



REGULATION REFORM

Aeronautical Radio Operator Certificate (AROC)



Learn about the rules for operating on aeronautical radio frequencies and the Part 64 aeronautical radio operator certificate (AROC).

The rules are contained in Part 64 of the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*.

What are the requirements for transmitting on an aeronautical radio frequency?

- › Anyone who needs to transmit on an aeronautical radio frequency but is not a Part 61 student pilot, a licensed pilot or air traffic controller.
- › Aircraft maintenance engineers.
- › Maintenance organisations.
- › Flight instructors.
- › Flying training operators.

Who is qualified to transmit on an aeronautical radio frequency?

In the interests of safety, there are rules for using aeronautical radios — in particular, transmitting on certain frequencies.

Regulation 83 of *Civil Aviation Regulations 1988* requires a person to be qualified to transmit on a radio frequency that is used for the safety of air navigation.

You are qualified if you:

- › hold a flight radio operator licence
- › are authorised to do so under Parts 61, 64 or 65 of CASR
- › are flying a foreign registered aircraft and have been authorised to do so by the country of registration.





What is a Part 64 Aeronautical Radio Operator Certificate (AROC)?

Part 64 of *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998* includes the rules for the AROC. The AROC replaced the old aeronautical radio operator certificate of proficiency on 1 September 2014.

If you hold a Part 64 AROC you are authorised to transmit on an aeronautical radio that is used for the purpose of the safety of air navigation.

Who needs an AROC?

People who typically need an AROC include ground handlers, B1 and B2 licensed aircraft maintenance engineers who operate radios when taxiing or towing aircraft or testing aircraft radios, RPAS operators, some aerodrome personnel and some people involved in emergency service operations.

You will need an AROC if you intend to transmit on an aeronautical radio frequency and are not authorised under other rules including:

- › Part 61 – student pilots, holders of a recreational pilot licence with a flight radio endorsement, holders of private, commercial, multi-crew pilot and air transport pilot licences
- › Part 65 – holders of an air traffic controller (ATC) licence, ATC licence trainees and holders of a flight service licence
- › Part 139 – certified air/ground radio operators
- › Sport aviation – authorised by a sport aviation organisation in accordance with the relevant legislation. Note, the authorisation might be limited to those operations.

How do I get an AROC?

To be granted an AROC you must:

- › be at least 17 years old
- › have received the appropriate AROC training
- › have been assessed as meeting the AROC competency standards
- › have a current English language proficiency assessment.





Who can conduct AROC training?

The following people and organisations can conduct AROC training:

- › a pilot instructor who holds a training endorsement for conducting training for a pilot licence or flight crew rating
- › a registered training organisation whose scope of registration covers AROC training
- › a person or organisation holding a regulation 64.012 approval to conduct AROC training.

Who can conduct the AROC competency assessment?

The assessment to determine whether you meet the competency standards specified in the Part 61 Manual of Standards (MOS) for the operation of an aeronautical radio can be conducted by a flight examiner, a pilot instructor who can conduct AROC training and holders of 64.012 approvals for conducting AROC.

What are the knowledge and practical competency standards for the AROC?

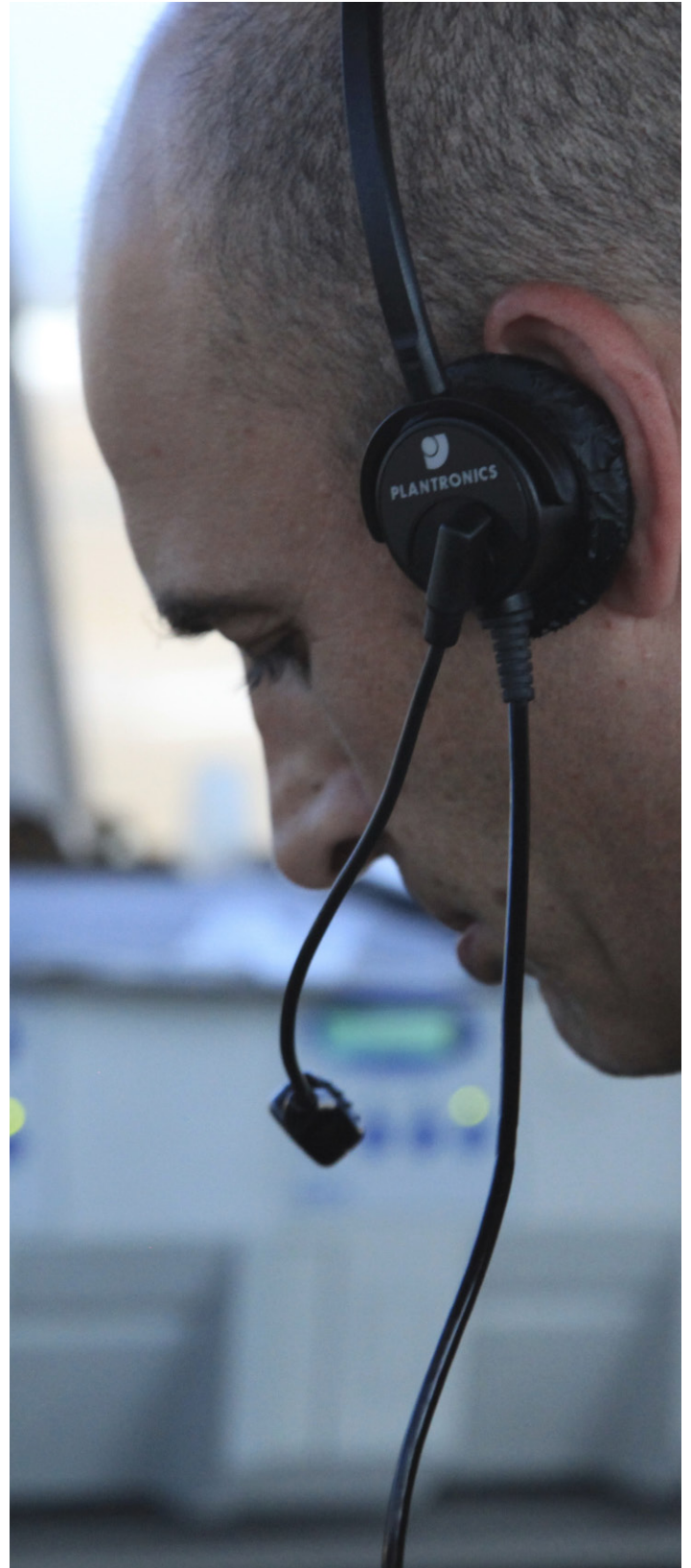
The knowledge standards for the AROC are outlined in unit 1.2.1 – RARO RPL aeronautical radio operator in Schedule 3 of the Part 61 MOS.

The practical standards for the AROC are outlined in unit C3 – Operate radio, in Schedule 2 of the Part 61 MOS.

What English language proficiency standards do I need to meet?

You will need to meet prescribed English language proficiency standards. These are outlined in CASA's information sheet explaining English language proficiency requirements — changes from October 2015.

To undertake the English language proficiency assessment simply contact a flying school or a flight examiner.





How do I apply for an AROC?

You will need to lodge an application with CASA using the 64-ROC form, and include evidence of how you meet the English language proficiency requirements, as indicated on the form.

What if I already hold an authorisation?

If you held a valid Aircraft Radiotelephone Operator Certificate of Proficiency (AROCOP) issued under CAR 1988 before 1 September 2014 you will automatically be taken to meet the requirements. Once you complete and lodge form 64-ROC, along with a certified true copy of your CAR83 AROCOP authorisation, CASA will issue you a new Part 64 AROC, to replace your old certificate.

During the transition period up to 31 August 2018 there will be no charge for this service.

Want to know more?

Visit the **Licensing Regulations** section on the CASA website.

The rules for operating aeronautical radios are contained in the Civil Aviation Regulations 1988 and Part 61 and Part 64 of the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998:

- › **Regulation 83 of CAR** - Transmitting on aeronautical radio frequencies
- › **Regulation 61.120** - Operation of aircraft radio without licence
- › **Regulation 61.435** - When holders of pilot licences authorised to operate aircraft radios
- › **Subpart 64.B** - Transmission on aeronautical radio frequencies
- › **Regulation 202.301** - Continuation of old authorisation
- › **Regulation 202.304** - Grant of aeronautical radio operator certificates.

