

RADIO SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT



Short range devices

This general user radio licence notice covers the operation of low power radio transmitting equipment known as Short Range Devices (SRDs), Restricted Radiation Devices (RRDs), Low Interference Potential Devices (LIPDs), or Spread Spectrum Devices (SSDs).

[View the Radiocommunications Regulations \(General User Radio Licence for Short Range Devices\) Notice August 2017.](#)

Short Range Devices – Increase in available 900MHz Spectrum

The bandwidth for short range devices (SRDs) in the 900 MHz band under the General User Radio Licence (GURL) is increasing from 24 December 2015.

The new SRD band is from 915-928 MHz (expanded from the previous 921-928 MHz). This has been made possible by the move of studio to transmitter links (STLs) out of the 915 to 921 MHz band. STLs can remain in this band after 24 December but will be offered no protection from interference.

The purpose of this bandwidth increase is to open up more spectrum for the growing market of SRDs such as radio frequency identification devices (RFID) and mesh networks. [View the initial work and the public consultation](#) leading to these changes.

This change means that New Zealand and Australia are now using the same frequency range within the 900 MHz band for SRDs. However, New Zealand has more stringent unwanted emission limits. These limits are described in [Special condition 23 of the GURL](#). Importers and users of SRDs must ensure their devices comply with all of the New Zealand licence conditions.

Wi-Fi guidance

Information about Wi-Fi use can be found on the [Wi-Fi facts](#) page.