

## Radio Regulations – Aide memoire:

A brief definition for the Amateur Service is: *a radiocommunication service for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigation*

The International Radio Regulations are developed by the: *International Telecommunication Union*

International radio regulatory matters are coordinated in New Zealand by the: *Ministry of Economic Development*

The Amateur Service in New Zealand is administered through this prime document: *the New Zealand Radiocommunications Regulations*

The world is divided into radio regulatory regions each with different radio spectrum allocations. New Zealand is in: *Region 3*

The Amateur Service in New Zealand is administered by: *the Ministry of Economic Development Radio Spectrum Management Group*

An Amateur Station is quoted in the regulations as a station: *in the Amateur Service*

An authorised officer from the Ministry of Economic Development can inspect a General Amateur Operator's Certificate of Competency: *at any time*

The basic regulations for the control of the Amateur Service are to be found in the: *International Radio Regulations from the ITU*

The holder of a General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency may: *transmit in bands allocated to the Amateur Service*

As the holder of a New Zealand General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency you may operate: *anywhere in New Zealand and in any other country that recognises the Certificate*

As the holder of a General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency you may operate transmitters in your station: *any number at one time*

The following document must be kept at your amateur station: *your General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency*

An Amateur Station is a station that is: *operated by the holder of a General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency on the amateur radio bands*

The qualified operator of an amateur radio station is absent overseas so the home station may be used by: *any person with an appropriate General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency*

Regardless of the mode of transmission used, all amateur stations must be equipped with: *a reliable means for determining the operating radio frequency*

Unidentified signals may be transmitted by an amateur station: *never, such transmissions are not permitted*

For short periods you may operate your amateur radio station somewhere in New Zealand away from the

location entered in the administration's database: *whenever you want to*

To operate an amateur station in a motor vehicle, you must: *hold a current General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency*

An application for the New Zealand General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency and a callsign must be supported with an appropriate examination pass qualification and may be made by: *a citizen or a permanent resident of New Zealand, with a New Zealand address, or others after an approval from a referral to the RSM Licensing Manager*

An amateur radio operator must have current mail and email addresses so the Ministry of Economic Development: *can send mail to the operator*

The person responsible for its proper operation if you transmit from another amateur's station, is: *you, the operator*

As a station operator you must: *be responsible for the proper operation of the station in accordance with the Radiocommunications Regulations*

A qualified operator is required at an amateur station: *whenever the station is used for transmitting*

A log-book for recording information about stations worked: *is recommended for all amateur radio operators*

Persons in your family who are unqualified cannot transmit using your amateur station if they are alone with your equipment because they must: *hold a General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency before they are allowed to be operators*

Repeater equipment and frequencies used by New Zealand radio amateurs are co-ordinated by: *the NZART Frequency Management and Technical Advisory Group.*

Anyone may be permitted by the qualified operator of an amateur radio station to: *pass brief comments of a personal nature provided no fees or other considerations are requested or accepted*

A person may hold a General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency after reaching this minimum age: *there is no age limit*

If your signal is strong and perfectly readable at a distant station, you should: *reduce your transmitter power output to the minimum needed to maintain contact*

You must surrender your General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency at the age of: *there is no age limit*

Power output quoted as peak envelope power (PEP) is the: *average power output at the crest of the modulating cycle*

The maximum output power permitted from an amateur station is: *specified in the amateur radio General User Radio Licence*

The transmitter output power for amateur stations at all times is: *the minimum power necessary to communicate and within the terms of the amateur radio GURL*

Your amateur station is identified by transmitting your: *callsign*

This callsign could be that allocated to a New Zealand amateur radio operator: *ZL2KMJ*

The callsigns of New Zealand amateur radio stations: *are listed in the administration's database*

These letters are in general use for the first letters in New Zealand amateur radio callsigns: *ZL*

In New Zealand amateur radio callsigns, the figures normally used are: *a single digit, 1 to 4*

Before a relinquished callsign is reissued, it is normally kept for: *1 year*

A person in distress: *may use any available communication means to attract attention*

A General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency authorises the use of: *amateur radio transmitting apparatus only*

Callsigns and General Amateur Operator Certificates of Competency are issued pursuant to the Regulations by the: *Ministry of Economic Development Approved Radio Examiners*

A printed copy of your General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency can be replaced by: *downloading and printing yours from the official database (or have an Approved Radio Examiner do this for you)*

Permanent changes to postal and email addresses to update the official database records must be advised by a General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency holder within: *seven days*

A General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency: *contains the unique callsign(s) to be used by that operator*

A General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency is usually issued for: *life*

A licence that authorises a given class of radio transmitter to be used without requiring a licence in the owner's own name is known as: *a general user radio licence*

A General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency holder may permit any other person to: *pass brief messages of a personal nature provided no fees or other consideration are requested or accepted*

Messages on behalf of third parties to international destinations may be transmitted by an amateur station only if: *such communications have been authorised by the countries concerned*

The expression "amateur third party communications" refers to: *messages to or on behalf of non-licensed people or organisations*

The Morse code signal SOS indicates that a station is: *in grave and imminent danger and requires immediate assistance*

If you receive distress traffic and are unable to render assistance, you should: *maintain watch until you are certain that assistance is forthcoming*

A secret code for the transmission of messages by the operator of an amateur station is: *not permitted except for control signals by the licensees of remote beacon or repeater stations*

The following messages from an amateur station are expressly forbidden: *secret cipher*

The expression "harmful interference" means: *interference which obstructs or repeatedly interrupts radiocommunication services*

If interference to the reception of radiocommunications is caused by the operation of an amateur station, the station operator: *must immediately comply with any action required by the MED to prevent the interference*

Amateur radio operators may knowingly interfere with other radio communications or signals: *never*

After gaining a General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency you are permitted to: *first operate for three months on amateur radio bands below 5 MHz and above 25 MHz to log fifty or more contacts*

The Morse code is permitted for use by: *any amateur radio operator*

A New Zealand amateur radio operator may communicate with: *other amateur stations world-wide*

A New Zealand amateur radio operator may: *train for and support disaster relief activities*

The holder of a General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency may: *establish and operate an earth station in the amateur satellite service*

A station using the callsign "VK3XYZ stroke ZL" is heard on your local VHF repeater. This is: *the station of an overseas visitor*

The abbreviation "HF" refers to radio spectrum between: *3 MHz and 30 MHz*

Bandplans showing the transmission modes in New Zealand amateur radio bands are published for the mutual respect and advantage of all operators: *to ensure that your operations do not impose problems on other operators and that their operations do not impact on you*

The abbreviation "VHF" refers to radio spectrum between: *30 MHz and 300 MHz*

An amateur radio operator must be able to: *verify that transmissions are within an authorised frequency band*

An amateur station may be shut down at any time by: *a demand from an authorised official of the Ministry of Economic Development*

A General Amateur Operator Certificate of Competency: *does not confer on its holder a monopoly on the use of any frequency or band*