

PIB 45

Approved Radio Examiner  
Prerequisites  
&  
Examination Requirements

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## Contents, Disclaimer, Changes, Clarification and Corrections

**Contents** This document reflects the current practices and policies of the Radio Spectrum Management (RSM) group of the Ministry of Economic Development (the Ministry) in regard to requirements for Approved Radio Engineers and Approved Radio Certifiers (approved persons).

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**Clarification and Corrections** RSM will provide clarification of the information contained in this document when requested and would appreciate receiving suggestions for its improvement or advice relating to inaccuracies or ambiguities. Such matters may be emailed to [RSMlicensing@med.govt.nz](mailto:RSMlicensing@med.govt.nz). Correspondence received will be acknowledged, investigated and appropriate action taken.

Amendment History		
Issue	Date of effect	Description of Amendment
1	August 2008	Draft preparatory document
2	February 2010	Draft revised document
3		

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction: .....	4
2.	Statutory Requirements.....	4
3.	Prerequisites:.....	5
4.	References:.....	5
5.	Application: .....	6
6.	Radio 14 Form .....	7
7.	Evaluation:.....	8
8.	Authorisation:.....	8
9.	Period of Authorisation: .....	8
10.	Requirements for the Examination .....	8
11.	Documents to be available for Audit Purposes .....	9
12.	Requirements for Examination environment.....	9
13.	Audit Requirements for the examination process. ....	10
	APPENDIX 1 Examiner requirements: .....	11
	Appendix 2 & following will be moved to PIB 46 shortly.....	14
	APPENDIX 2 Recognition of foreign Certificates & qualifications in New Zealand ...	15
	APPENDIX 3 Certificate Requirements.....	16
1.	Maritime VHF operators Certificate (MVOC) [Under consideration].....	17
2.	Maritime Restricted Operators Certificate (MROC) - Examination format and procedure.....	18
3.	Maritime General Radiotelephone Operators Certificate (MGROC)– Examination format and procedure.....	19
4.	Maritime General Operators Certificate (MGOC)– Examination format and procedure .....	20
5.	General Amateur Operators Certificate (GAOC) .....	21
6.	Foundation Amateur Operators Certificate (FAOC) [Under consideration].....	22

## 1. Introduction:

This Public Information Bulletin (PIB 45) sets out;

- the requirements for applicants wishing to become Approved Radio Examiners (ARX)
- the regulatory requirements for those ARX's;
- the process for granting or declining an application to become an ARX; and,
- the requirements for retaining the ARX status.

Attainment of the status of ARX entitles the person to;

- examine the competency of persons wishing to obtain radio operators certificates;
- issue certificates of competency to competent persons;
- access to the Ministry's Spectrum Management and Registration Technology (SMART) database system for the purposes of allocating, maintaining records of operator certificates,

Operator certificates for aeronautical services are the responsibility of Civil Aviation Association.

ARX and others may provide training for persons wishing to obtain radio operator certificates.

Only a natural person can be an ARX. Business, corporations or other business entities can permanently employ or contract such approved persons but can not be approved persons.

## 2. Statutory Requirements

Managing the radio spectrum includes ensuring that radio operators in amateur, maritime and aeronautical services meet operator competency requirements.

- Radiocommunications Act 1989 (the Act), Section 134 (e) and (f) ;
- Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 (the Regulations); Regulations 22,22A, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31

These requirements are prescribed in the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 and embody the International ITU Radio Regulations requirements for radio operators.

Changes to these statutory requirement are made from time to time.

### **3. Prerequisites:**

Under the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001, the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Economic Development is responsible for issuing certificates of competency for radio operators to individuals who have completed prescribed examinations.

An ARX must be technically competent and have a sound knowledge of the relevant Regulatory requirements.

Examiners must also have relevant operational, procedural and practical skills & knowledge to the standard required for the qualification they are examining. They must hold a certificate of competency of at least one level higher than the level to which they wish to conduct examinations.

For examiners who wish to carry out examinations that have a practical requirement in the exam, must have an agreement with an institution which has approved equipment available for such exams, which will allow them to use this equipment including the faulting of such equipment.

[Appendix 1](#) reproduces regulations 22 to 31 of the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 relating to the administration of Certificates of Competency. To be granted are to be individuals that have provided the Ministry with evidence that they hold relevant qualifications and have an appropriate background.

- Integrity of examination procedures will be maintained by periodic audits.

To ensure that radio operators certificates are issued to individuals who meet recognised levels of competency in accordance with national and international requirements, it is essential that examinations are conducted in a manner, and by a person, who complies with these requirements.

### **4. References:**

- Radiocommunications Regulations 2001, Regulation 22A & Schedule 4
- ITU Radio Regulations, articles
- Maritime Rules. (Administered by Maritime Safety Authority)  
<http://www.msa.govt.nz>

## **5. Application:**

An individual wishing to become an authorised examiner must apply in writing to the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Economic Development using the relevant form, [Radio 14](#)

Applications from organisations wanting to become an accepted School for the examination of MGOC shall be individually handled by RSM, to meet the requirements for such the school will be able to document and demonstrate that it has the equipment for "Detailed practical knowledge of the operation of all the GMDSS sub-systems and equipment." As per the International Radio Regulations Article 47

The application must have:

1. Copies of relevant radio communication qualifications.
2. List of examination tools available including details of the age and condition of equipment as appropriate to level of certificate. (Ref. APPENDIX 3 )
3. Copies of prescription
4. Examination question papers that are to be used, together with sample answers and marking schedule.
5. Name and contact details of two referees to confirm applicants radio experience and character.
6. A written character reference from an Approved Radio Examiner, Approved Radio Certifier or Engineer or someone well respected in the radio industry, who can discuss your suitability to act as an Approved Radio Examiner
7. Completed form [Radio 14](#)

## 6. Radio 14 Form

Radio 14  
**APPLICATION FOR  
APPROVED RADIO EXAMINER (ARX) STATUS**



EXPLANATORY NOTES – please read this information before completing the application form

- Copies of relevant Radio Operator qualifications must accompany the application.
- RSM standard examination questions can be used for examinations. If the applicant proposes to use other examination questions copies of these must be submitted for approval along with this application.
- Where required qualifications have not been issued in New Zealand, translated copies of these should be certified by a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public or Solicitor.
- Complete in section B either a name and contact details of a relevant referee who can confirm radio experience OR if acting as an employee of an organisation that organisation's NZQA registration details.
- If application is approved the applicants name and contact details will be published on the Ministry's website
- The completed form along with documentation should be forwarded to Ministry of Economic Development, Radio Spectrum Management, PO Box 2847, Wellington.

FOR HELP WITH THIS APPLICATION PLEASE FREEPHONE 0508 RSM INFO (0508 776 463)

A APPLICANT DETAILS

Title:  Mr  Mrs  Ms  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  

First Name
Last Name

Address Details	Contact Details
Street: _____	Private Phone: _____ <span style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small; color: #0099cc;"> <span>Area Code</span> <span>Phone Number</span> </span>
Suburb: _____	Business Phone: _____ <span style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small; color: #0099cc;"> <span>Area Code</span> <span>Phone Number</span> </span>
Town/City: _____	Mobile Phone: _____ <span style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small; color: #0099cc;"> <span>Prefix</span> <span>Phone Number</span> </span>
Email address: _____	Fax Number: _____ <span style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small; color: #0099cc;"> <span>Area Code</span> <span>Fax Number</span> </span>

B QUALIFICATIONS

Highest level of Radio Operator competency held: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact details of a referee:	Organisation's details:
Name: _____	Name: _____
Phone number: _____	Address: _____
Email address: _____	NZQA registration: _____

C EXAMINATIONS FOR WHICH AUTHORITY IS SOUGHT

<input type="checkbox"/> Maritime Restricted Operators Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Maritime General Operators Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/> Maritime General Radiotelephone Operators Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> NZ Amateur General Operators Certificate
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D DECLARATION

In accordance with the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001, I hereby agree to observe all requirements and conditions, as determined by the Chief Executive, for the examination types noted above. I certify that the information given herein is true and correct in every particular. I agree to my contact details being published on the Ministry's website.

Signature of Applicant

Name of Applicant

Date

## **7. Evaluation:**

Carried out by RSM against these requirements.

## **8. Authorisation:**

The Authorisation will consist of two parts.

Part one: will be a letter setting out the conditions of the authorisation as determined by RSM including the examiner number and the courses to be examined. This will be signed by the Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry of Economic Development or an officer with appropriate delegated authority under Regulation 22A of the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001.

Part two: will consist of a returned copy of **Part one**, signed by the examiner to signify acceptance of the conditions contained.  
This copy will be returned to the Ministry for filing.

## **9. Period of Authorisation:**

Once granted an authorisation to examine competency will remain in force until relinquished by the approved person or revoked by the Ministry.

Under Regulation 22A (2)(b), "may be revoked at will by notice in writing to the appointee."

Compliance will be by means of audit by Ministry of Economic Development field staff.

## **10. Requirements for the Examination**

Written examinations will be undertaken by candidates under the direct supervision of an exam supervisor.

The supervisor is to offer no information or advice, other than that relevant to the examination procedure.

Supervisors must retain suitable papers for audit purposes, should suitable information not be available, then the "supervisor" should no longer be retained as a "supervisor" by the examiner.

On completion of the examination, written papers are to be collected from candidates, sealed in a suitable envelope and directly passed to the examiner for assessment and grading.

## 11. Documents to be available for Audit Purposes

Where examinations are carried out by an exam supervisor, suitable documents are to be retained by the supervisor to show the candidates and the examinations that have been carried out, this will be regardless of the final examination result.

Suitable documents must contain the following:

1. Examiner name ( the person who sets and marks the examination and who may be contacted in relation to the examination),
2. Supervisor name, or identifier,
3. Candidate Application form, with name, phone numbers, email, Height, Colour of eyes, Complexion, Colour of hair, .date of birth, place of birth, authenticated ID & photo of candidate,
4. Existing qualification or exemptions, of candidate
5. Qualification examined (MVOC, MROC, MGOC MGROC, AGOC, FAOC),
6. Examination date & time,
7. Pass / Fail (determined after examiner has marked).

Where the examiner has been given the exam papers for assessment and marking, the examiner shall retain the candidates answer papers for a **"period"** which shall be no less than their next audit.

## 12. Requirements for Examination environment

The environment of the training and examination rooms must be suitable for the purpose and conducive to study. The following points are relevant:

The premises should meet occupational health and safety requirements, for example there should be no electrical, chemical, or height hazards.

The premises should be appropriately sized for proposed class numbers.

The environment should be suitable for the purpose and free from distraction and interruption.

Where activities are to be carried out aboard ship, the vessel is to be suitable for purpose and provide a realistic environment

**13. Audit Requirements for the examination process.**

Radio Spectrum Management shall undertake a series of Audit of Examiners on an on going basis, dependant on the number of examinations carried out annually, and on the results of earlier audits.

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## **APPENDIX 1 Examiner requirements:**

### *Certificates of competency*

#### **22 Operation of radio transmitters**

- a. This regulation applies if a certificate of competency is required as a condition to transmit radio waves under a radio licence.
- b. The operation of a radio transmitter to enable the transmission of radio waves by a person who is not the holder of a certificate of competency is prohibited.
- c. Every person who engages in conduct prohibited by subclause (2) commits an offence.

#### **22A Chief executive may authorise persons to act on his or her behalf in relation to issue of certificates of competency**

- (a) The chief executive may, by notice in writing to a person, appoint the person to act on the chief executive's behalf in relation to the issue of certificates of competency under regulation 24 if the person is authorised to conduct examinations under
  - (2) regulation 28(3).
  - (3) The appointment—
    - (a) may be made on any terms and conditions that the chief executive thinks fit; and
    - (b) may be revoked at will by notice in writing to the appointee.
  - (4) No appointment in accordance with this regulation—
    - (a) affects or prevents the performance of any function or the exercise of any power by the chief executive; or
    - (b) affects the responsibility of the chief executive for the actions of any appointee acting under the appointment; or
    - (c) is affected by any change in the person holding office as the chief executive.

Regulation 22A: inserted, on 17 June 2004, by regulation 4 of the Radiocommunications Amendment Act 2004 (SR 2004/126). 15  
r 23 **Radiocommunications Regulations 2001**  
Reprinted as at 1 February 2008

#### **23 Applications**

- (1) Any person desiring to obtain a certificate of competency must make an application in writing in the form required by the chief executive.
- (2) *[Revoked]*
- (3) Every application must be sent or delivered to either—
  - (a) a person appointed under regulation 22A at the address specified by the person for that purpose; or
  - (b) the chief executive at the address specified by the chief executive for that purpose.
- (4) A person referred to in subclause (3)(a) or (b) may require the applicant to provide further information, or proof of information, to assist the person in considering the application.

Regulation 23(2): revoked, on 1 July 2005, by regulation 4 of the Radiocommunications Amendment Regulations 2005 (SR 2005/171).

Regulation 23(3): substituted, on 17 June 2004, by regulation 5 of the Radiocommunications Amendment Regulations 2004 (SR 2004/126).

Regulation 23(4): substituted, on 17 June 2004, by regulation 5 of the Radiocommunications Amendment Regulations 2004 (SR 2004/126).

## **24 Issue of certificate of competency**

(1) The chief executive or a person appointed under regulation 22A may, in respect of an application,—

(a) issue a certificate of competency to any person who—

- (i) has successfully completed an examination prescribed by these regulations; or
- (ii) meets, in the opinion of the chief executive, the requirements for the issue of a certificate; or

(b) decline to issue a certificate of competency.

(2) The classes of certificates of competency are prescribed in Schedule 3.

(3) The chief executive may, at the chief executive's discretion, issue a certificate of competency without requiring that an application be made.

Regulation 24(1): substituted, on 17 June 2004, by regulation 6 of the Radiocommunications Amendment Regulations 2004 (SR 2004/126).

Regulation 24(1): amended, on 1 July 2005, by regulation 5 of the Radiocommunications Amendment Regulations 2005 (SR 2005/171). 16

Reprinted as at

1 February 2008 **Radiocommunications Regulations 2001** r 29

## **25 Terms, conditions, and restrictions**

Every certificate of competency may be in the form and subject to any terms, conditions, and restrictions that the chief executive thinks fit.

## **26 Validity**

Every certificate of competency is valid until the certificate is revoked by the chief executive.

Regulation 26: amended, on 17 June 2004, by regulation 7 of the Radiocommunications Amendment Regulations 2004 (SR 2004/126).

## **27 Suspension or revocation**

- (1) The chief executive may, at any time, suspend or revoke any certificate of competency, either by notice in writing to the holder or by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (2) If the holder of a certificate of competency requests, at any time, by notice in writing to the chief executive, that the certificate be revoked, the chief executive must revoke the certificate by notice in writing to the holder of the certificate.
- (3) No notice of revocation may have an effective date preceding the date of notification.

## **28 Examinations**

(1) The examinations prescribed for the classes of certificate of competency are set out in Schedule 4.

(2) The chief executive may, at the chief executive's discretion, vary the manner in which the examination is carried out.

(3) The chief executive may, at the chief executive's discretion, authorise persons to conduct the examinations.

## **29 Re-examination**

- (1) The chief executive may require any holder of a certificate of competency to submit himself or herself for re-examination in any or all of the subjects required for examination for the class of certificate concerned.
- (2) If any person fails to submit himself or herself for re-examination when required by the chief executive, or fails to complete successfully the re-examination, the chief executive at the chief executive's discretion, revoke the certificate issued to that person, or may suspend that certificate for any period that the chief executive determines.

## **30 Recount of marks awarded**

(1) The chief executive may, at the chief executive's discretion, approve a recount of the marks awarded to a candidate for any written examination.

(2) *[Revoked]*

Regulation 30(2): revoked, on 1 July 2003, by regulation 10 of the Radiocommunications Amendment Regulations 2003 (SR 2003/145).

## **31 Recognition of foreign operator certificates**

The chief executive may, at the chief executive's discretion, recognise as the equivalent of any certificate of competency any certificate of a similar class issued in another country in accordance with the laws of that country.

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**Appendix 2 & following will be moved to PIB 46 shortly.**

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## APPENDIX 2 Recognition of foreign Certificates & qualifications in New Zealand

### *Amateur*

Valid CEPT radio amateur licences and certificates issued by countries participating in the CEPT TR61-01 and CEPT TR61-02 reciprocal recognition arrangements are recognised for the purposes of operation of amateur radio equipment in accordance with New Zealand's licensing requirements as prescribed in Part B.

New Zealand also has reciprocal arrangements with some non-CEPT countries, and will recognise their amateur licence / qualification in accordance with the following table:

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>LICENCE TYPE</b>	<b>NZ EQUIVALENT</b>
Australia	Advanced	General
	Standard	General
Japan	Amateur First or Second Class Radio Operator	General
(South) Korea	Third Class (telephone)	General
Malaysia	Malaysian Licence	General

### *Maritime*

Valid maritime radio operator certificates or qualifications issued by other administrations in accordance with the ITU Radio Regulations will be recognised for the purposes of operating maritime stations within New Zealand's territorial limits. The certificate must be appropriate to the service being operated, for example, for operation of MF/HF telephony equipment, a minimum qualification of the Maritime Restricted Operators Certificate is required

## **APPENDIX 3 Certificate Requirements**

### **New Zealand Classes of Operator Certificates**

1. Maritime VHF operators Certificate (MVOC)
2. Maritime Restricted Operators Certificate (MROC)
3. Maritime General Radiotelephone Operators Certificate (MGROC)
4. Maritime General Operators Certificate (MGOC)
5. General Amateur Operators Certificate (GAOC)
6. Foundation Amateur Operators Certificate (FAOC)

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## Marking schedule for Classes of Maritime Operator Certificates

### **1. Maritime VHF operators Certificate (MVOC) [Under consideration]**

The VHF Certificate is an initial certificate on radio procedures when operating vessels of a non mandatory class. The requirements of this qualification will have no exemptions in any of the following examinations.

The examination shall examine operators on the procedures and frequencies as used in Maritime Operations in New Zealand, the requirements for a call sign to be obtained and the requirements for operators to hold suitable qualifications.

The marking schedule of this has not yet been determined.

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## 2. Maritime Restricted Operators Certificate (MROC) - Examination format and procedure

<b>FORMAT : Written paper only no oral exam</b>	<b>Total marks carried</b>	<b>Pass mark</b>
2 questions requiring detailed answer on distress, safety and urgency procedures.	One question carries 15 marks and the other 10	A minimum of 12 and 8 points respectively is required
1 question relating to the phonetic alphabet	3	No minimum required
24 short answer or multi-choice questions	72 (3 per question)	No minimum required
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>70</b>

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### 3. Maritime General Radiotelephone Operators Certificate (MGROC)– Examination format and procedure

Applicants must have successfully completed the Maritime Restricted Operators Certificate

<b>FORMAT : Written paper and oral exam</b>	<b>Total marks</b>	<b>Pass mark</b>
<b>Section A</b>		
20 short answer or multi-choice questions covering the elementary principles of radiotelephony and narrow band direct printing	40 (2 per question)	30
<b>Section B</b>		
A practical and oral examination covering the operation, adjustment and simple maintenance of shipboard radio apparatus carried out on a suitably equipped ship or training establishment	40	30
<b>Section C</b>		
An oral examination on the ITU or British Admiralty publications with particular reference to maritime safety information and channels, frequencies and charges for public correspondence	20	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75</b>

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## 4. Maritime General Operators Certificate (MGOC)– Examination format and procedure

Applicants must have successfully completed the Maritime Restricted Operators Certificate

<b>FORMAT : Written paper and oral exam</b>	<b>Total marks</b>	<b>Pass mark</b>
<b>Section A</b>		
A written paper consisting of 2 questions requiring detailed answers on <div style="text-align: right;">distress,.</div> <div style="text-align: right;">safety and urgency procedures.</div> <b>A pass <u>must</u> be obtained in each of these questions.</b>	15	12
A paper of 25 questions of short answer or multi-choice, each carrying 3 marks	10	8
	75	60
<b>Section B</b>		
A written paper of 20 short answers or multi-choice questions covering the elementary principles of radiotelephony and narrow band direct printing. Each question carries 2 marks	40	30
A practical and oral examination covering the operation, adjustment and simple maintenance of shipboard radio apparatus carried out on a suitably equipped ship or training establishment.	40	30
An oral examination on the ITU or British Admiralty publications with particular reference to maritime safety information and channels, frequencies and charges for public correspondence.	20	15
<b>Section C</b>		
A written paper of 20 short answer or multi-choice questions covering GMDSS systems and subsystems carrying 2 marks each, a total of 40 marks with a pass mark of 30.	40	20
A practical and oral examination covering the operation and adjustment of GMDSS subsystems. This part carries 30 marks with a pass mark of 25.	30	25
A practical examination in keyboard skills and the use of the INMARSAT terminal which must be correctly completed within 10 minutes. This part carries 30 marks with a pass mark of 25.	30	25
<u>A pass is required in each part.</u>		

## 5. General Amateur Operators Certificate (GAOC)

FORMAT : Written paper only	Total marks	Pass mark
<b>Section A</b>		
A written paper consisting of 10 questions requiring detailed answers on Radio Regulations as apply to operators in New Zealand	20	12
<b>Section B</b>		
A written paper of 40 short answers or multi-choice questions covering the elementary principles of Amateur radio as pertaining to full use of Amateur Radio. Each question carries 2 marks	80	40

Examinations proposed for the GAOC require decided emphasis on testing radio regulatory knowledge recognising that operating a radio transmitter in the crowded radio frequency spectrum requires the understanding of what an operator is *permitted* to do, *required* to do, and what an operator *MUST NOT* do. The regulatory content must also include frequency band allocations, the Q-code and the avoidance and resolution of radio frequency interference. Some 20% of the total questions are to be on regulatory aspects.

Computer-based examinations using multiple-choice questions are encouraged, It is important that such questions are thoroughly moderated by persons experienced in such question-writing before being used, and reviewed and revised after periods of use to determine if the questions are effective. Questions that candidates always get wrong, or always get right, should be considered ineffective.

The use of a public-domain question-bank is permitted. It is recommended that the total bank be at least 600 questions with the syllabus requirements spread over 60 or more question-groups each of ten or more questions. One question to be random-selected from each question-group to form an exam paper of 60 or more questions.

At least 20 per-cent of the questions to be on Radio Regulations as apply to operators in New Zealand and to include the responsibilities of operating on the crowded radio frequency spectrum, the frequency bands allocated, the Q-code, and the avoidance and resolution of interference. When a public-domain question-bank is used, the pass-level requires at least two-thirds of the total possible answers to be correct.”

## 6. Foundation Amateur Operators Certificate (FAOC) [Under consideration]

FORMAT : Written paper only	Total marks	Pass mark
<b>Section A</b>		
A written paper consisting of 10 questions requiring basic answers on Radio Regulations in New Zealand.	20	12
<b>Section B</b>		
A written paper of 40 short answers or multi-choice questions covering the basic elementary principles of Amateur radio suitable to cover the basics of the Foundation service.. Each question carries 2 marks	80	40

**Marking of this is subject to further discussion with examiners.**

*It is obviously a "copy" quickly inserted and to be "on hold" for later amendment. It can just as easily be deleted!*

There have been many amateur radio meetings at which a "Foundation Licence" for New Zealand has been discussed. After one recent meeting (at the NZART Conference at Hastings in June 2009), there were individual chats with persons who had spoken in the meeting and who sounded to be in favour of a "Foundation Licence". When asked if they were prepared to take an active part and to drive a Foundation training scheme in their home Branch, some four out of the five or so who were spoken to said they supported the scheme but did not expect or want to take an active part. They support the idea of a Foundation class because that seems to be the sensible thing to do. This seems to be the general attitude in the amateur radio community: "It sounds like a good idea, Australia and UK have adopted it"

So, who will "drive it" and make it work?

It seems that the majority feeling is that there is no sense in ruining a good and tested simple system just because two other countries have adopted their own particular systems.

To introduce a Foundation Level scheme, the effort needed, the Regulation changes needed, a separate identified callsign system, training materials, exam questions, and the inconvenience of two exams-in-sequence, etc. is enormous and no assured increase in radio amateur numbers or any other success can be seen to result. No more amateur radio candidates are expected to "walk in the door" than do so now.

The whole "support" thing is one of "Someone should do something about it"... so hence it gets a supporting vote without any commitment of any sort being shown by present radio amateurs. As of right now, some people are neither for nor against a Foundation scheme. If someone can convince them that:

1. a Foundation Licence (or something equivalent) is necessary, or,
2. that there is sufficient steamed-up and passionate manpower or adequate resource in Branches to make the setting-up of such a qualification worth-while, or,
3. that the present system is deficient or inadequate, they will probably support it. Many people remain unconvinced for any change being needed to the present system.

There is a total absence of queues of candidates lining up and seeking help that a half-way-up qualification

would solve. The Foundation idea still **requires individual radio amateurs and Branches to get-out-and-sell**

**Amateur Radio.** So what change from the present arrangements will organising a second-entry-level achieve? \*Remember through the 1990's, how the removal of the obligatory Morse code requirement was going to solve all Amateur Radio's recruiting problems? Yeah right! Remember the Novice Licence? Yeah right!] Very few people know what's involved with setting up a successful Foundation scheme or can guess the time and effort needed to introduce a second entry qualification. If only a very few candidates use this entry method, it's not worth the effort. The possibility of it petering out is seen as much greater than it ever being successful. It is not generally realised that New Zealand is a small country and hence has a small "population pool" in which to fish for candidates – and already there is a deeper penetration of Amateur Radio into the population than in most other countries including Australia and UK. [Ask the Irish – they don't have a Foundation Licence for small-size reasons. Population of Ireland: 4,203,200; population of New Zealand: 4,213,418 – (The World Factbook, est July 2009). And yet the UK is geographically tight alongside with its "Foundation Licence".] If you expect a rip-roaring increase in Amateur Radio candidates by having some sort of lower-layer entry test/qualification, forget it. All the signs make it extremely doubtful. A grandiose flop is more likely.

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