/” (telegraphy), or the word “stroke” (telephony).

#### 5. Terms, conditions and restrictions applying to all amateur operators

1. The use of callsigns, including temporary and club callsigns, must be in accordance with publication [PIB 46](#) “Radio Operator Certificate and Callsign Rules” published at [www.rsm.govt.nz](http://www.rsm.govt.nz).
2. Callsigns must be transmitted at least once every 15 minutes during communications.
3. National and international communication is permitted only between amateur stations, and is limited to matters of a personal nature, or for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and radio technology investigation, solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest. The passing of brief messages of a personal nature on behalf of other persons is also permitted, provided no fees or other consideration is requested or accepted.
4. Communications must not be encoded for the purpose of obscuring their meaning, except for control signals by the operators of remotely controlled amateur stations.
5. Except as provided to the contrary in this notice, transmitter power output must not exceed 500 watts peak envelope power (pX), as defined in ITU Radio Regulation 1.157.

6. Amateur stations must, as far as is compatible with practical considerations, comply with the latest ITU-R recommendations to the extent applicable to the amateur service.
7. In accordance with Article 25 of the International Radio Regulations, amateur operators are encouraged to prepare for, and meet the communication needs in support of disaster relief.
8. Amateur beacons, repeaters and fixed links may not be established pursuant to this licence.
9. Unwanted emissions outside the frequency bands specified in this schedule must comply with the requirements of technical standard ETSI ETS 300 684 published by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).
10. The ranges of frequencies, and specific conditions of use, are those prescribed in the Schedule to this notice.

## 6. Consequential revocation of licences

1. The Radiocommunication Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Amateur Radio Operators) Notice 2006 dated the 13th day of June 2006 and published in the New Zealand Gazette, 15 June 2006, No. 57, page 1422, is revoked.

## Schedule

Frequency Range	Notes
130 to 190 kHz	2, 4, 6
505 to 515 kHz	2,4,7,8
1.80 to 1.95 MHz	2
3.50 to 3.90 MHz	2
7.00 to 7.10 MHz	1
7.10 to 7.20 MHz	
7.20 to 7.30 MHz	2
10.10 to 10.15 MHz	2
14.00 to 14.35 MHz	1
18.068 to 18.168 MHz	1
21.00 to 21.45 MHz	1
24.89 to 24.99 MHz	1
26.95 to 27.30 MHz	2, 3, 5, 6
28.00 to 29.70 MHz	1
51.00 to 53.00 MHz	2
144.00 to 146.00 MHz	1
146.00 to 148.00 MHz	2
430.00 to 440.00 MHz	1, 2, 3
921.00 to 929.00 MHz	3, 7
1.24 to 1.30 GHz	1, 2
2.396 to 2.45 GHz	1, 3
3.30 to 3.41 GHz	1, 2
5.65 to 5.85 GHz	1, 3
10.00 to 10.50 GHz	1, 2
24.00 to 24.05 GHz	1, 3
24.05 to 24.25 GHz	3
47.00 to 47.20 GHz	1
75.50 to 76.00 GHz	1, 2
76.00 to 81.00 GHz	1, 2
122.25 to 123.00 GHz	2, 3
134.00 to 136.00 GHz	1
136.00 to 141.00 GHz	1,2
241.00 to 248.00 GHz	1, 2, 3
248.00 to 250.00 GHz	1
275.00 to 1000 GHz	2, 4

The following ranges of frequencies may also be used for amateur satellite communications:

7.00 to 7.10 MHz	3.40 to 3.41 GHz
14.00 to 14.25 MHz	5.65 to 5.67 GHz (a)
18.068 to 18.168 MHz	5.83 to 5.85 GHz (b)
21.00 to 21.45 MHz	10.45 to 10.50 GHz
24.89 to 24.99 MHz	24.00 to 24.05 GHz
28.00 to 29.70 MHz	47.00 to 47.20 GHz
144.00 to 146.00 MHz	75.50 to 81.00 GHz
435.00 to 438.00 MHz	134.00 to 141.00 GHz
1.26 to 1.27 GHz(a)	241.00 to 250.00 GHz
2.40 to 2.45 GHz	

1. Limited to the earth-to-space direction.
2. Limited to the space-to-earth direction.
2. These frequencies are, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services.

The frequencies:

27.12 MHz	(26.957 - 27.283 MHz),
433.92 MHz	(433.05 - 434.79 MHz),
921.5 MHz	(915 - 928 MHz),
2.45 GHz	(2.4 - 2.5 GHz),
5.8 GHz	(5.725 - 5.875 GHz),
24.125 GHz	(24.00 - 24.25 GHz),
122.5 GHz	(122 - 123 GHz), and
245 GHz	(244 - 246 GHz)

are designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) purposes. These frequencies may also be allocated to Short Range Device (SRD) services. Amateur operators must accept interference from ISM and SRD services within these frequency ranges.

4. Allocated to the amateur service on a temporary basis until further notice.
5. Telecommand and telemetry operation only.
6. Radiated power must not exceed 5 watts e.i.r.p.
7. Radiated power must not exceed 25 watts e.i.r.p.
8. The bandwidth of emissions must not exceed 200 Hz

Dated at Wellington this 9th day of February 2010.

SANJAI RAJ, Group Manager, Radio Spectrum Management, Business Services, 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 Regulations made under the Radiocommunications Act 1989, a general user radio licence is granted for the transmission of radio waves by amateur radio operators in New Zealand, for the purpose of communications in the amateur radio service, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of this notice. This notice comes into force on 1 March 2010.

This replaces Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Amateur Radio Operators) Notice 2006. The principal change from that notice is the addition of the frequency range 505 kHz to 515 kHz to the schedule.