

# Amateur Radio Qualification Framework

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# Executive summary

This qualification framework for amateur radio operators provides details on the 3 levels of amateur radio qualifications under the [Radiocommunications \(Amateur Stations\) Class Licence 2023](#). The amateur class licence sets out the frequency bands that are able to be used by appropriately qualified amateurs and the conditions of spectrum use associated with particular qualification levels.

Under the class licence, a qualified person may operate an amateur advanced, standard or foundation station, depending on the level of qualification obtained, without needing to apply to the ACMA for a licence. The framework is designed to support the amateur radio hobby, but it does not provide vocational skills or experience that would enable a candidate to enter the workforce.

This approach is consistent with the non-commercial licensing framework in which amateur radio operates, as it is used primarily for hobby radiocommunications and technical experimentation.

See [www.acma.gov.au/amateur-radio](http://www.acma.gov.au/amateur-radio) for more information.

# What is amateur radio?

Amateur radio is a non-commercial hobby that utilises radiofrequency spectrum to communicate with other amateur radio hobbyists through a variety of methods, such as data transmissions, morse code and technical experimentation. Amateur radio can also be used for emergency communications if necessary.

The ACMA is the regulator of radiofrequency spectrum in Australia. We have obligations under the [Radiocommunications Act 1992](#) and under international law to ensure spectrum is fairly accessed and shared across Australia.

Our role in relation to amateur radio is to support the amateur hobby through spectrum planning and radiocommunications-licensing arrangements, while ensuring compliance with our domestic and international legal obligations.

We do this by:

- > implementing the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations (ITU RR) into our domestic regulatory frameworks
- > allocating spectrum for amateur radio
- > making regulations that place technical and operational conditions on amateur stations
- > issuing and renewing apparatus licences for amateur beacon and repeater stations.

There are 5 types of amateur stations:

- > foundation
- > standard
- > advanced
- > beacon
- > repeater.

The use of amateur stations is governed by a regulatory framework, comprising:

- > class-licensing arrangements under the Radiocommunications Act for foundation, standard and advanced amateur stations
- > apparatus-licensing arrangements under the Radiocommunications Act for beacon and repeater stations
- > Accreditation Rules under the Radiocommunications Act, to authorise assessors to conduct and mark amateur radio examinations.

The relevant ITU RR requirements relating to amateur radio have been incorporated in the framework, where appropriate.

See [www.acma.gov.au/amateur-radio](http://www.acma.gov.au/amateur-radio) for more information.

# Objectives

The objectives of this radio qualification framework include:

- > providing people with the information to become appropriately qualified
- > maintaining the existing 3 qualification levels for amateur radio
- > ensuring compliance with Australia's obligations under the ITU RR, including verifying the technical and operational qualifications of a person wishing to operate an amateur station
- > ensuring the syllabi for amateur radio examinations are appropriate
- > simplifying the qualification and regulatory arrangements for amateur radio.

## Key terms

Term	Meaning
accredited assessor	A person who has been accredited by the ACMA with a General Assessor Accreditation or a Specialist Assessor Accreditation.
ACMA recognition certificate	A certificate issued by the ACMA under the amateur class licence. There are 3 types of certificates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; ACMA recognition certificate (Advanced) – given to a person, upon application, who has successfully passed the required examinations for advanced amateur radio qualification</li> <li>&gt; ACMA recognition certificate (Foundation) – given to a person, upon application, who has successfully passed the required examinations for foundation amateur radio qualification</li> <li>&gt; ACMA recognition certificate (Standard) – given to a person, upon application, who has successfully passed the required examinations for standard amateur radio qualification</li> </ul>
Amateur advanced station	Has the same meaning as in the <a href="#">Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2015</a> .
Amateur beacon station	Has the same meaning as in the <a href="#">Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2015</a> .
Amateur class licence	Means the <a href="#">Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023</a> .
Amateur foundation station	Has the same meaning as in the <a href="#">Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2015</a> .
Amateur LCD	Means the <a href="#">Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Amateur Licence) Determination 2015</a> .
Amateur repeater station	Has the same meaning as in the <a href="#">Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2015</a> .
Accreditation Rules	means the <a href="#">Radiocommunications Accreditation (Amateur Radio Examinations) Rules 2023</a> .

Term	Meaning
Amateur standard station	Has the same meaning as in the <a href="#">Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2015</a> .
ITU RR	Means the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations.
Guidelines	The ACMA's <a href="#">Accredited Assessor Guidelines</a> .
Radiocommunications Act	Means the <i>Radiocommunications Act 1992</i> .

# Regulatory framework for amateur radio

## Apparatus licensing – beacon and repeater stations

The relevant provisions for apparatus licensing are outlined in Part 3.3 of the Radiocommunications Act.

The ACMA has made the [Radiocommunications Licence Conditions \(Amateur Licence\) Determination 2015](#) (the Amateur LCD). It applies to all apparatus licences for amateur foundation, standard and advanced stations issued by the ACMA before 19 February 2024 (the commencement of the amateur class licence), and all amateur beacon and repeater apparatus licences.

The Amateur LCD outlines conditions on the operation of amateur stations and specifies the frequency bands that can be used by amateur operators.

Anyone seeking to operate a beacon or repeater station must apply to the ACMA for the relevant apparatus licence.

Information about how to apply for an apparatus licence beacon or repeater station and the application form can be found on our [website](#).

To be eligible to operate a beacon or repeater station under an apparatus licence, you must hold a certificate of proficiency issued under the Radiocommunications Act, or an ACMA recognition certificate. Due to the experience required to operate a repeater or beacon station, we require applicants to have an:

- > ACMA recognition certificate (Advanced), or
- > ACMA recognition certificate (Standard).

## Class licensing – amateur foundation, standard and advanced stations

The relevant provisions for class licensing are outlined in Part 3.4 of the Radiocommunications Act.

The ACMA has made the [Radiocommunications \(Amateur Stations\) Class Licence 2023](#) (the [amateur class licence](#)), which authorises a person to operate an amateur foundation, standard or advanced station.

The amateur class licence outlines conditions on the operation of amateur foundation, standard and advanced stations, as well as specifying frequency bands that can only be used by appropriately qualified people.

Under the amateur class licence, a qualified person is authorised to operate a type of station (foundation, standard, advanced), without the need to apply to the ACMA for an apparatus licence. A qualified person is a person who either:

- > holds a recognised qualification or an ACMA recognition certificate
- > is visiting Australia from another country and meets certain requirements (including that they hold a recognised overseas qualification).

Schedule 4 to the amateur class licence outlines the provisions relating to applications for, and decisions about, the issue of ACMA recognition certificates.



## **Radiocommunications Accreditation (Amateur Radio Examinations) Rules 2023 – (the Accreditation Rules)**

The ACMA has the power to make accreditation rules under Part 5.4 of the Radiocommunications Act.

The Accreditation Rules enable the ACMA to accredit appropriately qualified amateur radio operators as ACMA assessors to perform certain amateur radio functions. The Accreditation Rules outline the kinds of accreditation, the accreditation process, conditions of accreditation and the pre-requisites for seeking accreditation. The ACMA may withdraw a person's accreditation, in certain circumstances.

The Guidelines for assessors provide operational guidance to assessors on how to conduct examinations and include social media and conduct guidelines. Under the accreditation rules, compliance with the Guidelines is a condition of accreditation.

A person who obtains accreditation under the Accreditation Rules, is known as an 'accredited assessor'.

Accredited assessors are authorised to conduct and assess theoretical and practical examinations to determine the suitability of a person seeking to operate an amateur radio station. Once a relevant examination has been successfully completed, the candidate can apply to the ACMA for an ACMA recognition certificate.

# Amateur radio qualifications

There are 3 types of amateur radio qualifications – foundation, standard and advanced.

The 3 levels of qualification reflect the difficulty in the subject matter. The higher qualification levels reflect a higher level of privileges, for example, more frequency bands and more transmission power.

Candidates who successfully pass a recognised amateur radio examination will be issued with an ACMA recognition certificate, following application to the ACMA.

The 3 types of ACMA recognition certificates correspond to the 3 qualification levels:

- > **ACMA recognition certificate (Foundation)** can be obtained following successful completion of the relevant amateur radio examinations for the foundation qualification. This qualification provides an introduction to amateur radio and is the simplest for those looking to participate in amateur radio.
- > **ACMA recognition certificate (Standard)** can be obtained following successful completion of the relevant amateur radio examinations for the standard qualification. This qualification increases in difficulty from the foundation level and is suitable for people with an intermediate knowledge of amateur radiocommunications.
- > **ACMA recognition certificate (Advanced)** can be obtained following successful completion of the relevant amateur radio examinations for the advanced qualification. This qualification is the highest level and is suitable for people with complex knowledge of amateur radiocommunications.

Consistent with the syllabus for each qualification level, the examination components consist of:

- > practical component: the candidate needs to complete all elements of the practical component to the satisfaction of the assessor.
- > regulatory component: the candidate needs to achieve a mark of 70% or above to pass.
- > theory component: the candidate needs to achieve a mark of 70% or above in order to pass.

Practical and regulatory examinations components may not need to be completed for the standard or advanced qualification if the candidate has previously undertaken them. The syllabus for each qualification is on our [website](#).

If a candidate does not achieve a pass mark, the candidate can re-sit the examination.

Examination papers will be updated by the ACMA every 3 months.

Candidates and assessors must ensure that candidates do not undertake a resit examination of the theoretical and regulatory components using the same examination paper.

# Accredited assessors and examinations

The ACMA manages a network of suitably qualified and experienced people – accredited assessors – to:

- > conduct exams for amateur radio
- > recommend the issue an ACMA recognition certificate to a successful candidate
- > assess prior experience in operating an amateur station and/or previous amateur qualification(s).

Accredited assessors are listed on the [ACMA website](#). Candidates wishing to sit an amateur radio examination for one of the 3 qualification levels should contact their preferred accredited assessor.

The list of accredited assessors can also be accessed at any of the ACMA's offices.

The accredited assessor may arrange a time and location with the candidate for the examination to take place. Noting that accredited assessors are volunteers, accredited assessors are not obliged to arrange an examination where it is not convenient nor practical to do so. In-person examinations cannot be conducted in a private residence.

Accredited assessors with Specialist Assessor Accreditation can conduct and assess special examinations for people who may have a disability or for other reasons require reasonable adjustments to be made to the way an examination is conducted.

Remote examinations will also be permitted when:

- > the candidate has an illness, injury, vulnerability or impairment that would not allow them to attend the examination in person
- > the candidate's day-to-day movements are restricted due to government public health directions.

Accredited assessors are responsible for conducting examinations in accordance with the Accreditation Rules and the [Accredited Assessor Guidelines](#).

The exam has 3 components:

- > practical – all parts must be successfully completed to the assessor's satisfaction
- > theoretical – assessed by multiple choice examination, the candidate must score 70% or above to pass
- > regulatory – assessed by multiple choice examination, the candidate must score 70% or above to pass.

Following the completion and assessment of an examination, accredited assessors must provide a copy of the examination papers, results and correspondence relating to the examination to the ACMA for record-keeping. Accredited assessors are responsible for communicating results to candidates.

# ACMA recognition certificates and call signs

Candidates who successfully pass an amateur radio examination conducted by an accredited assessor will be invited to apply to the ACMA for an ACMA recognition certificate within 90 days of receiving their results.

When applying for an ACMA recognition certificate, the applicant may also choose to apply to be assigned a call sign.

The [call sign register](#) contains a list of available and assigned call signs. It is published online and also available in ACMA offices.

Following receipt of an application for an ACMA recognition certificate, we will assess the application. Our assessment of the application is likely to include:

- > whether the applicant has provided the necessary information in accordance with the application form
- > the type of certificate requested by the applicant
- > whether the applicant has passed the corresponding amateur radio examination (for example, the results of the examination)
- > whether that examination was undertaken by an accredited assessor
- > whether the accredited assessor has made any recommendation to the ACMA about the applicant
- > whether the applicant had previously failed an amateur radio examination and if so, whether the applicant was provided a different examination paper
- > whether the applicant is seeking recognition of prior learning (see section on recognition of prior learning below)
- > any other matter the ACMA considers relevant.

The ACMA must assess an application for an ACMA recognition certificate within 15 business days of receiving a complete application and decide to issue or refuse an ACMA recognition certificate.

If the ACMA refuses to issue an ACMA recognition certificate, we will notify the applicant, in writing, with reasons for our decision. The applicant's right to seek review is discussed below.

# Reconsideration and review

If the ACMA refuses to give an applicant an ACMA recognition certificate, the applicant may request the ACMA reconsider its decision.

Requests must be made in writing to:

The Manager  
Spectrum Licensing Policy Section  
[spectrumlicensingpolicy@acma.gov.au](mailto:spectrumlicensingpolicy@acma.gov.au)

or by mail to:

The Manager  
Spectrum Licensing Policy Section  
Australian Communications and Media Authority  
PO Box 13112 Law Courts  
Melbourne, Victoria, 8010

Requests must include the reasons for the review and must be made within 15 business days of the applicant being notified of the original decision.

Following a request for the ACMA's original decision to be reviewed, the ACMA will assess the request within 20 business days. In assessing a request, the ACMA may consider:

- > the reasons for the request
- > the original decision and the reasons provided to the applicant
- > any other matters the ACMA considers relevant.

The ACMA will then decide whether to affirm its original decision or to issue the applicant the relevant ACMA recognition certificate.

If the ACMA decides to affirm its original decision, it will notify the person in writing with reasons for its reconsidered decision, and outline that they may apply to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of the reconsidered decision.

# Recognised domestic qualifications

## Domestic qualifications to operate under the class licence

Amateur operators with the below qualifications can operate under the class licence at the relevant level, without first obtaining an ACMA recognition certificate:

### Foundation level

- > Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (Foundation)

### Standard level

- > Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (Standard)
- > Novice Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency
- > Novice Limited Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency

### Advanced level

- > Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (Advanced)
- > Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency
- > Amateur Operator's Limited Certificate of Proficiency

## Domestic qualifications and ACMA recognition certificate

If an applicant for an ACMA recognition certificate holds a domestic amateur radio qualification, they may obtain an exemption from all or some components – practical, regulatory, theoretical – of the exam (refer to 'Accredited assessors and examinations' in this document).

Accredited assessors should refer to the tables below and the Accredited Assessor Guidelines when deciding which exam component/s candidates need to complete.

**Table 1: Exemptions for ACMA recognition certificate exam components for previous Australian amateur qualifications**

Qualification held	ACMA qualifications		
	ACMA recognition certificate (Advanced)	ACMA recognition certificate (Standard)	ACMA recognition certificate (Foundation)
Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (Advanced) (AOCP(A))	Exemption for all components – no exam required; candidates can apply for an ACMA recognition certificate		
Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (Standard) (AOCP(S))	Exemption for regulatory and practical components	Exemption for all components – no exam required; candidates can apply for an ACMA recognition certificate	

Qualification held	ACMA qualifications		
	ACMA recognition certificate (Advanced)	ACMA recognition certificate (Standard)	ACMA recognition certificate (Foundation)
Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (Foundation) (AOCP(F))	Exemption for practical component		Exemption for all components – no exam required; candidates can apply for an ACMA recognition certificate
Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (AOCP)	Exemption for theory and regulatory components		
Amateur Operator's Limited Certificate of Proficiency (AOLCP)	Exemption for theory and regulatory components		
Novice Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (NAOCP)	Exemption for regulatory component	Exemption for theory and regulatory components	
Novice Limited Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (NLAOCP)	Exemption for regulatory component	Exemption for theory and regulatory components	

**Table 2: Other Australian qualifications recognised for examination component exemptions for an ACMA recognition certificate**

Qualification held	ACMA qualifications		
	ACMA recognition certificate (Advanced)	ACMA recognition certificate (Standard)	ACMA recognition certificate (Foundation)
GMDSS 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Radio Electronic Certificate	Exemption for all components – no exam required; candidates can apply for an ACMA recognition certificate		
Radiocommunications General Certificate of Proficiency			
First or Second Class Commercial Operator's Certificate of Proficiency			
Senior Coast or Coast Station Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (Australia)			
Broadcasting Operator's Certificate of Proficiency and Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (Australia)	Exemption for theory and practical components		

The following qualifications or licences are **not accepted** by the ACMA as a recognised domestic qualification when issuing an ACMA recognition certificate.

**Table 3: Australian qualifications or licences *not* recognised**

Qualification or licence
Restricted Marine Operator’s Certificate of Proficiency (ROCP)
Marine Radio Operator’s Certificate of Proficiency (MROCP)
Marine Radio Operator’s VHF Certificate of Proficiency (MROVCP)
GMDSS General Operator’s Certificate of Proficiency (GMDSS)
Aircraft/Aeronautical Operator’s Certificate of Proficiency
Outpost Radiocommunications Licence – assigned and non-assigned



# Recognition of prior learning

If an applicant for an ACMA recognition certificate wants to have a previous qualification recognised to obtain an ACMA recognition certificate, rather than sitting a new examination under the qualification framework, they can apply for 'Recognition of prior learning' (RPL). The ACMA will recognise prior learning if an applicant holds qualifications that are equivalent to or higher than the qualification being applied for.

To apply for RPL, applicants need to submit an application form and pay the application fee.

To grant RPL, the ACMA will consider:

- > whether the prior learning is a qualification listed in Table 4 and Table 5 below
- > the length of time since the applicant undertook the relevant past training or education, achieved the relevant qualification, or obtained the relevant experience
- > the length of time since the applicant applied the relevant past training or education (such as, in the course of employment).

For example, if the applicant completed their qualification over 10 years ago and has not had any subsequent operating experience, the ACMA may decide that the applicant will need to undergo the practical component to demonstrate their prior learning.

The ACMA will only recognise prior learning if it is satisfied that the applicant has provided sufficient evidence of relevant qualifications or experience. Applicants will need to present evidence that the qualifications obtained, and the applicant's verifiable experience, can be directly correlated to the relevant syllabus. It is the applicant's responsibility to clearly demonstrate that the syllabus for the qualifications they have meets or exceeds the syllabus of the qualification level they are seeking recognition for.

Although all applicants seeking RPL will need to apply, tables 4 and 5 provide a guide to which level of ACMA recognition certificate to apply for.

## Outcomes of an RPL assessment

After prior learning qualifications are assessed, there are 4 possible outcomes:

1. The ACMA recognises the prior learning. The applicant can apply for an ACMA recognition certificate without completing any components of the examination.
2. The ACMA considers that the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence to demonstrate prior learning in 1 or 2 of the components of the exam. The applicant will need to contact an accredited assessor and pass the remaining component/s of the exam before applying for an ACMA recognition certificate.
3. The ACMA considers that the applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to demonstrate prior learning and seeks further evidence.

The ACMA is not satisfied that the applicant has the requisite qualifications or experience to recognise prior learning. The applicant will need to contact an accredited assessor and pass all 3 components of the examination before applying for an ACMA recognition certificate.

Amateur operators with existing qualifications listed in Table 4 and Table 5 below can operate under the class licence for up to 364 days, without a ACMA recognition

certificate. If the amateur operator wants to keep operating under the class licence after this time, they will need to obtain an ACMA recognition certificate, by either:

- > completing all relevant components of the amateur radio exam, or
- > obtaining an exemption for all or some components of the exam through the RPL process.

**Table 4: Countries with reciprocal licencing arrangements**

Country, region or regulator	Overseas licence or qualification	ACMA recognition certificate you may be able to get
European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)	CEPT Harmonised Amateur Radio Examination Certificate (HAREC) Level A	Advanced
	CEPT HAREC Level B	Advanced
	CEPT HAREC	Advanced
	CEPT class 1 licence	Advanced
	CEPT class 2 licence	Advanced
	CEPT licence	Advanced
Canada	Advanced Amateur Certificates of Proficiency in Radio	Advanced
	Amateur Certificate of Proficiency in Radio	Advanced
Denmark	Sendetilladelse Fur Amator Radio Station Category A and B	Advanced
	Kategory D and E	Advanced
	Kategory C	Standard
France (including New Caledonia)	Radio Amateur Station Licence Groups D and E	Advanced
	Radio Amateur Station Licence Group C	Advanced
	Radio Amateur Station Licence Group B	Standard
Germany	Deutsche Bundespost Class B Licence	Advanced
	Deutsche Bundespost Class C Licence	Advanced
	Deutsche Bundespost Class A Licence	Standard
Greece (Hellenic Republic)	Certificate of Category 'A'	Advanced
	Certificate of Category 'B'	Advanced
	Certificate of Category 'C'	Standard
India	Amateur Wireless Telegraphy Station Licence	Advanced
Israel	Radio Amateur Licence Class 'A'	Advanced
	Radio Amateur Licence Class 'B'	Advanced
	Radio Amateur Licence Class 'C'	Standard

Country, region or regulator	Overseas licence or qualification	ACMA recognition certificate you may be able to get
Japan (telephone-only operation on frequency bands above 30 MHz with 10 watts maximum power)	First Class Amateur Radio Operator Certificate	Advanced
	Second Class Amateur Radio Operator Certificate	Advanced
	Third Class (Telegraph Class) Amateur Radio Operator Certificate	Advanced*
	Fourth Class (Telephone Class) Amateur Radio Operator Certificate	Advanced
Malaysia	Amateur Station Licence (qualified in telegraphy at 12 words per minute)	Advanced
	Amateur Station Licence (no telegraphy qualification)	Advanced
New Zealand	Amateur Operator's Certificate (General) (Grades I and II prior to 14/07/1986)	Advanced
	Amateur Operator's Certificate (Limited) (Grade III prior to 14/07/1986)	Advanced
	Amateur Operator's Certificate (Novice)	Standard
Papua New Guinea	Amateur Licence	Advanced
	Amateur Licence (Limited)	Advanced
	Novice Licence	Standard
Poland	Amateur Licence Kategoria (Category) Pierwsza (Class A)	Advanced
	Amateur Licence Kategoria (Category) Drugiej (Class B)	Advanced
Solomon Islands	Amateur Radio Licence (Unrestricted)	Advanced
	Amateur Radio Licence (Restricted)	Advanced
Spain	Aficionado Class A	Advanced
	Aficionado Class B	Advanced
	Aficionado Class C	Standard
Switzerland	Amateur Radio Telegraphist's Certificate (Transmission)	Advanced
	Class A Licence	Advanced
	Class B Licence	Advanced
United Kingdom	Foundation	Foundation
	Intermediate	Standard
	Full	Advanced

Country, region or regulator	Overseas licence or qualification	ACMA recognition certificate you may be able to get
United States of America	<i>Original licences granted before 15 April 2000:</i>	
	Advanced Class operator	Advanced
	General Class operator	Advanced
	Technician Plus Class operator	Advanced
	Technician Class operator	Advanced
	Novice Class operator	Standard
	<i>Licences granted from 15 April 2000 to 22 September 2016:</i>	
	Amateur Extra Class operator	Advanced
	General Class operator	Advanced
	Technician Class operator	Advanced
	<i>Licences granted from 23 September 2016 to 2 July 2017:</i>	
	Amateur Extra Class operator	Advanced
	General Class operator	Advanced
	Technician Class operator	Foundation
	<i>Licences granted from 3 July 2017:</i>	
	Amateur Extra Class operator	Advanced
General Class operator	Standard	
Technician Class operator	Foundation	

**Table 5: Countries with no reciprocal arrangements but which have a certificate or licence accepted as equivalent to an Australian qualification**

Country or region	Certificate or licence held	ACMA recognition certificate you may be able to get
Argentina	Licencia de Aficionado, Categoría Superior (Amateur Radio Operator's Licence, Superior Category)	Advanced
Cayman Islands	Amateur Operator's Certificate Class C	Standard
Hong Kong	Amateur (Sound) Station Licence	Advanced
Indonesia	Advanced Level Amateur Station Licence	Advanced
	Intermediate Level Amateur Station Licence	Advanced
	Preliminary Level Amateur Station Licence	Standard
Ireland	Amateur Experimenters Licence	Advanced

Country or region	Certificate or licence held	ACMA recognition certificate you may be able to get
Italy	Licenza di Impianto ed Esercizio di Stazione di Radioamatore, Classe 3 (Radio Amateur Station Licence Class 3)	Advanced
	Licenza di Impianto ed Esercizio di Stazione di Radioamatore, Classe 2 (Radio Amateur Station Licence Class 2)	Advanced
	Licenza di Impianto ed Esercizio di Stazione di Radioamatore, Classe 1 (Radio Amateur Station Licence Class 1)	Standard
Luxembourg	Licensed Amateur (Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate)	Advanced
Malta	City and Guilds of London Radio Amateur's Certificate <sup>§</sup>	Advanced
	City and Guilds of London Radio Amateur's Certificate (no telegraphy qualification)	Advanced
Nauru	Amateur Radio Station Licence	Advanced
Netherlands	Amateurradiozendmachtiging Categorie A (Amateur Radio Licence Class A)	Advanced
	Amateurradiozendmachtiging Categorie B (Class B)	Advanced
	Amateurradiozendmachtiging Categorie C (Class C)	Advanced
Norway	Amateur Station Licence Class A	Advanced
Philippines	Radio Amateur Station Licence Class A (Advanced Class)	Advanced
	Radio Amateur Station Licence Class B (General Class)	Advanced
	Radio Amateur Station Licence Class C (Novice Class)	Advanced
Singapore	Amateur Station Licence (qualified in telegraphy at 12 words per minute)	Advanced
	Amateur Station Licence (no telegraphy qualification)	Advanced
South Africa	Amateur Radio Station Licence	Advanced
	Restricted Amateur Licence	Advanced
Sri Lanka	Radio Amateur Licence	Standard
Sweden	Tillstånd att inneha och använda amatörradiosändare, Klass A and B (Amateur Licence Class A and B)	Advanced
	Tillstånd att inneha och använda amatörradiosändare, Klass T (Amateur Licence Class T)	Advanced
	Tillstånd att inneha och använda amatörradiosändare, Klass C (Amateur Licence Class C)	Standard
Vanuatu	Amateur Wireless Station Operator's Certificate	Advanced
West Indies	Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class A and B	Advanced