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STRONG NAILS AT STRAP 48" SHEATHING, NOTES FOR A

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*The Registration Authority's Annual Report*

*to the*

*Chartered Professional Engineers Council*

*for the period*

*1 January – 31 December 2008*

**Presented to the**

**Chartered Professional Engineers Council**

**pursuant to Section 52 of the**

**Chartered Professional Engineers of New Zealand Act 2002**

*The Institution of Professional Engineers New Zealand Incorporated (IPENZ), as the Registration Authority under the Chartered Professional Engineers of New Zealand Act 2002 (the Act), is required to report to the Chartered Professional Engineers Council each year on the activities related to administering the Register of Chartered Professional Engineers (CPEng) for the previous calendar year. This report covers the sixth year of operation of the CPEng register.*

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# The 2008 Year

## Overview

During the reporting period, the Registration Authority:

- made registration decisions, the net effect of which was to increase the number of Chartered Professional Engineers to 2,453 – up from 2,355 at the end of 2007
- placed 18 registrants in abeyance at the end of the reporting period – three for non-payment of fees and 15 who requested voluntary abeyance
- conducted 839 continued registration assessments
- trained 28 new Staff Assessors and 48 new Practice Area Assessors, giving a total of 57 currently active Staff Assessors and 235 Practice Area Assessors
- introduced requirements for CPEng assessments for Design Verifiers and Category-A Recognised Engineers
- notified 798 registrants of the requirement to complete an assessment for continued registration in 2009
- disciplined two Chartered Professional Engineers – with both receiving fines.

## Assessment for admission to the Chartered Professional Engineers Register

IPENZ received 214 (276)<sup>1</sup> applications for assessment for admission (AFA) to the CPEng register during the reporting period in addition to 103 (72) applications received in the previous year that were still being processed at the start of the reporting period. Of these, 170 (209) were approved, 19 (19) were declined, no applications were withdrawn before processing was completed, and no applications lapsed because applicants took more than six months to submit material that was missing on receipt of application. At the end of the reporting period there were 128 (103) applications still being processed.

The average processing time for all AFA applications completed during the reporting period could not be calculated because time tracking was lost during the transition to a new database module during the year. However, the average processing time for applications received after 1 July and completed before the end of the year (that is, applications processed exclusively in the new database module) was 91 days, which is a significant improvement on the average 146 days in 2007.

## Assessment for continued registration on the Chartered Professional Engineers Register

There were 904 registrants due to undertake continued registration assessment (CRA) during 2008 (who were notified in October 2007) and seven CRAs from 2007 still being processed at the start of the period. However, 69 registrants due to undertake CRA chose to resign from the register (eight of them prior to the reporting period), leaving 839 assessments to be undertaken. A total of 775 CRAs were completed during the reporting period and 64 assessments were still in progress (18 going through the natural justice process for either suspension or removal, and 46 late submitters still being processed). Three registrants were removed for failing to meet the standard for continued registration.

The average processing time for a successful CRA was 113 days. This is a slightly faster turnaround than last year (123 days), despite a much larger number of CRAs to complete. A factor in the improved average turnaround time was the large proportion of registrants who provided strong evidence of current competence, which enables assessments to be completed quickly.

## Other changes to the Chartered Professional Engineers Register

The Act has provisions for placing registrants in abeyance, either at the registrant's request (referred to in this report as voluntary abeyance), or by the Registration Authority if the registrant has overdue fees (referred to in this report as forced abeyance). The Act requires the Registration Authority to revive a registration once anyone in forced abeyance pays all overdue fees.

### a. Losses

During the reporting period, removals from the register included three deaths, nine placed in abeyance for failure to pay fees, one removed for non-payment of fees (after being in forced abeyance for 12 months) and one removed after 12 months in suspension (both had previously been removed from the register) and 61 resignations. There were four registrants placed in voluntary abeyance, and at the end of the reporting period, there were a total of 18 registrants in abeyance.

### b. Gains

Apart from the addition of new registrants listed above, there were eight registrants previously in abeyance who had their registration revived and are now currently registered.

1 Figures in parentheses represent the equivalent figure in last year's report.

The following table summarises the various changes that occurred during 2008.

Table 1: Changes to CPEng registrant numbers during 2008.

Registrants	
Register count at the end of the period (X)	2,453
Register count at the start of the period (Y)	2,355
<b>Net change</b> (X - Y = G - L)	98

Losses	
Resignations (R1)	61
Removals (disciplinary) (R2)	0
Removals (did not meet CRA standard) (R3)	3
Removals (non-payment of fees - after forced abeyance) (R4)	1
Removals (after one year of suspension) (R5)	1
Suspensions (disciplinary action) (S1)	0
Suspensions (did not meet CRA standard) (S2)	0
Abeyance - forced (AF)	9
Abeyance - voluntary (AV)	4
Death (D1)	3
<b>Total losses</b> (L = R1 + R2 + R3 + S1 + S2 + AF + AV + D1)	80

Gains	
AFAs added to register (GA)	170
Revival after being in abeyance (RA)	8
Revival after being in suspension (RS)	0
<b>Total gains</b> (G = GA + RA + RS)	178

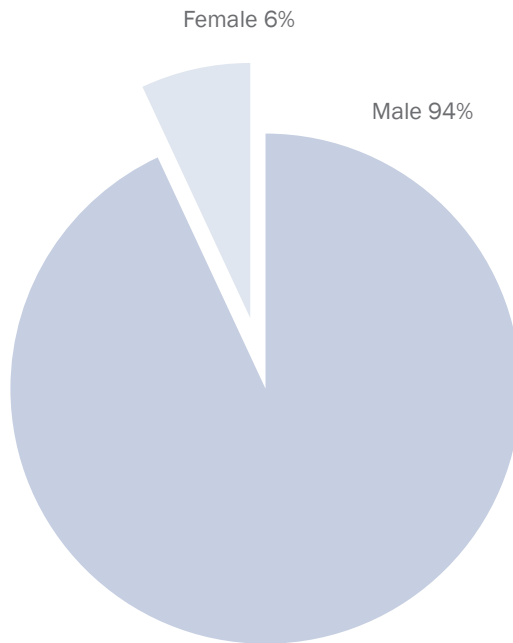
Assessments for Admission	
In progress at start of period (A1)	103
Received during period (A2)	214
Approved during period (as above) (GA)	170
Declined during period (A3)	19
Withdrawn during period (A4)	0
In progress at the end of the period (A5)	128
<b>Total</b> (A1 + A2 ) = (GA + A3 + A4 + A5)	317

Continued Registration Assessments	
Notified for processing during period (C0)	904
In progress at the start of the period (C1)	7
Approved or withdrawn before start of period (C2)	0
Approved during period (C3)	775
Suspended during period (as above) (S2)	0
Removed during period (as above) (R3)	3
Withdrawn during the period (C4)	69
In progress at end of period (C5)	64
<b>Total</b> (C0 + C1 - C2) = (C3 + S2 + R3+ C4 + C5)	911

## Observations on the Chartered Professional Engineers Register

Chartered Professional Engineers are predominantly male, but the current gender breakdown does indicate a gradual increase in the proportion of female CPEng registrants.

Graph 1: CPEng Registrants – Gender



When applicants apply for CPEng, they must provide a brief description of their practice area and identify one or more of the 17 practice fields to which their specific practice area best aligns. As a result, registrants may have aligned their practice areas to multiple practice fields. Table 2 provides a breakdown of the practice fields presented by CPEng applicants for all assessments successfully completed during 2008.

Table 2: CPEng Registrants – Practice Field

Practice Field	Number of Registrants	% of Total
Aerospace	2	0.2
Bio	2	0.2
Building Services	29	2.3
Chemical	9	0.7
Civil	399	31.4
Electrical	66	5.2
Environmental	74	5.8
Fire	15	1.2
Geotechnical	59	4.6
Industrial	31	2.4
Information	11	0.9
Management	198	15.6
Mechanical	73	5.7
Petroleum	6	0.5
Structural	217	17.1
Transportation	79	6.2

Table 3 shows the geographical distribution of all CPEng registrants. Eleven percent of all registered CPEng currently practise overseas, compared with nine percent in 2007.

Table 3: CPEng Registrants – Geographic Location

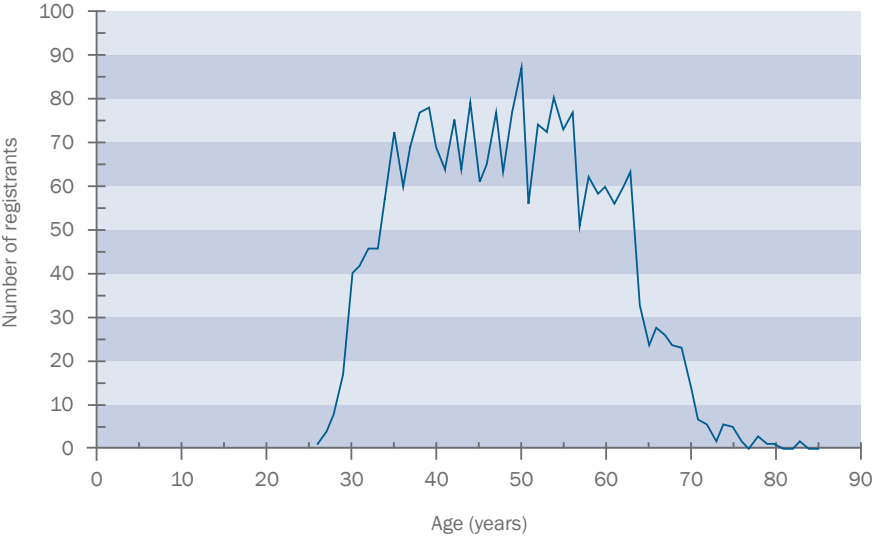
Geographic Location	Number of Registrants	% of Total
Northland	45	1.8
Auckland	889	36.2
Waikato-Bay of Plenty	238	9.7
East Coast	8	0.3
Hawkes Bay	63	2.6
Taranaki	42	1.7
Wanganui	13	0.5
Manawatu	29	1.2
Wellington	364	14.8
Nelson-Marlborough	69	2.8
West Coast	11	0.4
Canterbury	298	12.1
South Canterbury	11	0.4
Otago	74	3.0
Southland	32	1.3
Rest of World	267	10.9

Table 4 and Graph 2 show the age distribution of Chartered Professional Engineers. There is a relatively even spread across the age brackets between 36 to 60 years of age. Interestingly, one in seven CPEng are more than 60 years old.

Table 4: CPEng Registrants – Age

Age Bracket	Number of Registrants	% of Total
30 and under	91	3.7
31–35	272	11.1
36–40	357	14.6
41–45	346	14.1
46–50	361	14.7
51–55	369	15.0
56–60	293	11.9
61–65	226	9.2
66–70	104	4.2
71–80	28	1.1
81 and over	2	0.1
Unknown	4	0.2

Graph 2: CPEng Registrants – Age Distribution



**The Competency Assessment Board**

The Competency Assessment Board (CAB) met once per month during the reporting period – except for January (no meeting) and December (three meetings) – to approve recommendations from the Assessment Panels. On rare occasions, the CAB also communicated electronically to prevent delays with particular assessments.

**Training of Assessors**

There are currently 57 Chartered Professional Engineers qualified and active as Staff Assessors, including one Staff Assessor who also undertakes knowledge assessments. This is a net increase of 28 since 2007 – with a number of former Practice Area Assessors being prepared to take a leadership role in assessments. The intake of new Staff Assessors in 2008 included engineers with specialist backgrounds in dam safety engineering and design verification who could lead panels assessing Design Verifiers and Category A Recognised Engineers. Table 5 summarises the number and type of assessors available for assessments.

Table 5: Assessors – Number by Type (at the end of 2008)

Assessor Type	
Practice Area	235
Staff	56
Knowledge; Staff	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>292</b>

The virtual private network set up in 2003 continues to be used to share information among assessors, and thus acts as a means to assist moderation.

In 2008, an online portal for assessors was developed to facilitate the distribution of information to and from assessment panels. As well as enabling assessments, especially for assessors located in different geographical centres, using the system to transfer documents electronically should lead to improvements in processing time. The system is undergoing testing at the time of writing, with the goal of introducing it in 2009.

## Competence reviews and appeals by declined applications

There were no procedural reviews or appeals relating to registration decisions during 2008.

## CPEng Rule changes

There were no changes made to the CPEng Rules during 2008.

## Knowledge assessments

The Knowledge Assessment has now been in use for three years and has proven very useful in gaining information on an applicant's level of engineering knowledge when he or she does not have a relevant accredited engineering qualification.

The assessment panel determines if a knowledge assessment is required, however applicants who do not hold a Washington Accord or a Washington Accord equivalent degree are advised they should expect to undertake a knowledge assessment. There were 14 (26) knowledge assessments completed this year, with a further 14 still in progress. In all but three (six) of the completed knowledge assessments, applicants were able to demonstrate that they had acquired the level of knowledge equivalent to a Washington Accord degree. The majority of these applicant were also able to demonstrate they met the CPEng competence standard.

## CPEng registration under the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act

The Registration Authority has continued to apply the policy developed in 2004 for handling applications for CPEng from Registered Professional Engineers Queensland (RPEQ), as required under the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act* (TTMRA). During the reporting period, one (five) application was received – it was approved, but the registrant was required to undertake an immediate CRA. Two applications received in 2007 were postponed for six months into 2008, but both were declined, as occupational equivalence could not be demonstrated.

## Discipline

Four complaints concerning Chartered Professional Engineers were being processed at the start of 2008, and a further 13 complaints were received during 2008. Of these, eight were dismissed; six under Rule 57(a) – no breach of code of ethical conduct – the remaining two under Rules 57(ba) and 57(c) respectively. Three complaints went through Disciplinary Committee hearings (with one still in the appeal period), and six complaints were still active at the end of the reporting period – two were under investigation by Investigating Committees and the remaining four complaints were at the initial investigation stage because they were received late in the reporting period.

Two engineers were disciplined and fined in relation to a single matter. Although the Disciplinary Committee made its decision just prior to the reporting period, the appeal period lapsed during the reporting period. The online CPEng register contains details of disciplinary actions taken against Chartered Professional Engineers in the last three years.

Table 6 shows the status of the complaints processed during the reporting period.

Table 6: Complaints Against CPEng Registrants

Received during 2008	13
Carried over from 2007	4
Undergoing initial investigation	4
Before Investigating Committee	2
Before Disciplinary Committee	0
Disciplinary Committee decisions	3
Dismissed or withdrawn	8

## Registration Statistics

Table 7 provides a summary of the registration statistics required by Section 52(2) of the Act for the reporting period (2008).

Table 7: Registration Statistics for 2008

Chartered Professional Engineers at the end of the reporting period	2,435
Applicants registered during the reporting period	2,719
Applicants declined registration during the reporting period	19
Registrants removed during the reporting period	80
Registrants suspended during the reporting period	0
Registrants placed in abeyance during the reporting period	13
Disciplinary orders made during the reporting period	3

## Registration Charges

The 2008 fees schedule is provided as Appendix 1. Table 8 summarises the overall costs and fees received to date.

Last year's Registration Authority report shows that considerable establishment costs are yet to be recovered – approximately \$600,000 that was funded from the IPENZ reserves (using data from the *Annual Review 2008*, which is based on the financial year ending on 30 September). The report projected that full recovery will take a further six to seven years.

Operations during 2008 in summary.

- Assessments – costs are still not being fully recovered, and the cumulative deficit is now about \$350,000.
- Operational activities – the deficit was reduced by about \$53,000. The Registration Authority made a payment of \$30,000 to the Chartered Professional Engineers Council as the levy for 2008 as part of the operational costs incurred.
- Information technology systems – CPENG is responsible for only part of the total \$747,035 expenditure, but its contribution of about \$86,000 is still well below the actual costs.
- Service centre administration – the deficit is slowly being reduced.
- Other related activities (standards development for example) – significant promotional activity was undertaken across the full range of quality marks, which increased the deficit.

In addition, the amount set aside for future assessment costs decreased by \$9,831 bringing the total to \$816,013 (\$825,844). The costs of a CRA are expected to be very similar to those for an assessment for initial registration.

Achieving a faster cost recovery would mean either increasing the number of registrants or increasing fees. Nevertheless, the same fee structure that applied in 2008 will apply in 2009. IPENZ's projections are for assessment application fees to total \$333,000 and annual fees to total \$228,000. The 799 CRAs expected in 2009 will be funded by annual fees set aside for this purpose – a drawdown of about \$300,000 is expected.

Table 8: Fee Income and Costs Incurred

Assessments	Fee Income Allocated (\$)	Cost Incurred (\$)	Variance (\$)
Total to 30 September 2007	1,243,641	1,746,891	-503,250
Year to 30 September 2008	486,787	338,104	148,683
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,730,428</b>	<b>2,084,995</b>	<b>-354,567</b>
Ongoing Operational Costs			
Total to 30 September 2007	699,150	876,031	-176,881
Year to 30 September 2008	237,427	184,154	53,273
<b>Total</b>	<b>936,577</b>	<b>1,060,185</b>	<b>-123,608</b>
IT Establishment <sup>2</sup>			
Total to 30 September 2007	80,571	605,877	n/a
Year to 30 September 2008	5,681	141,158	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,252</b>	<b>747,035</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Service Centre <sup>3</sup>			
Total to 30 September 2007	1,344,288	1,467,802	-123,514
Year to 30 September 2008	391,762	388,406	3,356
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,736,050</b>	<b>1,856,208</b>	<b>-120,158</b>
Professional Standards <sup>4</sup>			
Total to 30 September 2007	1,608,398	1,790,000	-181,602
Year to 30 September 2008	371,140	524,484	-153,344
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,979,538</b>	<b>2,314,484</b>	<b>-334,946</b>

In the long term, the costs for assessments and CPEng operational costs must be borne by registrants and applicants for registration. However, the other costs will continue to be shared between a wider group of contributors than just CPEng. Recovery of start-up costs is still some time away.

2 Each CPEng registrant has a database record that must be maintained (changes of address, costs of invoicing, etc). Registrants (as a component of their annual fee) are charged a service centre fee of \$38 to maintain their records on the IPENZ database system. Data collected in 2008 showed that the fees collected were \$391,762 (\$365,151) and the costs (excluding database development costs, as discussed above) were \$388,406 (\$336,418).

3 A component of the application fee for registration is put towards development and ongoing upgrades of information technology (database systems) on which the administration of the CPEng register is based. The provision from CPEng fees for the year to 30 September 2008 was \$5,681 (\$4,185). IPENZ spent \$141,158 (\$113,542) on developing database systems, thus the contribution was less than the actual cost. Between 2003 and 2008, IPENZ has spent over \$700,000 developing database systems, and CPEng requirements were a large part of this cost. Overall, CPEng fees have contributed about 11 percent (14 percent) towards information technology costs, but CPEng's requirements were responsible for incurring a substantially higher proportion than the amount recovered.

4 The development of educational, practice and competence standards, and IPENZ's co-ordinated promotion of quality marks benefits all CPEng registrants. As part of their annual fee, CPEng registrants pay the same amount (\$50 per annum) as any other person on the IPENZ database deemed to benefit from these activities. Total fees collected (of which those collected for CPEng registrants are only a part) in 2008 were \$371,140 (\$352,642). The accumulated cost for the relevant projects associated with this fee was approximately \$524,000 (\$472,000) in 2008.

## Other CPEng-based Quality Marks

### Design Verifiers

In 2008, IPENZ made changes to the way Design Verifiers are assessed, requiring CPEng-registration as a prerequisite for a certificate of competence (as a Design Verifier). From August 2008, anyone wishing to become a Design Verifier would have to undertake a CPEng assessment as part of the process. All current certificates would be valid until their expiry date, however when a certificate of competence expires, the Design Verifier must undertake a CPEng assessment to renew his or her certificate. A one-year transition period was put in place for Design Verifiers holding a current certificate of competence that expired before 31 August 2009, by issuing an interim certificate up until that date, allowing any non-CPEng-registered Design Verifier time to apply for CPEng.

### Category-A Recognised Engineer

The Building Act requires a Recognised Engineer to perform certain functions in relation to dam safety engineering. New regulations promulgated in July 2008 prescribe the requirements for a Category-A and Category-B Recognised Engineer. A Category-A Recognised Engineer must be assessed by the CAB, while a Category-B Recognised Engineer can be any CPEng with a background in general civil engineering who self-certifies his or her competence to perform the required work. Since the regulations were issued, IPENZ, in conjunction with the New Zealand Society on Large Dams and the Department of Building and Housing (DBH), convened a group of practitioners to develop guidelines describing the evidence a competent practitioner must submit to meet the Category-A Recognised Engineer requirements, and undertake training for the assessment of Recognised Engineers.

### IPENZ Extended Postnominals

In the past, IPENZ Members were able to use extended postnominals to demonstrate the practice fields in which they had been assessed as currently competent (via a CPEng assessment for example). The IPENZ Board withdrew this privilege from 1 January 2009, as it confused rather than clarified areas of competence.

## Promotion and Application of the Quality Mark

IPENZ has continued to target three key sectors in promoting the CPEng quality mark:

1. regulators
2. purchasers of engineering services
3. employers and recruitment agencies

### Regulators

#### a. The Department of Building and Housing

The Registration Authority, along with the Chartered Professional Engineers Council and the Association of Consulting Engineers New Zealand, has continued to provide advice to the DBH on the use of national competence-based registers as benchmarks of competence for engineering work. One of the key issues has been the application of automatic licensing – CPEngs are deemed to be Licensed Building Practitioners (LBP) for design work (up to Design 3 level), but are not deemed to be for Site LBPs or other classes, even when the CPEng has demonstrated competence. Major work has been undertaken to have CPEng recognised as sufficient evidence of competence to present a producer statement.

#### b. Building Consent Authorities

During the reporting period, there was ongoing engagement with Building Consent Authorities (BCAs), mainly in giving advice on the status of an engineer's CPEng registration. Although some BCAs have expressed reservations about the quality of engineering work, generally they felt it did not warrant writing a letter of notification to the Registration Authority or lodging a complaint.

#### c. The Department of Labour

The Department of Labour (DoL) administers regulations relating to amusement devices, which requires engineers who certify such devices to be CPEng registered and "hold a qualification in mechanical engineering".<sup>5</sup> IPENZ continues to produce a report for the DoL listing engineers who meet these criteria.

5 These regulations are:

- Amusement Devices Regulations 1978 (SR 1978/294)
- Health and Safety in Employment (Pressure Equipment, Cranes, and Passenger Ropeways) Regulations 1999 (SR1999/128)
- Health and Safety in Employment Regulations 1995 (SR 1995/167).

IPENZ is also a “qualifications issuing agency” under another set of regulations administered by the DoL – *the Health and Safety in Employment (Pressure Equipment, Cranes, and Passenger Ropeways) Regulations 1999*. These regulations require a qualifications issuing agency to issue certificates of competence to Design Verifiers. The DoL supported the proposal by IPENZ to make CPEng a prerequisite for Design Verifiers, and suggested that the proposal be put to consultation with interested parties. The proposal went through a consultation process and eight submissions were received. Minor changes were made before the proposal was implemented in August 2008. One application for Design Verifier was in progress at the end of the reporting period.

**d. Other regulators**

As part of updating one of its Public Information Bulletins in 2008, the Ministry of Economic Development (MED) sought input from interested parties on the requirements of Approved Radio Engineers (ARE) and Approved Radio Certifiers (ARC). No radio licence or spectrum licence can be issued without being certified by an ARC or ARE respectively. The MED’s current thinking is that AREs need competence equivalent to an Engineering Technologist Practitioner, while an ARC requires competence to the level of a Certified Engineering Technician. IPENZ made a submission providing advice on how CPEng and the other two current competence registers could be used as a benchmark of competence when assessing applications for both AREs and ARCs.

### **Purchasers of engineering services**

The Chartered Professional Engineers Council was consulted in the preparation of the fourth edition of *Engineering Edge*. This information booklet is intended for users of engineering services and aims to distinguish CPEng from other quality marks administered by IPENZ, such as ETPract and CertETn. The booklet will be distributed to Members and key stakeholders in early 2009. Copies will be free of charge.

### **Employers and recruitment agencies**

*Engineering Edge* continues to provide information for these groups. The Registration Authority continues to work with recruitment agencies and companies that employ significant numbers of engineers, where CPEng has been promoted to them as opportunities arise. The Professional Development Partner (PDP) scheme aims to get employers to develop structured systems that enhance professional development across all phases of an engineer’s career, and to cater for the CPEng requirement of ongoing competence assessments for continued registration. At the end of 2008, there were 11 organisations registered as PDPs, with a further 10 applications under consideration.

### **Engineers**

Promotion of the CPEng quality mark to practising engineers has been an ongoing activity. Seminar presentations were held in various centres throughout the year and were attended by over 1,000 potential CPEng applicants.

## *Related Professional Activities Affecting CPEng*

### **Educational preparation of professional engineers**

IPENZ attended and contributed to the International Engineering Workshops held in Singapore in 2008. The most significant issue discussed at the workshops was the international exemplar graduate profile for a Washington Accord degree and the extent to which it continues to meet the demands of the profession internationally.

Other jurisdictions are being pressured to raise the educational standard for entry into the profession. Engineers Ireland is raising its educational requirements for Chartered Engineer registration to a five-year master's degree from 2012, while the American Society of Civil Engineers is lobbying for a 30-credit (one-year) increase to the educational requirements for licensing in the United States.

Changes to the international exemplar are likely to increase the expectation that graduates are able to practice at the forefront of engineering knowledge, demonstrate greater design capabilities, have more strongly developed contextual skills, and a greater general degree of work readiness. Clearly, a key consideration will be to assess the extent to which more advanced graduate capabilities of this sort can be effectively developed within the current qualification convention (a four-year Bachelor of Engineering).

IPENZ plans to consider the implications of these international developments as part of an evaluation of the long-term demands of the profession in New Zealand. This work will be carried out in conjunction with industry and academic leaders, and undertaken as part of a wider project to develop a national engineering education plan, for which funding has been secured through the Tertiary Education Commission.

## *Registration Authority Expectations for 2009*

In 2009, IPENZ projects there will be 250 applications from engineers who have not previously undertaken competence assessment (mainly graduates) and 800 CRAs.

The CRA notification process used in 2009 followed the same approach adopted for the 2008 CRAs. All registrants due for CRA during 2009 were advised of the date for submitting their portfolios of evidence, as well as the name of the Staff Assessor allocated to lead their assessment. The letter of notification was sent in late October 2008, and the dates for submitting portfolios of evidence ranged from 1 February 2009 to 1 August 2009. The last scheduled date for submission in 2009 has been brought forward one month to allow assessment panels more time to complete assessments and ensure their recommendations can be presented to the Competency Assessment Board before the end of the year. Staff Assessors were also given a schedule of the CRAs they will be responsible for during 2009.

Efforts to promote the quality mark continue to be directed towards having regulators incorporate the quality mark into their regulatory framework, and having employers and recruitment agents use the quality mark as a benchmark of competence for recruitment decisions and as an integral part of quality assurance systems.

IPENZ will continue to work within the profession to promote the quality mark to professional engineers, making use of materials that promote CPEng to the profession and CPEng qualified engineers to consumers. The DBH supports the Registration Authority in promoting the Recognised Engineer quality mark to appropriate engineers to ensure that there is an adequate pool of practitioners to meet the regulatory requirements for the categorisation of dams and the preparation of dam safety assurance plans by the end of 2010.

However, the ability to promote the CPEng quality mark in 2009 will continue to be constrained by resources. IPENZ continues to use Members' funds to subsidise the operation of the CPEng régime as the register grows to a point where positive cash flow can fund further promotion. There is uncertainty over what effect the deteriorating economic environment will have on the numbers presenting for, or continuing with, CPEng registration during 2009.

IPENZ is of the view that active promotion of CPEng by the DBH as part of its overall regulatory framework, particularly in relation to producer statements, would be of considerable assistance towards meeting the purpose of the Act – to create a mark of quality for professional engineering services.

## Appendix 1 – CPEng Fees for 2008

Initial Registration	Fee (\$)
Registration application charge	2,652.50
<i>less any of the following rebates that apply:</i>	
if there is no engineering knowledge assessment	1,000.00
if there is no interactive assessment	725.00
for each assessor (if any) who is not remunerated for an assessment during which there is an interactive assessment	530.00
for each assessor (if any) who is not remunerated for an assessment during which there is no interactive assessment	280.00
if the applicant applies for registration within six months after achieving CPEng equivalence through assessment by the Registration Authority	375.00
if the applicant applies for registration within 24 months (but later than six months) after achieving CPEng equivalence through assessment by the Registration Authority	125.00
if the applicant has enrolled in a graduate competence development programme recognised by the Registration Authority for at least three years before making the application for registration, but has not achieved CPEng equivalence through assessment by the Registration Authority	90.00
<b>Registration Certificates</b>	
Registration certificate charge for a certificate issued for one year commencing 1 January	285.00
Registration certificate charge for each calendar month, or part of a calendar month, for which a certificate is issued if issued for less than one year	23.75
<b>Continued Registration</b>	
Interactive assessment charge	725.00
<i>less the following rebate if it applies:</i>	
for each assessor (if any) who is not remunerated for the interactive assessment	280.00
<b>Review of Registration Decision Procedures</b>	
Charge for review of decision procedures	750.00
<b>Voluntary Abeyance</b>	
Charge for each 12-month period of abeyance	150.00

