

## 2. The New Zealand Table of Allocations

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### 2.1 How To Use The Table

The New Zealand Table of Allocations has been designed to be used in both electronic and printed formats. However, it contains a substantial number of hypertext links to other publications, and the full usefulness of the document is only realisable by using the electronic format.

The table is divided into 5 columns, and generally is to be read from left to right. The first two columns are reproduced from Article 5 of the International Radio Regulations. ITU footnotes, relevant to ITU Region 3, to which New Zealand belongs, are annexed at the end of this document.

1	2	3	4	5
Frequency Range	International Region 3 Allocation	New Zealand Allocation	Summary of Usage	References and Policies

The first column indicates the frequency range that entries in the other columns relate to.

The second column shows the International Radio Regulations Region 3 radio service allocations, with reference to associated footnotes that are included in section 2.4 of this document.

The third column of the table shows the specific New Zealand allocation(s) adopted from the ITU Region 3 allocations.

The fourth column summarises the service usage in New Zealand and may include more specific information related to the allocation.

The fifth column lists any relevant references, standards, licensing arrangements or policies that pertain to use of the associated band, in New Zealand. The Ministry publishes, amongst other documents; specifications pertaining to the minimum performance characteristics of radio equipment (RFS), public information brochures (PIBs) pertaining to the use of equipment and/or frequency bands, planning or Engineering Consideration Documents (ECDs) and their associated findings, and operational policy documents (POLDOCs). References to ECDs are only given where the planning process is in progress at the date of publication. Where the planning process has been concluded references to the final output documents, typically POLDOCs, are shown.

An index of Radio Frequency Specifications (RFS) Ministry publications for apparatus standards is available in [Resource Library ~ Publications ~ Standards](#). Other publications are available in [Resource Library ~ Publications](#).

Table entries with a shaded background indicate bands managed (either by the Crown or private band manager) under the Management Right Regime.

## 2.2 Terminology and Nomenclature

The following section is dedicated to explanations of the terminology, nomenclature and abbreviations used in this document.

### 2.2.1 Frequency Bands

Article 2 section 2.1 of the International Radio Regulations states that the radio spectrum shall be subdivided into nine frequency bands, which shall be designated by progressive whole numbers in accordance with the following table:

Band number	Symbols	Frequency range (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)	Band Description
4	VLF	3 to 30kHz	Very Low Frequency
5	LF	30 to 300kHz	Low Frequency
6	MF	300 to 3,000kHz	Medium Frequency
7	HF	3 to 30MHz	High Frequency
8	VHF	30 to 300MHz	Very High Frequency
9	UHF	300 to 3,000MHz	Ultra High Frequency
10	SHF	3 to 30GHz	Super High Frequency
11	EHF	30 to 300GHz	Extra High Frequency
10		300 to 3,000GHz	Infrared

NOTE 1: 'Band N' (N = band number) extends from  $0.3 \times 10^N$  Hz to  $3 \times 10^N$  Hz.

NOTE 2: Prefix: k = kilo (10<sup>3</sup>), M = mega (10<sup>6</sup>), G = giga (10<sup>9</sup>).

## 2.2.2 Abbreviations and Acronyms

The following table gives a list of the abbreviations and/or acronyms and associated meanings used in the New Zealand table of allocations (section 2.3):

Abbreviation	Meaning
(OR)	Off-route, used in conjunction with Aeronautical Mobile Service
(R)	En-route, used in conjunction with Aeronautical Mobile Service
AMPS	Advanced Mobile Phone System
Cospas - Sarsat	International Satellite System for Search and Rescue
DAMPS	Digital Advanced Mobile Phone System
DECT	Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System used for correcting dithered GPS signals to improve accuracy.
DSC	Distress and Safety Calling
DTH	Direct to Home (reception), used in conjunction with the Fixed Satellite Service
EPIRB	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon
FWA	Fixed Wireless Access
GMDSS	Global Maritime Distress and Safety System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IRR	International Radio Regulations
ISM	Industry, Scientific, and Medical
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
LMDS	Local Multipoint Distribution Service
MLS	Microwave Landing System
MR #	Management Right (the # signifies an integer identification number).
NDB(s)	Non-Directional Beacon(s)
PCS	Personal Communications System
PHS	Personal Handyphone System
PRS	Personal Radio Service
RADAR	RAdio Detection And Ranging
RLAN	Radio Local Area Network

RRD(s)	Restricted Radiation Device(s), also known as Short Range Device(s) or SRD(s)
SAR	Search And Rescue
SRD(s)	Short Range Device(s), also known as Restricted Radiation Device(s) or RRD(s)
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminals

## 2.2.3 Primary and Secondary Services

There are two classes of allocation shown in the following Table of Allocations. Where the status of the allocation is Primary, the service to which it applies is printed in upper case characters in columns 2 and 3. Where the status of the allocation is Secondary, the service is printed in lower case characters in columns 2 and 3. The formal definitions from the IRR are as follows:

5.24 1) Where a band is indicated as allocated to more than one service, either on a worldwide or Regional basis, such services are listed in the following order:

5.26 a) services the names of which are printed in "capitals" (example: FIXED) are called "primary" services;

5.26 b) services the names of which are printed in "normal characters" (example: Mobile) are called "secondary" services (see Nos. 5.28 to 5.31).

5.27 2) Additional remarks shall be printed in normal characters (example: MOBILE except aeronautical mobile).

5.28 3) Stations of a secondary service:

5.29 a) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date;

5.30 b) cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a primary service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date;

5.31 c) can claim protection, however, from harmful interference from stations of the same or other secondary service(s) to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date.

5.32 4) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as allocated to a service "on a secondary basis" in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a secondary service (see Nos. 5.28 to 5.31).

5.33 5) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as allocated to a service "on a primary basis", in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a primary service only in that area or country.