

# RADIO SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT



## General user radio licences

### What is a general user radio licence?

A general user radio licence (GURL) provides for certain classes of radio transmitters to be used without the need for the owner to obtain a licence in their own name or to pay licence fees.

The radio equipment may be freely used by anyone and must:

- meet the applicable technical standards as per the [Radiocommunications \(Radio Standards\) Notice 2016](#)
- operate only on the allocated frequencies or within the allocated bands
- abide by any other requirements specified in the licence

A GURL is granted by the chief executive under regulation 9 of the [Radiocommunications Regulations 2001](#). GURLs included in the list below may be searched in [Register of Radio Frequencies](#) under Client Number 137373.

### Radio interference

Radio Spectrum Management (RSM) does not investigate radio interference to services operating under GURLs because frequency use is on a shared basis and the chief executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (of which RSM is a part) does not accept liability under any circumstances for any loss or damage of any kind occasioned by the unavailability of frequencies or interference to reception.

Should interference occur to services licensed pursuant to a radio licence or a spectrum licence, the Chief Executive reserves the right to require and ensure that any transmission pursuant to the general user radio licence changes frequency, reduces power, or ceases operation.

RSM will investigate cases of non-compliance by GURL users relevant to the use of General User Licences.

### Which services can operate under a general user licence?

The following list details the types of service for which a GURL has been issued. If your transmitter does not fall within one of the below categories, or you intend to use it outside of the specified terms and conditions on the General User Radio Licence you must apply for an individual licence.

For more information on individual licensing refer to the [Types of licences section.Top](#)

- [Aeronautical model control short range devices](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of remote control of aeronautical model short-range devices.
- [Aeronautical purposes](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of aeronautical radiocommunications.
- [Amateur radio operators](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves by amateur radio operators in New Zealand, for the purpose of communications in the amateur radio service.
- [Citizen Band Radio \(CB\) or Personal Radio Service \(PRS\)](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of the Citizen Band Radio Service (CBRS), also known as "CB Radio" or "Personal Radio Services (PRS)."
- [Cordless telephones](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of cordless telephones, including those known as "CT1", "CT2", "DECT", and "PHS".
- [Emergency transmitters](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of obtaining assistance where safety of life or property is threatened.
- [Fixed Radio Link devices](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission by means of radiocommunication transmitters, including those known as U-NII devices, using digital modulation techniques to provide high data rate fixed point-to-point communications.
- [Ground and Wall Probing Radar](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves for the purposes of determining the makeup of surfaces by those devices known as ground probing radar and wall probing radar.
- [Itinerant differential GPS](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves, by means of itinerant radio communication transmitters, to provide accurate position fixing in conjunction with the radionavigation satellite service known as GPS (Global Positioning System).
- [Low power FM broadcasting](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission on the frequencies intended for local-area broadcasting.
- [Maritime purposes](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of maritime radiocommunications.
- [Maritime UHF On-Board Communications](#)  
A general user radio licence for the purpose of Maritime UHF on-board communications.
- [Satellite services](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of Mobile Satellite Service (MSS), Satellite News Gathering (SNG) services, and Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) satellite services.
- [Short range devices](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of Short Range Devices (SRD), also known as Restricted Radiation Devices (RRD), Low Interference Potential Devices (LIPD), or Spread Spectrum Devices (SSD).
- [Ultra Wide Band communication devices](#)  
A general user radio licence for the transmission of radio waves for the purpose of ultra wide band (UWB) communications.
- [Vehicular radar short range devices](#)  
A general user radio licence the transmission of radio waves, by means of vehicular radar short range device radiocommunication transmitters, for the purposes of road vehicle collision mitigation and traffic safety applications.