

Draft Amateur Radio Qualification Framework

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Executive summary

This paper sets out the qualification framework and the ACMA's objectives for amateur radio.

It provides details on the 3 levels of amateur radio qualifications, which are directly related to the Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023 (the Amateur Class Licence). The Amateur Class Licence provides the frequency bands that are able to be used by appropriately qualified amateurs and the conditions of spectrum use associated with particular qualification levels.

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. However, it does not extend as far as offering 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.

What is amateur radio?

Amateur radio is a non-commercial hobby that utilises radiofrequency spectrum to communicate with other like-minded 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, which are:

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

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

- > apparatus licensing arrangements under the Radiocommunications Act for beacon and repeater stations
- > class licensing arrangements under the Radiocommunications Act for foundation, standard and advanced amateur 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 considered, and incorporated in the framework, where appropriate.

Objectives

Following the ACMA's decision to transition to a class licensed approach for amateur radio, we have used this as an opportunity to review whether the qualification framework was fit for purpose.

The objectives of this new radio qualification framework include:

- > providing amateurs with support as part of the transition to a new regulatory framework under the Amateur Class Licence
- > providing amateurs the means 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

The following are terms used throughout this document and their meanings:

- > Accredited assessor – means a person who has been accredited by the ACMA with a General Assessor Accreditation or a Specialist Assessor Accreditation.
- > ACMA recognition certificate – means a certificate issued by the ACMA under the Amateur Class Licence. There are 3 types of certificates:
 - > ACMA recognition certificate (Advanced) – given to a person, upon application, who has successfully passed the required examinations for advanced amateur radio qualification
 - > ACMA recognition certificate (Foundation) – given to a person, upon application, who has successfully passed the required examinations for foundation amateur radio qualification
 - > ACMA recognition certificate (Standard) – given to a person, upon application, who has successfully passed the required examinations for standard amateur radio qualification
- > Amateur advanced station – has the same meaning as in the [Radiocommunications Interpretation Determination 2015](#).
- > Amateur beacon station has the same meaning as in the Radiocommunications Interpretation Determination 2015.
- > Amateur Class Licence – means the Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations) Class Licence 2023.
- > Amateur foundation station has the same meaning as in the Radiocommunications Interpretation Determination 2015.
- > Amateur LCD – means the [Radiocommunications Licence Conditions \(Amateur Licences\) Determination 2015](#).
- > Amateur repeater station has the same meaning as in the Radiocommunications Interpretation Determination 2015.
- > Accreditation Rules – means the Radiocommunications Accreditation (Amateur Radio Examinations) Rules 2023.

- > Amateur standard station has the same meaning as in the Radiocommunications Interpretation Determination 2015.
- > ITU RR – means the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations.
- > Guidelines – the ACMA’s Accredited Assessor Guidelines.
- > The Radiocommunications Act – means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

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), that applies to all apparatus licences for amateur foundation, standard and advanced stations issued by the ACMA before 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 frequency bands that can be operated by amateur operators.

Persons 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 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. It is the ACMA's view that persons who hold a foundation licence generally do not have enough experience to operate a repeater or beacon station, and therefore a person should obtain, before applying, either:

- > an ACMA recognition certificate (Advanced)
- > an ACMA recognition certificate (Standard) and equivalent advanced and standard qualifications that are listed at page *[link to be added once developed]*.

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 Amateur Class Licence, which authorises a person to operate an amateur foundation, standard or advanced station from 1 February 2024.

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 persons.

Under the Amateur Class Licence, a qualified person is authorised to operate the type of station (foundation, standard, advanced) that they are qualified to operate, 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 3A to the Amateur Class Licence outlines the relevant provisions relating to applications for, and decisions about, the issue of ACMA recognition certificates.

Radiocommunications Accreditation (Amateur Radio Examinations) Rules 2023 – 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 persons 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

This qualification framework preserves the existing 3 types of amateur radio qualifications – foundation, standard and advanced.

The 3 levels of qualification reflect the difficulty in the subject matter, and 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 partake 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 persons who have 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 a candidate can obtain for amateur radio and is suitable for persons with complex knowledge of amateur radiocommunications.

The foundation qualification consists of a practical and theoretical examination, consistent with the foundation syllabus. Practical examinations may also be required for the standard qualification if the accredited assessor conducting the examination deems it necessary, for example, the candidate has not previously undertaken a practical assessment. The syllabus for each qualification, can be found on our website *[link to be added once developed]*.

Candidates must achieve a mark of 70% or higher in the examination to successfully pass the examination. If a candidate scores below the threshold of 70%, the candidate can re-sit the examination.

Examinations

Candidates wishing to sit an amateur radio examination for one of the 3 qualification levels should contact their preferred accredited assessor.

The ACMA maintains a list of accredited assessors on our website *[link to be added once developed]*. A list of accredited assessors can also be accessed at any of the ACMA's offices.

The accredited assessor will arrange a time and location for the examination to take place. It is important to note that 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 nearest accredited assessor is more than 50 km away from the candidate
- > 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 must comply with the Guidelines *[link to be added once developed]*. If you suspect your accredited assessor has breached these Guidelines in some way, please contact the ACMA via phone on 1300 850 115 or by email – spectrumlicensingpolicy@acma.gov.au.

Accredited assessors are responsible for conducting examinations in accordance with the Accreditation Rules and the Guidelines. 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 official record keeping purposes. Accredited assessors are responsible for communicating results to applicants.

ACMA recognition certificates and call signs

Persons who have successfully passed an amateur radio examination, conducted by an accredited assessor, can then apply to the ACMA for an ACMA recognition certificate.

Successful candidates are encouraged to apply to the ACMA for an ACMA recognition certificate and call sign (if required) within 90 days of receiving results of their assessment.

Applications can be completed on our website *[link to be added once developed]*.

When applying for an ACMA recognition certificate, the applicant may also choose to apply *[link to be added once developed]* to be assigned a call sign.

A list of available and allocated call signs is on our website *[link to be added once developed]*.

Following receipt of an application for an ACMA recognition certificate, we will assess the application. Our assessment of the application is likely to include, but is not limited to, the following:

- > whether the applicant has provided the necessary information in accordance with the prescribed 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.

The ACMA will then decide whether the applicant should be given an ACMA recognition certificate. The ACMA may decide to refuse to give 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 has refused to give an applicant an ACMA recognition certificate, the applicant may request the ACMA to reconsider its decision.

Requests must be made in writing to:

The Manager
Spectrum Licensing Policy Section
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 person's 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 give 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 the person may apply to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of that reconsidered decision.

Recognised domestic qualifications

If an applicant for an ACMA recognition certificate holds a domestic amateur radio qualification, they may obtain an exemption from all or some of the aspects of the examination. The examination is composed of 3 components:

- > A practical component – must be successfully completed to the assessor’s satisfaction.
- > A theory component – assessed by multiple choice examination.
- > A regulations component – assessed by multiple choice examination.

Candidates should inform an accredited assessor of their existing domestic qualifications prior to undertaking an examination. Accredited assessors should consider Tables 1, 2 and 3 below and the Guidelines, when deciding which of the 3 components of the examination the candidate will need to complete.

Table 1: Previous Australian Amateur qualifications recognised for the purposes of issuing a current ACMA recognition certificate.

Qualification held	Exemption granted		
	ACMA recognition certificate (Advanced)	ACMA recognition certificate (Standard)	ACMA recognition certificate (Foundation)
Amateur Operator’s Certificate of Proficiency (Advanced) (AOCP(A))	Full	Full	Full
Amateur Operator’s Certificate of Proficiency (Standard) (AOCP(S))	Regulations and practical	Full	Full
Amateur Operator’s Certificate of Proficiency (Foundation) (AOCP(F))	Practical	Practical	Full
Amateur Operator’s Limited Certificate of Proficiency (AOLCP)	Theory and regulations	Theory and regulations	Theory and regulations
Novice Amateur Operator’s Certificate of Proficiency	Regulations	Theory and regulations	Theory and regulations
Novice Limited Amateur Operator’s Certificate of Proficiency (Australian) (NLAOCP)	Regulations	Theory and regulations	Theory and regulations

Table 2: Other Australian amateur radio qualifications recognised for the purposes of issuing an ACMA recognition certificate

Qualification held	ACMA recognition certificate (Advanced)	ACMA recognition certificate (Standard)	ACMA recognition certificate (Foundation)
GMDSS 1 st Class Radio Electronic Certificate	Full	Full	Full
Radiocommunications General Certificate of Proficiency	Full	Full	Full
First or Second Class Commercial Operator's Certificate of Proficiency	Full	Full	Full
Senior Coast or Coast Station Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (Australia)	Full	Full	Full
Broadcasting Operator's Certificate of Proficiency and Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (Australia)	Theory and practical	Theory and practical	Theory and practical

Table 3: Australian and foreign qualifications or licences not recognised

We have included the following table to clarify which domestic qualifications or licences will not be accepted by the ACMA as a recognised domestic qualification when issuing an ACMA recognition certificate.

Administration	Qualification or licence
Australia	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)
Australia	Aircraft/Aeronautical Operator's Certificate of Proficiency
Australia	Outpost Radiocommunications Licence – assigned and non assigned

Recognition of prior learning

If an applicant for an ACMA recognition certificate wants to have an internationally obtained amateur radio qualification recognised, rather than sitting a new examination under the qualification framework, they can do so as part of their application. The ACMA will recognise prior learning in certain circumstances. Recognition of prior learning (RPL) will occur where the ACMA decides a person holds qualifications that are equivalent to or higher than the qualification being applied for.

Procedures

The ACMA will undertake assessments of RPL. All applicants for RPL will need to complete the relevant part of the application form for an ACMA recognition certificate and submit the evidence requested in the form. The ACMA will then consider whether adequate prior learning has occurred having regard to the following:

- > whether the prior learning is one of the qualifications listed in tables 4 and 5 below
- > how many years have passed since the applicant undertook the relevant past training or education, achieved the relevant qualification, or obtained the relevant experience
- > how many years have passed since the applicant applied the relevant past training or education (for example, in the course of employment).

For example, if the applicant completed their qualification over 10 years prior 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 responsibility of the applicant to clearly demonstrate that the syllabus relating to the qualifications presented meets or exceeds the syllabus of the relevant qualification level they are seeking recognition for. Relevant information about the types of evidence required can be found in *[insert link when webpage created]*.

Although all applicants seeking RPL will need to make an application, tables 4 and 5 should be considered by applicants as a guide when deciding which level of ACMA recognition certificate to apply for.

The 3 possible outcomes from an RPL assessment are:

- > The ACMA recognises the prior learning and gives an ACMA recognition certificate.
- > 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.

Table 4: Countries with which Australia has 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
	Category D and E	Advanced
	Category 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
Japan	First Class Amateur Radio Operator Certificate	Advanced
	Second Class Amateur Radio Operator Certificate	Advanced
	Third Class (Telegraph Class) Amateur Radio Operator Certificate	Advanced*
* Telephone-only operation on frequency bands above 30 MHz with 10 watts maximum power	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
United States of America	Amateur Extra Class operator	Advanced
	Advanced Class operator	Advanced
	General Class operator	Advanced
	Technician Plus Class operator	Advanced
	Technician Class operator	Advanced
	Novice Class operator	Standard
	Amateur Extra Class operator	Advanced
	General Class operator	Advanced
	Technician Class operator	Advanced
	Amateur Extra Class operator	Advanced
General Class operator	Advanced	
Technician Class operator	Foundation	
United States of America	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

Administration	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
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 [§]	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
	Amateurradiozendmachtiging Categorie D (Class D)	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 amatorrisändare, 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