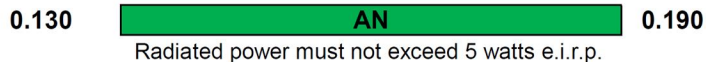


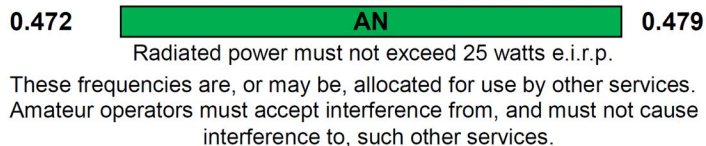
# New Zealand Amateur Radio Band Plans

These charts show the New Zealand band plans. **These band plans are to ensure your transmissions do not impose problems on other operators and that their transmissions do not impact on you. It is to the advantage of all operators that the published band plans are used.** The Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) defines these band limits, while the internal band segments are derived from the IARU Region 3 band plans with New Zealand adaptations. The band limits are found in Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence/GURL for Amateur Radio Operators) located at: <https://www.rsm.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/pdfs/gazette/c9cc2398c0/amateur-radio-operators-gurl-2017.pdf> and at each end of the band blocks as shown below. The IARU Region 3 band plans, developed to meet international requirements, are at the IARU Region 3 web site: <https://www.iaru.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/R3-004-IARU-Region-3-Bandplan-rev.2.pdf>. Please conduct your transmissions in accordance with the "IARU Region 3 Ethics and Operating Procedures" which NZART supports: <https://www.iaru-r3.org/on-the-air/code-of-conduct/>

## 0.130 to 0.190 MHz – 1800 metres



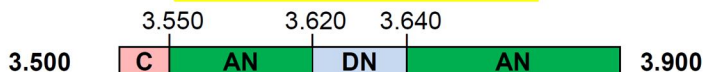
## 0.472 to 0.479 MHz – 630 metres



## 1.800 to 1.950 MHz – 160 metres



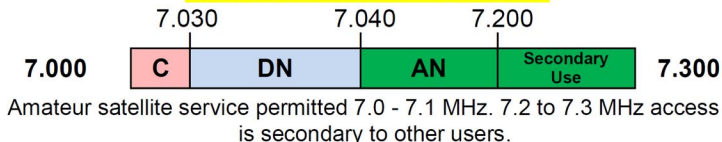
## 3.500 to 3.900 MHz – 80 metres



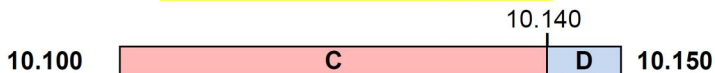
## 5.3515 to 5.3665 MHz - 60 metres, Please note - Sub licence from NZART is required



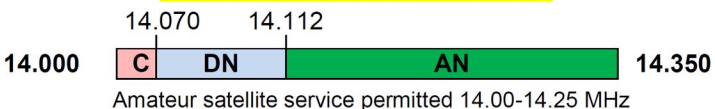
## 7.000 to 7.300 MHz – 40 metres



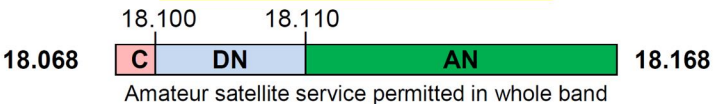
## 10.100 to 10.150 MHz – 30 metres



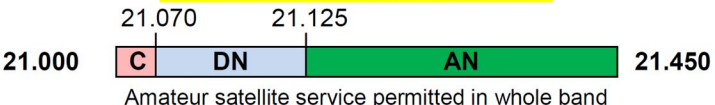
## 14.000 to 14.350 MHz – 20 metres



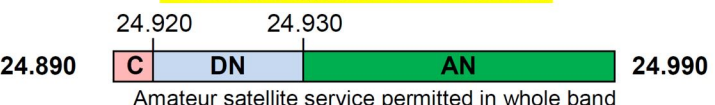
## 18.068 to 18.168 MHz – 17 metres



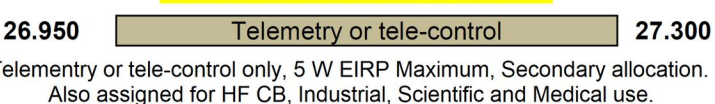
## 21.000 to 21.450 MHz – 15 metres



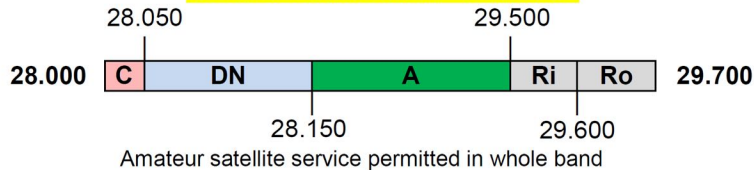
## 24.890 to 24.990 MHz – 12 metres



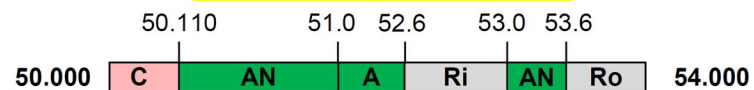
## 26.950 to 27.300 MHz – 11 metres



## 28.000 to 29.700 MHz – 10 metres



## 50.000 to 54.000 MHz – 6 metres

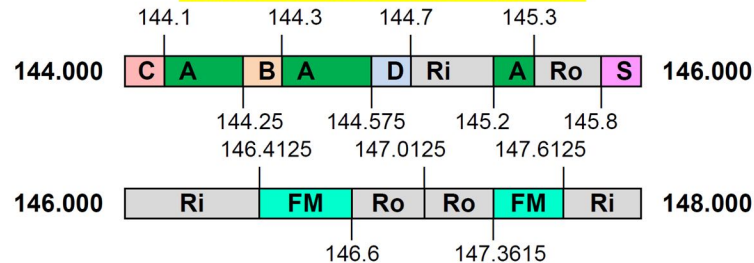


Note 1:  
The Amateur GURL in New Zealand now allows operation on 50-54 MHz 6 metre band, however we must accept interference from and not cause interference to other services between 51 and 54 MHz.

Note 2:  
Recommended use by International operating conventions and IARU R3 BP.

- 50.000 – 50.080 – Beacons
- 50.000 – 50.110 – CW
- 50.110 – 50.110 – International calling frequency
- 50.125 – 50.150 – International working CW and SSB
- Above 50.150 – International and National working

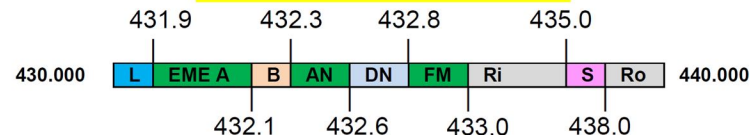
## 144.000 to 148.000 MHz – 2 metres



Amateur satellite service permitted in the range 144-146 MHz. Oceania SSB calling 144.1 MHz, ZL calling 144.2 MHz, FM calling 144.5 and 146.475 MHz. Primary packet/digipeater 144.65 MHz, other frequencies available.

Below 147 MHz, repeater offset -600 kHz, otherwise +600 kHz; Beacons 144.250-144.300 MHz. 146 to 148 MHz 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.

## 430.000 to 440.000 MHz – 70 cm



See full 70cm band plan on page 3 of this section. It is envisaged that APRS will need to migrate over time from 432.575 MHz to 432.775 MHz. The continued use long term of 432.575 MHz would clash with the Australian Beacon allocation.

Repeaters in this band are normally negative 5 MHz offset but where there are problems with SRD/LIPD devices on the repeater input a suitable positive offset repeater frequency pair can be obtained from ELG. 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. 433.05 - 434.79 MHz is also allocated for LIPDs, Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) purposes.

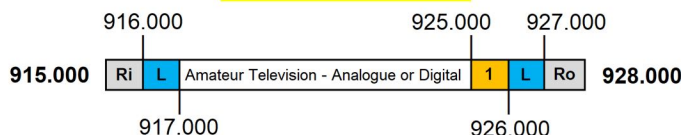




# New Zealand Amateur Radio Band Plans

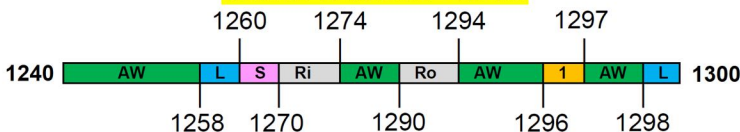
These charts show the New Zealand band plans. **These band plans are to ensure your transmissions do not impose problems on other operators and that their transmissions do not impact on you. It is to the advantage of all operators that the published band plans are used.** The Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) defines these band limits, while the internal band segments are derived from the IARU Region 3 band plans with New Zealand adaptations. The band limits are found in Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence/GURL for Amateur Radio Operators) located at: <https://www.rsm.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/pdfs/gazette/c9cc2398c0/amateur-radio-operators-gurl-2017.pdf> and at each end of the band blocks as shown below. The IARU Region 3 band plans, developed to meet international requirements, are at the IARU Region 3 web site: <https://www.iaru.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/R3-004-IARU-Region-3-Bandplan-rev.2.pdf>. Please conduct your transmissions in accordance with the "IARU Region 3 Ethics and Operating Procedures" which NZART supports: <https://www.iaru-r3.org/on-the-air/code-of-conduct/>

## 915 to 928 MHz - 33 cm



Power output is 14 dBW EIRP, shared with Scientific, Industrial & Medical SSB Calling 925.200, Beacons 925.250 to 925.300, FM simplex 925.550 with 123.0 Hz CTCSS recommended, P25 simplex 925.600 with NAC 293, D-Star simplex 925.700, DMR simplex 925.800 with TS1, CC1 and TG99.

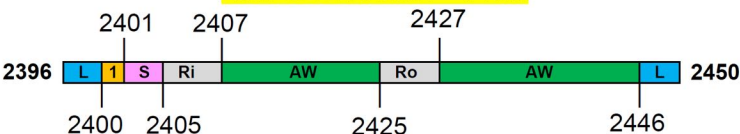
## 1240 to 1300 MHz - 23 cm



SSB calling 1296.2 MHz, FM calling 1296.5 MHz. Beacons 1296.25-1296.30 MHz.

Repeaters -20 MHz offset. Amateur satellite service in band 1260-1270 MHz, uplink only. 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.

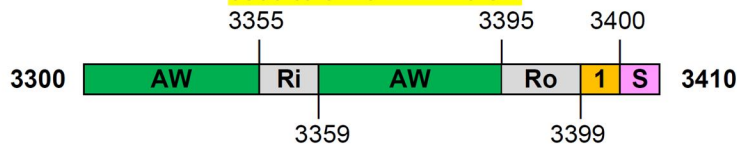
## 2396 to 2450 MHz - 12 cm



Standard 1 MHz narrow band segment 2400-2401 MHz. SSB calling 2400.200 MHz, FM calling 2400.500 MHz, Beacons 2400.250-2400.300 MHz

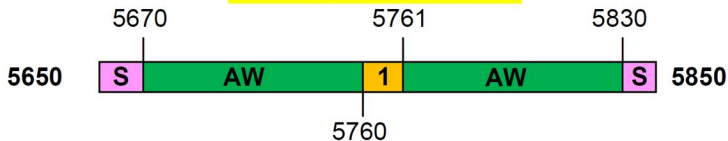
Repeaters - 20 MHz offset. Amateur satellite service in 2401-2450 MHz. 2400-2450 MHz is also designated for Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) purposes

## 3300 to 3410 MHz - 9 cm



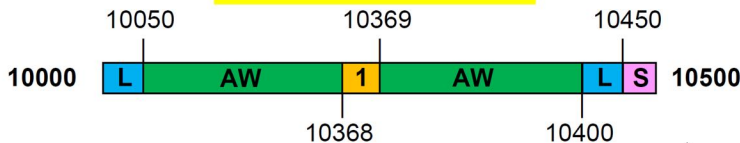
Amateur satellite service in 3400-3410 MHz.

## 5650 to 5850 MHz - 5 cm



Satellites 5650-5670 MHz earth-to-space only; 5830-5850 MHz space-to-earth only

## 10000 to 10500 MHz - 3 cm



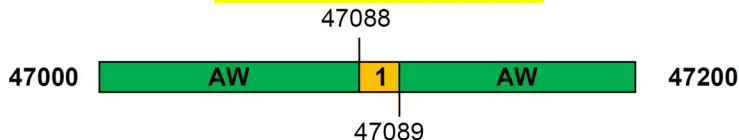
Amateur satellite service in 10450-10500 MHz.

## 24000 to 24250 MHz - 1.2 cm



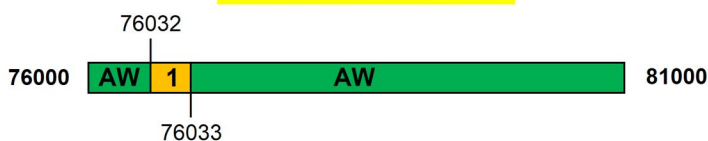
Amateur satellite service in 24000-24050 MHz. Also designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) purposes. These frequencies may also be allocated to Short Range Device (SRD) services. Amateur operators must accept interference from ISM and SRD services within these frequency ranges.

## 47000 to 47200 MHz - 6 mm



Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band.

## 76000 to 81000 MHz - 4 mm



Amateur satellite service permitted in whole band. 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.

## 122250 to 123000 MHz - 2.4 mm



Also 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. 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.

## 134000 to 141000 MHz - 2.1mm



Amateur satellite available on the entire band. 136000 to 141000 MHz 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.

## 241000 to 250000 MHz - 1.2mm



Amateur satellite permitted in the entire band. 241000 to 248000 MHz is, or may be, allocated for use by other services. Amateur operators must accept interference from, and must not cause interference to, such other services. 244000 to 246000 MHz also 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.

## 275000 to 1000000 MHz - 1mm to 0.3mm



Allocated to the amateur service on a temporary basis until further notice. 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.





# New Zealand Amateur Radio Band Plans

These charts show the New Zealand band plans. **These band plans are to ensure your transmissions do not impose problems on other operators and that their transmissions do not impact on you. It is to the advantage of all operators that the published band plans are used.** The Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) defines these band limits, while the internal band segments are derived from the IARU Region 3 band plans with New Zealand adaptations. The band limits are found in Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence/GURL for Amateur Radio Operators) located at: <https://www.rsm.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/pdfs/gazette/c9cc2398c0/amateur-radio-operators-gurl-2017.pdf> and at each end of the band blocks as shown below. The IARU Region 3 band plans, developed to meet international requirements, are at the IARU Region 3 web site: <https://www.iaru.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/R3-004-IARU-Region-3-Bandplan-rev.2.pdf>. Please conduct your transmissions in accordance with the "IARU Region 3 Ethics and Operating Procedures" which NZART supports: <https://www.iaru-r3.org/on-the-air/code-of-conduct/>

KEYS:		NOTES:
<b>C</b>	= CW or modes less than 1 kHz bandwidth	1. The frequencies at each end of the band blocks are the band limit frequencies; 2. The frequency, giving a point in a band, can be aligned in the centre or at the first or last digit; 3. Amateur TV Bands are subject to further notice. 4. To find the narrow band segment band plan for the microwave bands, please look for <i>Simplex and Calling Frequencies</i> that can be found elsewhere in this Call Book
<b>A</b>	= All modes with bandwidth less than 16 kHz	
<b>AN</b>	= All modes with bandwidth less than 6 kHz	
<b>AW</b>	= All modes	
<b>D</b>	= Data modes with bandwidth less than 16 kHz	
<b>DN</b>	= Data modes with bandwidth less than 6 kHz	
<b>1</b>	= Standard 1 MHz narrow band segment	
<b>T</b>	= Telemetry or tele-control only – 11 metres	
<b>Ri</b>	= Repeater input band segment	
<b>Ro</b>	= Repeater output band segment	
<b>B</b>	= Beacons	
<b>FM</b>	= FM simplex	
<b>S</b>	= Satellites	
<b>L</b>	= Linking	

## NZ 2 m Band Plan

144.000 to 144.200	EME & CW	144.675	DMR Simplex
144.100	Oceania (External to NZ) SSB & CW Calling	144.700	D-Star Simplex
144.200	New Zealand (Internal to NZ) SSB & CW Calling	144.725 to 145.200	Repeater Inputs
144.230	Meteor Scatter	145.225 to 145.300	FM Simplex
144.250 to 144.300	Beacons (Geographical Plan – 1 kHz spacing)	145.250	Narrow Band Picture Modes (SSTV, Fax, Hellschreiber etc)
144.350	Rotorua Linear Repeater Output	145.325 to 145.775	Repeater Outputs
144.500	FM Calling	145.800 to 146.000	Satellite
144.550	Narrow Digital mode of up to 16 kHz Bandwidth	146.025 to 146.400	Repeater Inputs
144.575	APRS and simplex data	146.425 to 146.600	FM Simplex
144.600	P25 Simplex	146.625 to 147.375	Repeater Outputs
144.625	YSF/NXDN (Fusion)	147.400 to 147.600	FM Simplex
144.650	Packet Radio and simplex data	147.625 to 147.975	Repeater Inputs

## NZ 70 cm Band Plan

430.000 to 431.900	Repeater links (Possible sharing in future)	432.675	Secondary packet digipeaters
431.900 to 432.000	Guard Band EME	432.700	D-Star Simplex
432.000 to 432.100	EME	432.725	VOIP Simplex
432.100 to 432.600	Narrow Band modes (Bandwidth 6 kHz or less)	432.750	YSF/NXDN (Fusion) Simplex
432.100	Oceania (External to NZ) SSB & CW Calling	432.775	APRS (New allocation, see note 2 below)
432.200	New Zealand (Internal to NZ) SSB & CW Calling	432.825 to 432.975	FM Simplex (5 kHz or less deviation)
432.250 to 432.300	Beacons (horizontal polarisation)	432.800	DMR Simplex
432.300 to 432.400	Spare	433.000 to 434.795	Repeater Inputs/Outputs (see note 1 below)
432.400 to 432.600	Guard Band Australian Beacons	434.800 to 435.000	National System Repeaters (see note 1 below)
432.575	Old APRS (To be phased out, see note 2 below)	435.000 to 438.000	Amateur Satellite Operations
432.600	P25 Simplex	438.000 to 439.800	Repeater Inputs/Outputs (see note 1 below)
432.600 to 432.800	FM Digital modes (5 kHz or less deviation)	439.800 to 440.000	National System Repeaters (see note 1 below)
432.650	Packet digipeaters		

Note 1: Repeaters in this band are normally negative 5 MHz offset but where there are problems with SRD/LIPD devices on the repeater input a suitable positive offset repeater frequency pair can be obtained from ELG.

Note 2: It is envisaged that APRS will need to migrate over time from 432.575 MHz to 432.775 MHz. The continued use long term of 432.575 MHz would clash with the Australian Beacon allocation. We are now 7 years plus post this change and most or all equipment should have changed to the new allocation by now.

Note 3: There is no longer any way large bandwidth ATV (Amateur Television, digital or analogue) can co-exist with other allocations on the 70 cm band. ATV, DATV, AATV etc are no longer able to operate on the 70 cm band. SSTV (Slow Scan Television) can operate in the FM Digital portion 432.6 to 432.8 MHz.

## The Standard 1 MHz Narrow Band Segment follows:

- f + 0.200 SSB Calling
- f + 0.250 to 0.300 Beacons (Geographical plan - 1 kHz spacing)
- f + 0.500 FM Calling
- f + 0.550 FM Simplex
- f + 0.575 APRS and simplex data
- f + 0.600 P25 Simplex
- f + 0.650 Packet Radio simplex data
- f + 0.700 D-Star Simplex
- f + 0.750 YSF/NXDN (Fusion)
- f + 0.800 DMR Simplex



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