
F Scope of registered occupations

As discussed in chapter 5, the mutual recognition Acts adopt a broad definition of registration. Typically, it has been assumed that registration approaches that do not involve a statutory registration board sit outside the coverage of the Acts. Legal advice received from the Australian Government Solicitor (AGS) and the Crown Law Office in New Zealand (Crown Law) indicated that the coverage was broader — extending to some coregulatory schemes and arrangements overseen by statutory authorities that are not boards (appendix B).

This appendix looks more closely at the occupational coverage of the schemes. Occupations registered under a traditional regime in Australian jurisdictions and New Zealand are listed; the status of de facto and negative licensing schemes is explored; and a proposal for extending the coverage of the schemes to authorisations for the ‘tools’ or discrete tasks associated with an occupation is outlined.

F.1 The reach of traditional registration

For the 2003 review, the Commission sought advice from the Australian states and territories and the New Zealand Government on the occupations registered in each jurisdiction that were subject to mutual recognition obligations. Reflecting the majority view about the coverage of the mutual recognition schemes, the advice overwhelmingly focused on traditional registration regimes. As discussed in chapter 5, these are the regimes in which registration is overseen by a statutory registration authority. Using online sources, the Commission has updated this information (details are in table F.1, located at the end of this appendix).

Four different registration regimes have been identified in Australia:¹

1. national registration, national recognition, national administration — for example, registration of commercial pilots and auditors
2. national registration, national recognition, state-based administration — tax agents in Australia are the only example of this regime located (and this registration system is moving to national administration)

¹ Note, in the following text, the term ‘state’ is short hand for ‘Australian states and territories’.

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3. state-based registration, national recognition, state-based administration — licences for high-risk work (for example, forklift operation and rigging) and some marine crew licences are an example of registrations that fit in this category. This regime is characterised by harmonisation of standards across jurisdictions
 4. state-based registration, state-based recognition, state-based administration — for example, plumbers and nurses.

While the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) covers the first three registration regimes (because the occupations concerned are registered), national recognition means the MRA has limited, if any, practical effect. There is no requirement on people working in these occupations to reregister when they change jurisdiction within Australia. Of course, the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement remains relevant in each case (TTMRA).

The principle of mutual recognition — that registration in one jurisdiction is sufficient grounds for registration in a second jurisdiction — is relevant to the fourth regime.

In reading table F.1, it is important to bear in mind that:

- the scope of activities covered by registration in an occupation sometimes differs across jurisdictions — for example, conveyancers in Victoria can undertake a broader scope of work than their peers in Western Australia
- jurisdictions sometimes use different names for similar occupations — for example, Western Australia uses the term ‘settlement agent’ and New South Wales, ‘conveyancer’. Like occupations have been grouped under one title
- detailed categories of registration for some occupations are not presented — for example, while the occupation of mine or quarry manager is included in the table, the classes of registration used in some jurisdictions are not.

F.2 De facto and negative licensing schemes

Might de facto and negative licensing be covered?

As discussed in chapter 5, some occupations are registered in the sense that practitioners are required under legislation to hold some form of authorisation, but are *probably* not currently eligible for mutual recognition because there is no local registration authority (in the meaning of the mutual recognition legislation) in their home jurisdiction.

Recapping, the mutual recognition principle for occupations is that a person registered in one state is entitled to registration in an equivalent occupation in a second state, after notifying the *local registration authority* of that state. Clearly, mutual recognition of an occupation in the second state relies on the existence of a local registration authority in that state. But do the mutual recognition schemes also require the existence of a registration authority in the first state? Legal advice from the AGS implies that they do (see, for example, appendix B, para. 14). However, the mutual recognition Acts could also be interpreted to mean that a local registration authority is only required in the jurisdiction in which mutual recognition is sought. Under that interpretation, people registered under de facto and negative licensing regimes might not be precluded from seeking mutual recognition in jurisdictions that utilise a more traditional registration approach, that is, one in which a local registration authority exists.²

The following text from s. 19 of the *Mutual Recognition Act 1992* illustrates this argument:

A person who is registered in the first State for an occupation may lodge a written notice with the local registration authority of the second State for the equivalent occupation ... seeking registration in accordance with the mutual recognition principle.

The notice must: ...

- state that the person is registered ...
- give consent to the making of inquiries of, and the exchange of information with, the authorities of any State regarding the person's activities in the relevant occupation ... regarding matters relevant to the notice ...
- be accompanied by a document that is either the original or a copy of the instrument evidencing the person's existing registration (or, if there is no such instrument, by sufficient information to identify the person and the person's registration).

The legislation does not explicitly require a local registration authority in the first state. In addition, the information requirements for identification of registration in the first state are broad enough to encompass de facto and negative licensing schemes. Note, the Commission has not sought legal advice on this argument.

An additional question mark sits over the status of de facto and negative licensing regimes. The AGS advised that:

... the definition of registration implies that there be some positive approval or authorisation (and a record of such). Legislation merely prohibiting a person from

² Again, recapping chapter 5, de facto registration arises when legislation authorises people who meet certain requirements to practise an occupation, without further reference to a registration authority (CRR 1998). Negative licensing 'refers to legislation detailing what is not acceptable in the operation or activities of an occupation and providing sanctions for unsatisfactory conduct' (VEETAC 1993, p. xii).

performing some activity unless they possess a particular qualification is *probably* insufficient to constitute ‘authorisation required by or under legislation’ in the relevant sense. (emphasis added) (appendix B, para. 68)

All in all, when the Acts are amended, it would be useful if the status of negative and de facto licensing were clarified.

Should de facto and negative licensing be covered?

An assumption that de facto and negative licensing lie outside the scope of the mutual recognition schemes raises the question of whether the goals of mobility of labour, closer economic relations and a seamless national economy could be promoted by extension of the mutual recognition principle to situations where the legislation does not provide for an ‘overseer’ for authorisation.

Consideration of an extension of this type was recommended when the Committee on Regulatory Reform reviewed the MRA in 1998 (CRR 1998). The CRR argued that moves to ‘light-handed’ regulation evident in the late 1990s (including coregulatory, de facto and negative licensing schemes) were consistent with reducing ‘red tape’, but also risked impeding the mobility of some service providers who would be unable to access mutual recognition.

It is also possible that the exclusion of light-handed regulatory approaches from the mutual recognition schemes has encouraged the adoption of traditional registration regimes, when less resource-intensive approaches would have met regulators’ goals of consumer and environmental protection.

An extension of mutual recognition would appear to require only a small step in the case of de facto licensing. The requirements for practising an occupation set out in legislation could be mutually recognised. Information on these requirements is readily accessible online. People moving to a jurisdiction with a local registration authority could gain registration from that authority under mutual recognition by, for example:

- demonstrating compliance with the practice requirements of their home jurisdiction
- providing information on any disciplinary action against them, undertakings given or conditions on their practice
- consenting to inquiries of any relevant authorities in their home jurisdiction.

The registration process would be similar to that used for first-time registrants in the host jurisdiction, except that the requirements to be met are those of the home jurisdiction.

For people moving to a jurisdiction operating a de facto licensing regime, application of the principle of mutual recognition would mean that they could legally practise, provided they met the registration requirements of their home jurisdiction. To protect consumers in the second jurisdiction, a person could be required to notify the local authority responsible for dealing with complaints about practitioners (where such an authority exists) of any disciplinary action, conditions or undertakings to which he or she was subject.³

Similar arguments could be made for people moving from a jurisdiction using a negative licensing regime. In the case of negative licensing, the legislation prevents certain people from carrying on an occupation. Individuals who are not precluded from practising are implicitly authorised to carry on an occupation. This is in contrast to the registration regimes discussed above, where legislation explicitly authorises certain people to practise an occupation. Both approaches to registration, however, set the framework for who is ‘fit and proper’. If negative licensing is acceptable to one jurisdiction then, under the principle of mutual recognition, it should be acceptable to other jurisdictions.

People moving to a jurisdiction using a traditional registration approach could provide their details to the local registration authority, as applicants for mutual recognition are required to do, including:

- evidence of their employment history in the occupation
- information on any restrictions on their practice
- consent for inquiries to be made of the body responsible for dealing with complaints about practitioners in their home jurisdiction.

If the coverage of the mutual recognition schemes were expanded to include light-handed regulatory approaches, any regulator with strong concerns about the standards required for registration in another jurisdiction could seek resolution of those concerns through the mechanisms discussed in chapter 5.

The mutual recognition legislation could be amended to bring de facto and negative licensing schemes within the coverage of the mutual recognition principle.

F.3 Regulation of ‘tools’ or discrete tasks

While the mutual recognition schemes cover occupations, authorisations required for the ‘tools’ of a person’s work, or for discrete tasks, are not necessarily registered

³ Notification is a step beyond the current requirements in jurisdictions without local registration authorities.

occupations in their own right. In *Rowe and New South Wales Police Service [1997] AATA 200* (para. 45), for example, the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) distinguished between the registration of an occupation and the tools needed to carry out that occupation. The AAT stated that ‘registration to be able to possess and use the necessary tools of the occupation does not equate with registration for the occupation itself’. The AAT was commenting on the need for firearms instructors to hold permits to possess and use firearms, batons and handcuffs.

In legal advice provided to the Commission, the AGS noted that:

... the performance of a discrete individual task, such as signing a certificate or activating a machine, may not be an occupation in the relevant sense ... even if it cannot be performed without a legal authorisation. (para. 18, appendix B)

The AGS also noted that, ‘[i]f an individual task is required to be performed regularly, it may become difficult to tell whether it should be treated as an occupation rather than a series of tasks’, for example:

... a Justice of the Peace who occasionally witnesses or certifies the execution of documents is probably not carrying on an occupation in doing so. On the other hand, a Notary Public, a substantial proportion of whose daily work consists of witnessing or certifying documents, probably would. (para. 19, appendix B)

Other examples of authorisations that might be considered to cover only the tools or discrete tasks of an occupation include:

- certificates for responsible service of alcohol
- some licences for security sensitive ammonium nitrate
- licences for the possession and use of firearms.

Like registration under the mutual recognition schemes, authorisations of these types depend on the attainment or possession of a qualification (broadly defined to include character or being ‘fit and proper’). By virtue of this, they appear to be candidates for mutual recognition, although they may only cover ‘tools’ or tasks. These ‘tools’ or separately authorised activities would be mutually recognised as a part of a larger registered occupation, so the mutual recognition of the parts separately from the larger registered occupation seems a logical step. If an authorisation is granted in one jurisdiction for use of a ‘tool’ or conduct of a task, why would that not be sufficient grounds for the granting of authorisation of a similar ‘tool’ or task in another jurisdiction?

Mutual recognition of ‘tools’ or tasks could operate along the same lines as the mutual recognition of occupations, and has the potential to reduce the compliance burden on individuals seeking to move jurisdiction or to provide services in more than one jurisdiction. It would be in the spirit of the mutual recognition legislation

and consistent with moves towards a seamless national economy within Australia and single economic market between Australia and New Zealand.

In summary, authorisations covering the ‘tools’ of an occupation, or the performance of some specific tasks linked to an occupation, could be brought within the coverage of the mutual recognition schemes.

Table F.1 Traditionally registered occupations

By jurisdiction

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>NZ</i>	<i>Cwlth</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>WA</i>
Building occupations										
Airconditioning and refrigeration mechanics ^a				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Architect	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bricklayer (contractor / supervisor) ^a	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Builder ^a	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Building foundation worker ^b						✓				
Building designer / draftsman	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	
Building inspector / certifier			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cabinetmaker						✓				
Cable joiner ^a					✓	✓	✓			
Carpenter / joiner (contractor / supervisor) ^a	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	
Concreting	✓			✓		✓	✓			
Construction induction card				✓		✓			✓	
Demolition contractor			✓	✓		✓				✓
Drainer ^a			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Electricians ^a	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Electrical fitter ^a					✓	✓				✓
Electrical linesperson ^a	✓				✓	✓	✓			
Engineer										
Chartered professional	✓					✓				
Civil / structural					✓			✓	✓	
Mechanical / hydraulics					✓			✓	✓	
Electrical					✓			✓	✓	
Fire safety								✓	✓	
Building services (energy management, acoustics)								✓		
Fencing contractor				✓		✓	✓		✓	
Fire equipment tradesperson ^b						✓				
Floor finisher and coverer				✓		✓	✓		✓	
Gasfitter ^a	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glazer						✓				
Hydraulic services designer						✓				
Kitchen, bathroom, laundry installer				✓		✓	✓		✓	
Metal fabricator				✓		✓	✓			
Painter and decorator				✓		✓				✓
Plasterer				✓			✓		✓	
External	✓									
Drywall						✓				
Solid						✓				
Plumber ^a	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Plumbing plan certifier			✓							

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Table F.1 (continued)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>NZ</i>	<i>Cwth</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>WA</i>
Property developer						✓				
Roof						✓				
Assembler or installer	✓					✓				
Tiler				✓		✓	✓		✓	
Serviceman — fire systems ^a			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Shopfitter						✓				
Site classifier						✓				
Steel fixer				✓		✓				
Stone mason				✓		✓	✓			
Structural landscaping				✓		✓				
Swimming pool construction ^b			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Wall and floor tiler				✓		✓	✓		✓	
Waterproofing applicator ^b				✓		✓	✓		✓	
<i>Dangerous goods licences</i>										
Asbestos removal contractor			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Use of carcinogenic substances									✓	
Dangerous goods and explosives										
Approved handler	✓									
Test certifier	✓									
Bulk driver			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Explosive power tool operator				✓						
Fumigator				✓			✓		✓	✓
Nuclear installation/ prescribed radiation activities licence		✓								
Pest management technician	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓ ^b	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pyrotechnician	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shotfirer / explosives blaster	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Finance occupations</i>										
Audit accountant		✓								
Chartered accountant	✓									
Commodities trader		✓								
Contributory mortgage broker	✓									
Credit provider/finance broker			✓						✓	✓
Debt collector							✓	✓	✓	✓
Financial adviser		✓								
Financial market dealer		✓								
Futures dealer	✓	✓								
Insurance broker		✓								
Insurance agent		✓								
Liquidator		✓								
Stockbroker/sharebroker	✓	✓								
Tax agent		✓								

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Table F.1 (continued)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>NZ</i>	<i>Cwlth</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>WA</i>
<i>Gambling and racing occupations</i>										
Bookmaker/bookmaking clerk			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bookmaker/bookmaking clerk			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gaming industry employee			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greyhound racing										
Owner / trainer				✓	✓				✓	
Public trainer				✓					✓	
Attendant				✓	✓				✓	
Harness racing										
Trainer				✓						
Driver				✓						
Stablehand				✓						
<i>Health occupations</i>										
Aboriginal health worker					✓					
Acupuncturist								✓	✓	
Chinese Medicine Practitioner									✓	
Chiropractor	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dental hygienist	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dental prosthetist			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dental specialist			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Dental student							✓			
Dental technician	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			
Dental therapist	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dental therapist — school										✓
Dentist	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dietician	✓									
Medical imaging technologist / diagnostic radiographer / medical radiation technologist / radiographer	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Radiation therapist	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
Nuclear medicine technologist	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sonographer	✓									
Medical laboratory scientists	✓									
Medical laboratory technicians	✓									
Medical practitioner ⁹	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Medical specialist	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Midwife	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nurse practitioner	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nurse										
Registered / Division 1	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Enrolled / Division 2	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mental health/psychiatric nurse	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Table F.1 (continued)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>NZ</i>	<i>Cwth</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>WA</i>
Occupational therapist	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Optical dispenser	✓			✓			✓			
Optometrist	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Osteopath	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pharmacist	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Physiotherapist	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Podiatrist/chiroprapist	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Psychologist	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Psychotherapist	✓									
Speech pathologist						✓				
Veterinary specialist	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Veterinarian / veterinary surgeon	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Loadshifting & industrial equipment operator occupations</i>										
Accredited assessor loadshifting etc	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crane and hoist operator	✓		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Tower crane	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Self-erecting tower crane			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Derrick crane			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Portal boom crane			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bridge or gantry crane			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bridge or gantry crane (3 pwr remote control)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vehicle loading crane			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nonslewing mobile crane			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slewing mobile crane			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Materials hoist (cantilever operation)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Personnel and materials hoist			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Boom type elevating work platform			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vehicle mounted concrete placing boom			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diver	✓			✓		✓				
Equipment / plant inspector	✓				✓			✓		
Design verifier	✓									
Fork lift operator			c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Fork lift truck operator			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Order picking forklift truck operator			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Table F.1 (continued)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>NZ</i>	<i>Cwlth</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>WA</i>
Load shifting equipment operator			c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Dozer			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dragline			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cableway/flying foxes			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Excavator			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Front end loader			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Front end loader backhoe			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grader			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Road roller			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Skid steer loader			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scraper			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Powder actuated tool operator	✓									
Pressure equipment operation			c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Boiler attendant	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Basic boiler operator			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intermediate boiler operator			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Advanced boiler operator			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turbine operator			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reciprocating steam engine operator			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rigging work			c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Dogging			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Basic			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intermediate			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Advanced			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scaffolding			c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Basic	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intermediate			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Advanced	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Suspended	✓									
Mining occupations										
Driller (water bore)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mine engineer				✓						
Mine / quarry manager / deputy	✓			✓		✓				✓
Motor vehicle occupations										
Automotive gas installer			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Motor vehicle repairer			✓	✓						✓
Motor vehicle salesperson						✓				✓
Motor vehicle trader/dealer	✓		✓				✓		✓	✓

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Table F.1 (continued)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>NZ</i>	<i>Cwth</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>WA</i>
Motor vehicle yard manager										✓
<i>Real estate occupations</i>										
Agents representative					✓				✓	
Auctioneer	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Business agent			✓	✓	✓					✓
Conveyancer / conveyancing agent	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Land valuer	✓			✓		✓				✓
Letting agent						✓				✓
Real estate agent	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Real estate agency / branch manager	✓									
Real estate sales consultant / salesperson	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		
Registered manager (Strata / Residential property manager)				✓				✓		
<i>Transport occupations</i>										
Aircraft maintenance engineer	✓	✓								
Airline transport pilot	✓	✓								
Air traffic controller	✓	✓								
Aviation examiner and medical examiner	✓									
Commercial pilot	✓	✓								
Commercial passenger vehicle driver (taxi, bus, hire car etc)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coxswain	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Flight engineer	✓	✓								
Flight radiotelephone operator licence	✓	✓								
Flight service operator	✓									
Heavy vehicle driver	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marine engine driver				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marine engineer	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marine pilot/skipper	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marine surveyor or maritime safety inspector	✓					✓				
Master (marine)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mate (maritime)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Motor cycle riding instructor				✓						
Motor vehicle driving instructor			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tow truck driver/operator	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	

(Continued next page)

Table F.1 (continued)

Occupation	NZ	Cwlth	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA
Other occupational licences										
Artificial insemination supervisor				✓						
Employment agent			✓				✓			✓
Entertainment industry agent / manager				✓						
Firearms dealer	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Firearms instructor					✓				✓	
Hairdresser										✓
Introduction agent		✓				✓			✓	
Immigration agent	✓	✓ ^e								
Legal practitioners	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marriage celebrant	✓	✓						✓		
Pastoral house manager / auctioneer / salesperson						✓				
Patent attorney	✓	✓								
Pawn broker/second hand dealer	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Professional boxing and combat sports									✓	
Trainer, referee, promoter etc									✓	
Promoter only							✓			✓
Private investigator	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prostitution service provider (operator, approved manager)	✓					✓			✓	✓
Security guard, crowd controller ^f	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stock and station agent			✓	✓						
Surveyor (land/cadastral)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Taxidermist									✓	
Teacher (school)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trade measurement services			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Travel agent			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Workplace health and safety officer						✓				

^a For detail on the registration regimes in different Australian states and territories see <http://www.licencerecognition.gov.au/>. ^b See <http://www.bsa.qld.gov.au/> for licence details. ^c While these occupations are registered separately by each Australian state and territory, the resulting licences are recognised nationally. ^d Victoria registers estate agents, South Australia, land agents. Registration in both jurisdictions covers business agent activities. ^e Immigration agents are coregulated in Australia. ^f Jurisdictions use different job titles for workers in the security industry. A range of licences are issued. In the interests of brevity, detail is not presented. ^g Currently a permanent exemption under the TTMRA.

Source: Productivity Commission update of information provided in 2003 by New Zealand, state and territory governments.