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Legal Services Council Admissions Committee and the Law Admissions Consultative Committee

PO Box H326
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New South Wales 1215
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Tuesday, 12 May 2026

By email to: submissions@legalservicescouncil.org.au

Dear Members of the LSC and LACC Committees,

RE: Submission – Consultation on Practical Legal Training (PLT)

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a submission to the Legal Service Council Admissions Committee and Law Admissions Consultative Committee *Consultation on Practical Legal Training (PLT)*.¹

My name is Jing Zhi Wong. I am a Sessional Academic at the School of Humanities, Languages and Social Science and Griffith Law School, Griffith University, PhD candidate at Griffith University, research student at the University of Melbourne, and volunteer solicitor at a community legal centre in Brisbane – however, I do not write in either of those capacities. I am a product of an Australian legal education, having been admitted to the legal profession in Australia and New Zealand (under the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition* scheme) after reading law at the University of Western Australia, and completing practical legal training with The College of Law Australia. I make this submission in my personal capacity.

I have read the *Consultation Paper* and the consultation questions with interest. I do not wish to comment on every consultation question, but I would like to make a submission on some international education considerations relevant to the delivery of PLT courses, and the proposed PALT requirements.

Reform of PLT – Delivery of PLT
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¹ ‘Current Consultations’, *Legal Services Council* (Webpage, 8 May 2026)
<<https://legalservicescouncil.org.au/consultations/current-consultations.html>>, archived at
<<https://perma.cc/RQ8U-UMKX>>.

4.1	Do you support the proposal for the LACC to amend the PLT Standards to provide that a PLT course may be, but does not have to be, delivered at a graduate diploma level or equivalent? The <i>Consultation Paper</i> proposes that the requirement in the LACC’s <i>PLT Competency Standards for Entry-Level Lawyers</i> for PLT to be delivered as a graduate diploma or equivalent could be removed to facilitate the delivery of PLT courses with a shorter program duration. The <i>Consultation Paper</i> identified that such PLT courses may not be AQF qualifications,² will not be subject to TEQSA oversight, and the equivalent role will need to be performed by the relevant PLT accrediting body to ensure standards are maintained.³ The <i>Consultation Paper</i> identified that non-AQF PLT courses of a shortened program duration will “not be subject to TEQSA oversight”.⁴ In my understanding, this phrase refers only to the proposition that these PLT courses may not need to be accredited by TEQSA under the <i>Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency Act 2011</i> (Cth) (TEQSA Act). Most existing Australian PLT providers identified in the <i>Consultation Paper</i>⁵ are already registered higher education providers (within meaning of the TEQSA Act) and enjoy full or partial self-accrediting authority under the TEQSA Act (see Appendix A below). While these providers may not need to have their non-AQF award PLT courses accredited by TEQSA (or otherwise have self-accrediting authority), these providers continue to hold obligations under the TEQSA Act and the ESOS Act (which TEQSA administers) in relation to their non-AQF PLT courses by virtue of their identity as registered higher education providers. Under the <i>Education Services for Overseas Students Act 2000</i> (Cth) (ESOS Act), TEQSA remains the ESOS Agency for registered higher education providers who provide, or seeks to provide, AQF or non-AQF course or courses at a location or locations to overseas students.⁶ Irrespective of course accreditation (or self-accreditation) under the TEQSA Act, TEQSA remains the body responsible for administering the ESOS Act in relation to these registered higher education providers who offer courses of education or training to overseas students, including by registering these providers on the Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students (CRICOS).⁷ Under the <i>Migration Regulations 1994</i> (Cth), the primary criteria for the grant of a subclass 500 student visa includes a requirement that an overseas student be enrolled in a full-time registered course.⁸ A ‘registered course’ is defined in those regulations to mean a course that is registered on CRICOS.⁹ Plainly, an overseas student is only eligible for a student visa if they are enrolled in a full-time course registered on CRICOS. Further,
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² ‘Review of Practical Legal Training’, *Legal Services Council Admissions Committee and the Legal Admissions Consultative Committee* (Consultation Paper, April 2026) 44
<https://legalservicescouncil.org.au/documents/highlights/consultation-paper-review-of-plt-april-2026.pdf>,
 archived at <https://perma.cc/3R3X-JEC2>.

³ Ibid 44.

⁴ Ibid 44.

⁵ Ibid 25-6.

⁶ *Education Services for Overseas Students Act 2000* (Cth) (**ESOS Act**) s 6C(1) items 1 & 5; *Education Services for Overseas Students (ESOS Agency) Determination 2020* (Cth) cl 6.

⁷ ESOS Act ss 9, 14A.

⁸ *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) sch 2, cl 500.111, 500.211.

⁹ *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) r 1.03 ‘registered course’: “registered course means a course of education or training provided by an institution, body or person that is registered, under Division 3 of Part 2 of the *Education Services for Overseas Students Act 2000*, to provide the course to overseas students”.

	condition 8202 that is imposed on every student visa requires an overseas student to remain enrolled in a CRICOS-registered course.¹⁰ For these PLT providers to continue providing their PLT course or courses (whether AQF award or non-AQF award) to overseas students, these PLT providers must be CRICOS-registered by TEQSA to provide their course or courses at a location or locations to overseas students.¹¹ Non-compliance by PLT providers, for example, by providing a course at a location that is not registered on CRICOS can result in detrimental personal and professional consequences for their overseas students, including potential visa cancellations and loss of graduate work and skilled migration opportunities. This is further discussed below. To promote and ensure quality assurance of PLT courses, the LACC framework documents should provide clarity to PLT providers on their continuing obligations in relation to providing courses to overseas students. The LACC framework documents should also make specific and explicit reference to the ESOS Act framework as well as PLT providers' obligation to comply with the ESOS Act framework.
4.2	If you support this proposal, would any additional safeguards be required for PLT providers (given they would not necessarily be regulated by TEQSA)? For example, should new quality assurance measures be required in the LACC framework documents? What should those additional measures be? As prefaced above, the LACC framework documents should make specific and explicit reference to the ESOS Act framework as well as PLT providers' obligation to comply with the ESOS Act framework. The LACC framework documents – particularly the <i>Uniform Standards for PLT Courses and Providers</i> – could be amended to include express provision requiring PLT providers, who offer PLT course or courses (whether AQF award or non-AQF award) to overseas students, to register those course or courses on CRICOS, in addition to maintaining accreditation with State and Commonwealth higher education quality assurance or accreditation agenc(ies). This express provision could be inserted into comment (i) in clause 3.8 of the <i>Uniform Standards for PLT Courses and Providers</i>. <u>AQF and non-AQF courses provided by PLT providers who are registered higher education providers</u> Most of the existing PLT providers, such as The College of Law and the Leo Cussen Centre for Law, are registered higher education providers under the TEQSA Act (see Appendix A below).¹² In relation to all registered higher education providers (within meaning of the TEQSA Act), TEQSA is the body responsible for making decisions under the ESOS Act about which providers can offer courses to overseas students (students in Australia on student

¹⁰ *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) sch 2, cl 500.611(1).

¹¹ See also, ESOS Act s 8.

¹² Eg, see 'The College of Law Limited (formerly TCOL Limited)', *TEQSA* (Webpage) <<https://www.teqsa.gov.au/provider/college-law-limited-formerly-tcol-limited>>; 'Leo Cussen Institute (formerly Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education)', *TEQSA* (Webpage) <<https://www.teqsa.gov.au/provider/leo-cussen-institute-formerly-leo-cussen-institute-continuing-legal-education>>. Current PLT providers who are not registered higher education providers (within meaning of the TEQSA Act) include the Piddington Society Inc., and the Institute of Legal Training (IOLT).

	visas).¹³ Under the ESOS Act, TEQSA remains the ESOS Agency for registered higher education providers who provide, or seeks to provide, AQF or non-AQF course or courses at a location or locations to overseas students.¹⁴ Irrespective of course accreditation (or self-accreditation) under the TEQSA Act, TEQSA remains the responsible body for administering the ESOS Act in relation to these registered higher education providers who offer courses of education or training to overseas students, including by registering these providers on the Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students (CRICOS).¹⁵ For all registered higher education providers (within meaning of the TEQSA Act), the ESOS Act requires all courses of education and training (whether AQF or non-AQF), which are offered to overseas students, to be registered on CRICOS.¹⁶ This requirement extends to <i>all</i> courses offered by a PLT provider who is a registered higher education provider, including PLT courses that are non-AQF award and/or do not lead to course credits in another AQF award course. This is because under the present ESOS Act framework, the definition of a ‘course’ in s 5AA(1) of the ESOS Act covers <i>all</i> courses of education or training that are ‘offered by a registered higher education provider’,¹⁷ irrespective of whether the courses lead to an AQF award or not.¹⁸ Further, a non-AQF award PLT course offered by a registered higher education provider is unlikely to be an ‘exempt course’ under the <i>Education Services for Overseas Students (Exempt Courses) Instrument 2021</i> (Cth) as it is likely to be considered ‘a professional outcomes and placement course’ – which is expressly excluded from the definition of ‘exempt course’.¹⁹ Under the <i>Migration Regulations 1994</i> (Cth), the primary criteria for the grant of a subclass 500 student visa includes a requirement that an overseas student be enrolled in a full-time registered course.²⁰ A ‘registered course’ is defined in those regulations to mean a course that is registered on CRICOS.²¹ Plainly, an overseas student is only eligible for a student visa if they are enrolled in a full-time course registered on CRICOS. Further, condition 8202 that is imposed on every student visa requires an overseas student to remain enrolled in a CRICOS-registered course.²² If PLT providers, who are registered higher education providers (within meaning of the TEQSA Act), are to continue providing their PLT courses (whether AQF or non-AQF award) to overseas students, they must ensure that their courses comply with the
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¹³ ESOS Act s 6C(1) item 1 & 5.

¹⁴ Ibid; *Education Services for Overseas Students (ESOS Agency) Determination 2020* (Cth) cl 6: “The ESOS Agency, for a provider or registered provider who is a registered higher education provider that provides a course that does not lead to a qualification which is recognised within the Australian Qualifications Framework, is TEQSA”.

¹⁵ ESOS Act ss 9, 14A.

¹⁶ ESOS Act ss 5AA(1)(e), 8.

¹⁷ ESOS Act s 5AA(1)(e).

¹⁸ ESOS Act s 5AA(1). See also, *Education Services for Overseas Students (ESOS Agency) Determination 2020* (Cth) cl 6.

¹⁹ *Education Services for Overseas Students (Exempt Courses) Instrument 2021* (Cth) sch 2. The Department of Education fact sheet clarifies: “Professional outcomes and placement course means a course for which the requirements include practical work placements and professional skills study aimed at enabling work in a certain occupation or profession”. See ‘ESOS Supplementary Courses Fact Sheet’, *Department of Education* (Webpage, 2 July 2021) <<https://www.education.gov.au/download/11890/supplementary-courses-instrument/22552/document/pdf>>.

²⁰ *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) sch 2, cl 500.111, 500.211.

²¹ *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) r 1.03 ‘registered course’: “registered course means a course of education or training provided by an institution, body or person that is registered, under Division 3 of Part 2 of the *Education Services for Overseas Students Act 2000*, to provide the course to overseas students”.

²² *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) sch 2, cl 500.611(1).

	requirements of the ESOS Act, including by ensuring that their courses are registered on CRICOS.²³ Such PLT providers who provide a course (whether AQF or non-AQF award) at a location to overseas students <u>which is not registered on CRICOS</u>, can cause irreversible and detrimental personal and professional consequences to their overseas students. These consequences may range from student visa cancellations to the loss of graduate work and skilled migration opportunities. While overseas students on a student visa who complete one of these non-CRICOS PLT courses may become eligible to be admitted to the Australian legal profession, they may face difficulties meeting the ‘Australian study requirement’²⁴ of certain graduate work visas. Further, they may also face difficulties meeting other primary grant criteria of certain graduate work²⁵ and skilled migration visas, which require a visa applicant’s Australian educational qualifications, if obtained while on a student visa, to be the result of studying a CRICOS-registered course.²⁶ PLT providers’ non-compliance with the ESOS Act may result in these overseas students being made ineligible for these graduate work and skilled migration visas. On these issues, the FCCA’s decision involving The College of Law’s non-CRICOS Perth campus PLT course in <i>Sandhu v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs</i> [2021] FCCA 1299 is a cautionary tale.²⁷ The severity of some of these consequences was highlighted in that decision:²⁸ [41] While the Tribunal was satisfied that the Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice fell within the definition of “degree”, it remained the case that, as the applicant had undertaken the course as a full-time online student in Perth, the course was not a “registered course” (at [51]). [42] The Tribunal expressed sympathy for the applicant’s situation. It noted that the applicant had acted entirely in good faith and that the consequences of the refusal were “detrimental”. The Tribunal was of the view that “The College of Law did not appreciate the implications of the different course modalities and locations on CRICOS registration” (noting that the applicant had been advised by The College of Law itself that she had in fact completed a registered course) (at [52]). [43] The Tribunal then explained that the criteria are not discretionary. The Australian study requirement must be met by the applicant and there is no scope on the part of the Tribunal to waive the requirement. The Tribunal explained that the registration of courses was a matter for CRICOS and the reasons why certain courses are defined and registered in a particular manner is not a matter in relation to which the Tribunal has any jurisdiction. The Tribunal noted that while the implications for the applicant were unfortunate, the requirements were clear and while the applicant may have received incorrect, misleading or negligent advice from third parties, this did “not amount to a fraud on the Tribunal” (at [53]). [44] The Tribunal understood the applicant’s frustration at the “incongruous” result arising from her undertaking the Graduate Diploma online in Perth. However, it was noted that the
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²³ ESOS Act ss 8, 14A.

²⁴ *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) r 1.15F.

²⁵ *Sandhu* (n 27); *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) sch 2, cl 485.224(2).

²⁶ See, *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) sch 2, cl 189.222(2), 190.222(2), 190.212(2), 485.224(2), 489.222(2), 491.214(2). See also, 1303903 [2013] MRTA 2292, [16].

²⁷ The College of Law Perth campus PLT course is not a CRICOS registered course. See, *Sandhu v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs* [2021] FCCA 1299, [41]-[45], [58]-[59] (Judge Kendall). See generally, 0907754 [2010] MRTA 2201, [17]-[21], [26]. *cf* the College of Law’s NSW PLT course, which is CRICOS registered: 0904275 [2011] MRTA 495.

²⁸ *Sandhu* (n 27) [41]-[45], [47], [97], [109] (Judge Kendall).

	Tribunal did not have the power to change the criteria or designate a course as “registered” when it was not (at [54]). [45] The Tribunal found that the Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice, undertaken by the applicant in Perth, online and on a full-time basis, was not a “registered course” for the purposes of the Australian study requirement (at [55]). ... [47] The Tribunal affirmed the delegate’s decision not to grant the applicant the visa (at [60]). ... [97] As the Tribunal noted, the applicant had completed the course online and full-time from the Perth campus of the College of Law. She had not completed the course that was on the CRICOS list. Put another way, the evidence that the applicant had provided about the course on the CRICOS list was not the course that she had completed. ... [109] The application for judicial review filed on 2 March 2021 fails to identify any jurisdictional error. The Court has otherwise been unable to identify any jurisdictional error in the decision of the Tribunal dated 8 February 2021. <u>Non-AQF PLT courses provided by PLT providers who are not registered higher education providers</u> There are presently two PLT providers identified in the <i>Consultation Paper</i> who are not registered higher education providers (within the meaning of the TEQSA Act), and who presently provide PLT courses that do not lead to AQF-level qualifications (see Appendix A below).²⁹ These providers, namely, the Piddington Society Inc., and the Institute of Legal Training, are not registered on CRICOS. Both PLT providers’ websites, however, appear to offer their PLT courses to overseas students who require a student visa to study in Australia (see Appendix A below).³⁰ Under the <i>Migration Regulations 1994</i> (Cth), the primary criteria for the grant of a subclass 500 student visa includes a requirement that an overseas student be enrolled in a full-time registered course³¹ – ie, a course that is registered on CRICOS.³² Plainly, an overseas student is only eligible for a student visa if they are enrolled in a full-time course registered on CRICOS. Further, condition 8202 that is imposed on every student visa requires an overseas student to remain enrolled in a CRICOS-registered course.³³ It is not clear whether any overseas student has managed to study one of these PLT courses onshore while a holder of a student visa. While overseas students on a student visa who
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²⁹ ‘Review of Practical Legal Training’, *Legal Services Council Admissions Committee and the Legal Admissions Consultative Committee* (n 2) 26.

³⁰ ‘Questions about the Course’, *Piddington Society* (Webpage) <<https://www.piddingtonsociety.org/faq-course>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/EKR9-VNMW>>; ‘Piddington Practical Legal Training (PLT) International Students and Lawyers Guidelines’, *Piddington Society* (Document, August 2024) <<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HqeO1QfsBt9HcfVuwLK66x3zHJfs0Z2e/view?usp=sharing>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/9TVD-FP45>>; ‘PLT for International Students’, *Institute of Legal Training* (Webpage) <<https://iolt.com.au/overseasplt>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/6SXS-8PRC>>; ‘The Definitive Guide to Practical Legal Training’, *Institute of Legal Training* (Webpage) <<https://iolt.com.au/plt-detailed-information>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/8AUZ-UCVX>>. UNSW and ACAP also appear to offer non-CRICOS PLT course.

³¹ *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) sch 2, cl 500.111, 500.211.

³² *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) r 1.03 ‘registered course’: “registered course means a course of education or training provided by an institution, body or person that is registered, under Division 3 of Part 2 of the *Education Services for Overseas Students Act 2000*, to provide the course to overseas students”.

³³ *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) sch 2, cl 500.611(1).

	complete one of these non-CRICOS PLT courses may become eligible to be admitted to the Australian legal profession, they may face difficulties meeting the ‘Australian study requirement’³⁴ of certain graduate work visas. Further, they may also face difficulties meeting other primary grant criteria of certain graduate work³⁵ and skilled migration visas, which require a visa applicant’s Australian educational qualifications, if obtained while on a student visa, to be the result of studying a CRICOS-registered course.³⁶ PLT providers’ non-compliance with the ESOS Act may result in these overseas students being made ineligible for these graduate work and skilled migration visas. In view of the potential severe consequences that can arise as a result of PLT providers’ non-compliance with the ESOS Act framework, as discussed above, the LACC framework documents should, as part of maintaining quality assurance, provide clarity to PLT providers on their continuing obligations in relation to providing courses to overseas students. The LACC framework documents should also make specific and explicit reference to the ESOS Act framework as well as PLT providers’ obligation to comply with the ESOS Act framework.
5.1	Do you support the proposal that the LACC amends the PLT Standards to require that PLT coursework is to be delivered in person or, in exceptional cases (as determined by the PLT provider), by synchronous online delivery? This proposed amendment may disadvantage students in rural, regional and remote locations, as well as overseas law graduates and overseas qualified lawyers seeking to be admitted to the Australian legal profession. As identified in the <i>Consultation Paper</i>, this proposed amendment “may raise issues for those who are based in rural, regional or remote areas, as well as those who live with disability or have caring responsibilities”.³⁷ Similarly, overseas law graduates and overseas qualified lawyers may also be disadvantaged. Under the present framework, students are permitted to undertake their PLT coursework and most of their work experience overseas (up to 60 of 75 days) in an overseas common law jurisdiction,³⁸ whilst being supervised by an eligible legal practitioner in the respective overseas jurisdiction. This proposed amendment to the PLT standards, if made, will effectively require overseas law graduates and overseas qualified lawyers to complete their entire PLT course in Australia. This may inadvertently increase costs and barriers to qualification in Australia, which may make qualifying and practising in Australia less appealing to overseas law graduates and overseas qualified lawyers. If this proposed amendment is to be made, the LACC should consider making guidelines on what will constitute ‘exceptional cases’ and clarify whether an exception will be applicable to overseas law graduates and overseas qualified lawyers who may be required by an Admitting Authority to complete a PLT course.

³⁴ *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) r 1.15F(1)(a).

³⁵ *Sandhu* (n 27); *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) sch 2, cl 485.224(2).

³⁶ See, *Migration Regulations 1994* (Cth) sch 2, cl 189.222(2), 190.222(2), 190.212(2), 485.224(2), 489.222(2), 491.214(2). See also, 1303903 [2013] MRTA 2292, [16].

³⁷ ‘Review of Practical Legal Training’, *Legal Services Council Admissions Committee and the Legal Admissions Consultative Committee* (n 2) 45.

³⁸ Eg, The College of Law, ‘Frequently Asked Questions’, *Issuu* (Webpage) <https://issuu.com/ncao85/docs/plt_work_experience_guide_aug22_v4/s/16789167>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/4HYJ-ZDXT>> ; ‘Work Experience Rules’, *College of Law* <https://vfpsua.files.cmp.optimizely.com/download/assets/Appendix+5+Work+Experience+Rules+2026+NOV25_v3.pdf/c2ecd8a6bb1b11ee94e5361e28c855e0>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/JK5P-6T93>>.

Post Admission Legal Training (PALT)	
13.2	Do you think it is appropriate for this requirement be implemented as a condition on practising certificates? If not, please outline what you consider to be the preferable mechanism to impose the new requirement. From a <i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition</i> framework perspective, the imposition of a statutory condition on practising certificates to implement PALT requirements may have an effect on the equivalence of the Australian occupation with their New Zealand counterpart. The imposition of PALT requirements as a statutory condition on Australian practising certificates may affect the occupational equivalence of newly-admitted Australian legal practitioners in relation to their New Zealand counterpart, particularly where a similar condition is not ordinarily imposed on New Zealand practising certificates.³⁹ The imposition of PALT requirements as a statutory condition on Australian practising certificates may inadvertently affect Australian legal practitioners' eligibility for registration and admission in New Zealand under the <i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition</i> framework. A preferable mechanism would be to implement PALT requirements as a requirement for the renewal of a practising certificate. This could be implemented through the same mechanisms in relation to annual CPD requirements and the renewal of practising certificates. For example, in Queensland, the annual CPD requirements for solicitors (as a requirement for the renewal of a practising certificate) are provided for in the Administration Rule made by the Queensland Law Society under the <i>Legal Profession Act 2007</i> (Qld).⁴⁰ Similar provisions for PALT requirements could also be inserted into the Administration Rule.

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission to the *Consultation on Practical Legal Training (PLT)*. I hope the above is of use in your deliberations.

Yours sincerely



Jing Zhi WONG

encl. Appendix A

³⁹ *Re Carter Dabas* [2019] NZHC 1940, [15]-[29]; *Little and The Council of the New South Wales Bar Association* [2024] AATA 497, [103]; *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* (Cth); *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* (NZ). See also, *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Admission Regulations 2008* (NZ) sch 3 'equivalency of occupations' <https://nzcle.org.nz/Docs/Trans-Tasman_Mutual_Recognition.pdf>.

⁴⁰ *Legal Profession Act 2007* (Qld) s 231(2)(e); *Queensland Law Society Administration Rule 2005* (Qld) rr 47, 51. For other states and territories, see 'Review of Practical Legal Training' (n 2) Appendix E.

Appendix A

Australian PLT Courses – TEQSA & CRICOS Registration

Course Name	Provider	Locations	TEQSA Register?	CRICOS Register? (Location)	Overseas Students?
Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice	The College of Law	ACT, NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas, Vic, WA	Yes, Self Accrediting (partial) ⁴¹	NSW only ⁴²	Yes ⁴³
Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice	Leo Cussen Centre for Law	ACT, NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas, Vic, WA	Yes ⁴⁴	VIC only ⁴⁵	Yes ⁴⁶
PLT Course	Piddington Society	WA	No	No	Yes ⁴⁷
Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice	Curtin University	WA	Yes, Self Accrediting	WA ⁴⁸	Yes
Practical Legal Training Course	Institute of Legal Training	WA	No	No	Yes ⁴⁹
Juris Doctor / Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice	University of Newcastle	NSW	Yes, Self Accrediting	NSW	Yes
Bachelor of Laws (Honours)/Diploma of Legal Practice		NSW	Yes, Self Accrediting	NSW	Yes

⁴¹ 'The College of Law Limited (former TCOL Limited)', *TEQSA* (Webpage)

<<https://www.teqsa.gov.au/provider/college-law-limited-formerly-tcol-limited>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/T7RF-L7Y9>>.

⁴² NSW campus course only. See, 'Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice', *CRICOS* (Webpage)

<<https://cricos.education.gov.au/Course/CourseDetailsOnePage.aspx?CourseID=69734&LocationID=0>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/3E6J-ASWS>>.

⁴³ 'Can International Students Study PLT in Australia?', *College of Law* (Webpage)

<<https://www.collaw.edu.au/practical-legal-training/can-international-students-study-plt-in-australia/>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/FF2T-5ANY>>.

⁴⁴ 'Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice', *TEQSA* (Webpage) <<https://www.teqsa.gov.au/course/graduate-diploma-legal-practice-1>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/2PT2-BRHB>>.

⁴⁵ Victorian campus course only. See, 'Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice', *CRICOS* (Webpage)

<<https://cricos.education.gov.au/Course/CourseDetailsOnePage.aspx?CourseID=39593&LocationID=0>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/6KJS-ES6A>>.

⁴⁶ 'International Students and Lawyers', *Leo Cussen* (Webpage) <<https://www.leocussen.edu.au/practical-legal-training/about-our-plt/international-students-and-lawyers/>>.

⁴⁷ 'Piddington Practical Legal Training (PLT) International Students and Lawyers Guidelines' (n 30).

⁴⁸ 'Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice' (*CRICOS*, Webpage)

<<https://cricos.education.gov.au/Course/CourseDetailsOnePage.aspx?CourseID=96301&LocationID=0>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/U9PM-37TM>>.

⁴⁹ 'PLT for International Students', *Institute of Legal Training* (n 30); 'The Definitive Guide to Practical Legal Training', *Institute of Legal Training* (n 30).

Graduate Diploma of Legal Professional Practice	University of New South Wales	NSW	Yes, Self Accrediting	No ⁵⁰	Yes ⁵¹
Graduate Certificate in Professional Legal Practice	University of Technology Sydney	NSW	Yes, Self Accrediting	NSW ⁵²	
Juris Doctor / Graduate Certificate in Professional Legal Practice		NSW	Yes, Self Accrediting	NSW	Yes
Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice	ACAP University College	NSW, Vic	Yes, Self Accrediting (partial) ⁵³	No ⁵⁴	Yes ⁵⁵
Dual Award LLB & Leo Cussen Centre for Law	Swinburne University of Technology	Vic	Yes, Self Accrediting (Swinburne)		
Dual award – Flinders University LLB and Leo Cussen GDLP	Flinders University	SA	Yes, Self Accrediting (Flinders)		
Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice (Tasmanian Legal Practice Course)	University of Tasmania	Tas	Yes, Self Accrediting	Tas	Yes ⁵⁶
Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice	Queensland University of Technology	Qld	Yes, Self Accrediting	Qld ⁵⁷	Yes
Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice	Bond University	Qld	Yes, Self Accrediting	No	No

⁵⁰ As at 10 May 2026.

⁵¹ 'Graduate Diploma in Legal Professional Practice', *UNSW* (Webpage) <<https://www.unsw.edu.au/study/postgraduate/graduate-diploma-in-legal-professional-practice>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/QPP3-YBYC>>.

⁵² 'University of Technology Sydney (UTS) - Graduate Certificate in Professional Legal Practice', *CRICOS* <<https://cricos.education.gov.au/Course/CourseDetailsOnePage.aspx?CourseID=77342&LocationID=0>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/ZZB4-5FYR>>.

⁵³ 'Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice', *TEQSA* (Webpage) <<https://www.teqsa.gov.au/course/graduate-diploma-legal-practice>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/BU6R-96QG>>.

⁵⁴ As at 10 May 2026.

⁵⁵ 'Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice', *ACAP University College* (Webpage) <<https://www.acap.edu.au/courses/graduate-diploma-of-legal-practice/>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/K9YX-YA8W>>.

⁵⁶ 'Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice (L6B)', *University of Tasmania* (Webpage) <<https://www.utas.edu.au/courses/arts-soc/courses/l6b-graduate-diploma-of-legal-practice#tabInternational>>.

⁵⁷ 'Queensland University of Technology (QUT) - Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice', *CRICOS* (Webpage) <<https://cricos.education.gov.au/Course/CourseDetails.aspx?CourseId=9031>>, archived at <<https://perma.cc/427T-2MAQ>>.