

MEMBER CONNECT

FAQS

OCCUPATIONAL REGULATION

<p>Will international projects be impacted by the introduction of occupational regulation in Aotearoa?</p>	<p>The proposal is that overseas engineers supervised by a New Zealand registered engineer will not require registration. For those who need temporary registration, a class will be established for those who ordinarily reside outside New Zealand and cannot be supervised by a New Zealand-registered engineer. These temporary registrants would be subject to a Code of Ethics but not professional development.</p>
<p>Will separate registration still be required for who can approve certain structures, e.g. Auckland register?</p>	<p>The goal is for occupational regulation to remove the need for regional registers. This will be a key indicator of its success.</p>
<p>Who will fill the Select Committee and manage legislation? What action can we take if we're concerned about this moving outside of the profession?</p>	<p>The Select Committee is likely to be the Transport and Infrastructure Select Committee.</p> <p>There'll be an opportunity for members of the profession to make submissions on the legislation, which we encourage.</p>
<p>How will the legislation account for the different disciplines and their different activities?</p>	<p>Registration will be for ALL practicing engineers regardless of their disciplines. Licensing, which will supersede CPEng, may be risk area specific, e.g. structural, large dams, heavy vehicles.</p>

<p>Will people with CPEng have to re-register with occupational regulation?</p>	<p>Registration is expected to be an annual process (payment, commitment to a Code of Ethics and continued professional development).</p>
<p>Regarding the engineering skills shortage, do you think registration will be a barrier to joining the profession?</p>	<p>It shouldn't be, as all it requires is proof of qualification and commitment to a code of conduct/ethics and CPD.</p>
<p>How will you support immigrant engineers coming to New Zealand under the registration and licensing framework?</p>	<p>Provided they have a recognised qualification, we anticipate that it will be straightforward for migrant engineers to be registered. Licensing will be more complex and may be specific to experience in New Zealand.</p>
<p>Some engineers are very good at what they do but aren't qualified with a degree. Will they be protected under the legislation?</p>	<p>Yes. The new system will need to have a mechanism for engineers to show equivalent knowledge if they don't have a Washington Accord degree.</p>
<p>How is Engineering New Zealand going to cope with the workload of registration? Australia's registration cost is half of ours and the process is much faster.</p>	<p>Registration and membership of Engineering New Zealand are not the same thing. New Zealand doesn't currently have general registration, so no cost comparisons can be made.</p>
<p>What's the difference between registration and membership? Will you have to be a member to be registered?</p>	<p>To practice as an engineer, you will need to be registered.</p> <p>Membership of Engineering New Zealand is voluntary.</p>
<p>If there is a change in government, do you see any possibility that the legislation won't get passed?</p>	<p>Due to a backlog of legislation, the timeline for new legislation has been pushed out. Final passing of the legislation will likely take place under a new government in late 2023 or early 2024.</p> <p>Ambitions for occupational regulation have been broadly supported from both sides of the House.</p>
<p>CPEng seems to be what you get when you can evidence expertise in a particular discipline. Will there be a lower</p>	<p>Registration is not intended to indicate competency (outside of what is achieved through post-secondary training), either</p>

<p>level for those who can't become experts before registration comes in?</p>	<p>generally or in a specific field. All practising professional engineers will need to be registered.</p> <p>Licensing is likely to require a high level of competency and will be focused on ensuring those undertaking high-risk work are appropriately competent.</p>
<p>Should young professionals still pursue CPEng?</p>	<p>Yes, the move to occupational regulation will be some time away – six years’ transition period after the legislation passes.</p>

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

<p>Regarding diversity and the need for more engineers, how do we get in front of communities that don't have access to info about engineering and the pathways into engineering? How are we interacting with universities and government to tackle this?</p>	<p>Engineering New Zealand’s Wonder Project aims to introduce science, technology, engineering and maths study to primary and intermediate-aged children. It aims to get them excited about STEM through fun projects such as the Rocket Challenge, supported in the classroom by volunteer engineers and other STEM professionals. The Wonder Project is increasingly working to target schools with diverse student populations to spark their STEM curiosity and inspire them to continue learning STEM subjects.</p> <p>As part of our accreditation process with universities, we discuss and encourage their work to increase the diversity of engineers.</p>
<p>What action is Engineering New Zealand taking to increase diversity in the profession? How are we retaining women in the profession?</p>	<p>We’re a founding organisation behind the Diversity Agenda which drives change within the profession through the commitment from engineering firms. The increase and retention of women is a key focus, particularly with women in leadership positions which is a metric within the Diversity Agenda Accord.</p>

OTHER

<p>How does Engineering New Zealand advocate for engineering and related subjects in schools? Schools can opt out of science.</p>	<p>Engineering New Zealand maintains a consistent line of communication with bodies of power in education (primary and secondary) through its free programme, the Wonder Project.</p> <p>The Wonder Project is a series of project-based, hands-on challenges that knit seamlessly into the New Zealand Curriculum, and make science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) learning fun and engaging for Kiwi kids (Years 5–8). We also facilitate STEM career talks and workplace visits for students Years 7–13.</p> <p>Science is an essential learning area in the New Zealand Curriculum. This means schools are required to provide teaching and learning in science from Years 1–10. The Wonder Project supports schools to fulfil this requirement with sustained, meaningful, scaffolded STEM learning, and exposure to industry role models.</p> <p>The Wonder Project is available to all schools across the country and provided free of charge. Our aim is to reduce the skills shortage in STEM, and increase the number of women, Māori and Pasifika working in STEM fields.</p> <p>We also advocate to Government for strengthening science, technology, and maths training through our education system.</p>
<p>What role does Engineering New Zealand play in the Three Waters reform?</p>	<p>Engineering New Zealand has advocated for stronger representation of experienced technical engineers in the governance and development of any new framework for water management.</p> <p>We've also been advocating for greater engagement and professional development in the water sector. This is to ensure that New Zealand has the workforce, capacity, capability, and skills needed to deliver water services.</p>
<p>Why doesn't engineering have the appeal of doctors or accountants?</p>	<p>Engineering remains a sought-after career choice, with more students applying than there are places available. It's worth noting that 4,500 engineers graduate each year, versus 500 doctors. Engineers are the third most trusted</p>

	profession (89%), behind nurses (93%) and doctors (91%) [IPSOS Veracity Survey 2020].
People take the work of engineers for granted as it's not a highly visible profession. How will Engineering New Zealand promote engineers more and increase the profile of the profession?	<p>Lower visibility may be due to the lower frequency with which the public interacts with engineers compared to other professions like the medical field.</p> <p>We promote engineers through all media channels (TV, radio, web, social media) and have seen a rise in the use of engineers as experts through this. This is a key part of our new leadership ambition in our new strategy.</p>
With the upcoming shift to occupational regulation, is the remaining 6–8 years of CPEng long enough to clear backlog of applications?	<p>We have been working hard this year on projects to improve aspects of the CPEng assessment process and clear the current backlog of reassessments. We expect to clear the backlog by the end of 2023 and are targeting a processing time for 2024 applications of less than three months.</p>