engineering new zealand
te ao rangahau

CHARTERED TECHNOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS

Assessment guidance – Membership and International Registration

DECEMBER 2024

Contents

Why join as a Chartered Member – Engineering Technologist or Technician?

As an Engineering Technologist or Engineering Technician, your expertise is vital to the success of engineering projects, supporting the broader team – whether in your workplace or across multidisciplinary collaborations – to deliver innovative and practical solutions. Chartered Membership as a Technologist or Technician demonstrates your expertise, professionalism and commitment to maintaining high standards in your field. It signifies that you have met rigorous, internationally benchmarked competence criteria, gained recognition from peers, and are equipped to handle engineering challenges. By joining Engineering New Zealand as a Chartered Member – Engineering Technologist or Technician, you can enhance your career prospects, increase your credibility, and contribute to the advancement of the engineering profession.

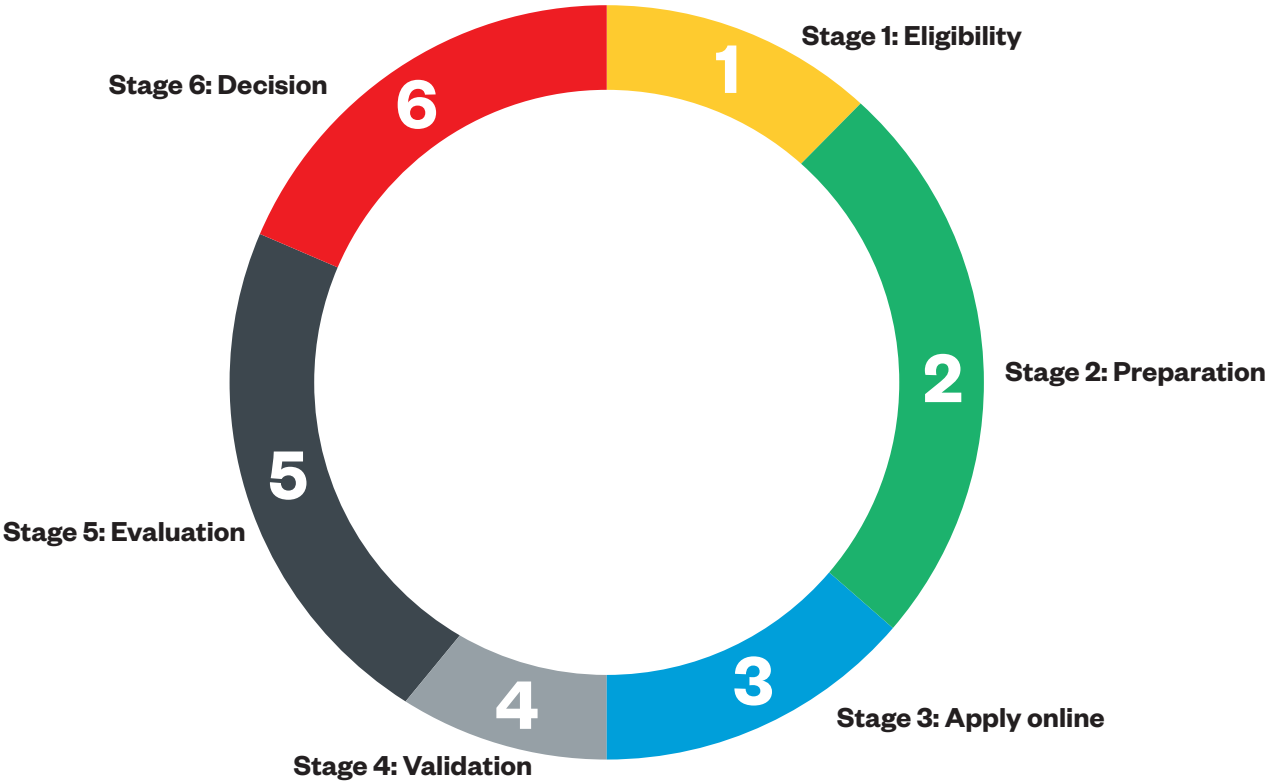
Chartered Membership also opens up eligibility for recognition on the New Zealand section of equivalent international registers:

Chartered Member – Engineering Technologist	Chartered Member – Engineering Technician
International Engineering Technologist – IntET(NZ)	International Engineering Technician – IntETn(NZ)

Joining an international register provides further confirmation that your competence as an engineer is recognised to an international standard – building your credibility even more. It also provides opportunities and greater mobility around the world.

Assessment process

Your application will go through the following six-step process:



Stage 1: Eligibility

Eligibility for Chartered Membership (Technologist/Technician) is through one of the following pathways:

1. Mutual Recognition

If you already hold registration on an International Register (IntET, IntETn) or competence-based membership/registration/licensure with an overseas engineering body with which we have a bilateral agreement, you may be eligible to join directly as a Chartered Member with no assessments required.

See below for the list of the registrations we accept for mutual recognition:

Chartered Member (Engineering Technologist)

Chartered Member (Engineering Technician)

Get in touch if you have any questions about mutual recognition.

2. New Zealand Diploma in Engineering Practice (NZDEP)

The New Zealand Diploma in Engineering Practice (NZDEP) is a work-based qualification that is assessed on the job and tests the practical application of engineering knowledge and skill in a particular industry sector.

As the qualification has been benchmarked to the Engineering New Zealand competence standard for independent practice as an engineering technician, NZDEP graduates are eligible for CMEngNZ (Eng.Technician) without any further assessment and are also deemed to have satisfied the Competence for Independent Practice requirement for IntETn registration.

NZDEP graduates seeking Chartered Membership should send their assessment reports to the assessment team for admission to Engineering New Zealand as a Chartered Member (Eng. Technician).

3. Competence Assessment

If you are not eligible under either of the first two pathways, you can apply to us for a competence assessment. To be eligible to apply, you must have the following qualifications:

Chartered Member (Engineering Technologist)/IntET	Chartered Member (Engineering Technician)/IntETn
A Sydney Accord-accredited qualification. In New Zealand this is an accredited 3-year BEngTech Engineering qualification.	A Dublin Accord-accredited qualification. In New Zealand this is an accredited 2-year NZDE Engineering qualification
Engineering qualification assessed by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority as equivalent to a degree at level 7 on the NZ Qualifications Framework	Engineering qualification assessed by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority as equivalent to a diploma at level 6 on the NZ Qualifications Framework

CREDENTIAL CHECK

The first step in the competence assessment process is a credential check. We use the credential check process to check your academic qualification(s) and/or credentials against the global engineering educational standard defined through the Dublin and Sydney Accords.

Credential checks are a way to recognise formal engineering qualifications and credentials that we are able to benchmark through the Dublin and Sydney Accord or other bilateral and multilateral recognition agreements that we are signatories to. A credential check is not an assessment of your engineering knowledge and skill. If you are not granted Accord recognition or equivalence through a credential check, it is because your education provider in your country, or the course you took, was not Accord accredited.

Stage 2: Preparation

Defining the standard

To meet the minimum standard for Chartered Membership – Engineering Technologist orTechnician, you need to demonstrate that you are able to practise competently in your practice area to the standard of a reasonable engineering technologist/technician. You will be assessed on 12 broad areas of engineering performance, known as elements. To streamline the application and assessment process, we've grouped these 12 elements into four groups in the application portal:

1. Engineering knowledge	2. Managing engineering work	3. Professional acumen	4. Developing technical solutions
(1.1) Comprehend, and apply your knowledge of, accepted principles underpinning widely applied good practice for engineering	(2.1) Exercise sound engineering judgement	(3.1) Conduct your engineering activities to an ethical standard at least equivalent to the code of ethical conduct	(4.1) Define, investigate, and analyse broadly defined (technologist) or well-defined (technician) engineering problems in accordance with good practice for engineering
(1.2) Local application of engineering knowledge – comprehend and apply engineering knowledge that is specific to your jurisdiction of practice	(2.2) Be responsible for making decisions on part or all of one or more broadly defined (technologist) / well-defined (technician) engineering activities	(3.2) Recognise the reasonably foreseeable social, cultural, and environmental effects of engineering activities generally	(4.2) Design or develop solutions to broadly defined (technologist) or well-defined (technician) engineering problems in accordance with good practice for engineering
(1.3) Maintain the currency of your engineering knowledge and skills	(2.3) Manage part or all of one or more broadly defined (technologist) or well-defined (technician) engineering activities in line with good engineering management practice	(3.3) Communicate clearly to other engineers and others that you are likely to deal with in the course of your engineering activities	
	(2.4) Identify, assess, and manage engineering risk		

COMPETENCY GROUP PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – TECHNOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS

To meet the minimum standard to become a Chartered Member (Technologist or Technician), you must demonstrate that you are able to practise competently in your practice area to the minimum standard expected. The extent to which you are able to perform each of the 12 elements in your practice area must be taken into account in assessing whether you meet the overall standard. You'll also need to show you can carry out engineering work at the required level of complexity (broadly-defined for technologists and well-defined for technicians).

Each competency element is described on the following pages, together with performances indicators which help clarify how you may be able to demonstrate that you have met the standard. As these are indicators, you do not need to provide evidence on every indicator – in fact, your area of work may have completely different indicators and that's ok. The indicators are there as a guide.

ENGINEERING KNOWLEDGE

Group	Competency element	Technologists	Technicians

Engineering knowledge	**Engineering principles**
	Comprehend, and apply knowledge of accepted principles underpinning good practice as an engineering technology/ technician practitioner
		• Have a Sydney Accord degree or recognised equivalent qualification, or demonstrated equivalent knowledge and able to:
		  • Comprehend and apply knowledge of mathematical tools and techniques to make reliable predictions of outcomes
		  • Understand the general assumptions of mathematical or theoretical models and determine the relevance of their use in given situations
		  • Seek advice, where necessary, to supplement and further develop your own knowledge and experience within your practice area
		  • Read technical literature, comprehend, evaluate and apply new knowledge derived from research and developments in good practice.
			• Have a Dublin Accord Diploma or recognised equivalent qualification, or have demonstrated equivalent knowledge
			• Identify, comprehend and apply engineering knowledge to well-defined engineering problems
			• Seek advice, where necessary, to supplement your own knowledge and experience

	Local knowledge *Comprehend and apply knowledge of accepted principles underpinning good practice for engineering that is specific to your jurisdiction of practice*	• Understand and operate within the legal requirements and regulatory issues associated with broadly-defined engineering activities within the jurisdictions in which you practice. • Understand and apply appropriately the special engineering requirements operating within the jurisdictions in which you practice • Understand and apply codified knowledge such as standards, Engineering New Zealand practice notes, codes of practice etc.	• Understand and operate within the legal requirements and regulatory issues associated with well-defined engineering activities within the jurisdictions in which you practice • Understand and apply appropriately the special engineering requirements operating within the jurisdictions in which you practice • Understand and apply codified knowledge such as standards, Engineering New Zealand practice notes, codes of practice etc.
	Keeping up to date *Maintain the currency of engineering knowledge and skills*	• Demonstrate a commitment to extending and developing knowledge and skills • Participate in education, training, mentoring or other programmes contributing to your professional development • Adapt and update your knowledge base in response to emerging technologies and the ever changing nature of work • Demonstrate collaborative involvement with other professionals • Awareness and application of recent developments within your own practice area	

MANAGING ENGINEERING WORK

Group	Competency element	Technologists	Technicians
Managing engineering work	**Engineering judgement** *Exercise sound engineering judgement*	• Demonstrate the ability to identify alternative options • Demonstrate the ability to choose between options and justify decisions • Peers recognise your ability to exercise sound engineering judgement • Recognise the limits of your competence	
	Being responsible *Be responsible for making decisions on part or all of one or more broadly defined (technologist) or well-defined (technician) engineering activities*	• Take accountability for your outputs and for those for whom you are responsible • Accept responsibility for your engineering activities	
	Managing engineering work *Manage part or all of one or more broadly defined (technologist) or well-defined (technician) engineering activities in line with good engineering management practice*	• Plan, schedule organise and monitor progress of projects or activities to deliver specified outcomes within constraints • Apply appropriate quality assurance techniques • Manage resources, including personnel, finance and physical resources • Manage conflicting demands and expectations	
	Risk *Identify, assess, and manage engineering risk*	• Identify risks which impact on people, property and the environment • Apply risk management policies, procedures and protocols to manage safety and hazards during construction/fabrication and product life cycles	• Be familiar with the limits of applicability, apply appropriate checks and take corrective actions to minimise engineering risk • Apply appropriate risk management techniques to manage risks that impact on people, property and the environment

PROFESSIONAL ACUMEN

Group	Competency element	Technologists & Technicians
Professional acumen	**Ethics** *Conduct your engineering activities to an ethical standard at least equivalent to the code of ethical conduct*	• Understand Engineering New Zealand's code of ethics • Behave in accordance with the relevant code of ethics even in difficult circumstances (includes demonstrating an awareness of limits of capability; acting with integrity and honesty and demonstrating self-management) • Inform decision makers of significant consequences from not following advice (eg relating to risks, safety etc.)
	Social, Cultural, and Environmental impacts *Recognise the reasonably foreseeable social, cultural, and environmental effects of engineering activities generally*	• Seek to achieve sustainable outcomes, giving consideration to long-term issues and impact(s) of your own engineering activities, such as use of materials, waste during fabrication/construction, energy efficiency during use, obsolescence and end-of-life issues • Consider and take into account possible social, cultural and environmental impacts and consult where appropriate • Consider the Te Tiriti o Waitangi implications and consults accordingly • Recognise foreseeable effects and where practicable seek to reduce adverse effects
	Communication *Communicate clearly to other engineers and others that you are likely to deal with in the course of your engineering activities*	• Use oral and written communication that meet the needs and expectations of your audience[1] • Communicate using a range of media suitable to the audience and context • Treat people with respect • Develop empathy and uses active listening skills when communicating with others • Operate effectively as a team member • Demonstrate personal and social skills and awareness of diversity and inclusion issues

1 Please note, our assessment process takes place in English. As such, the assessment panel must be able to easily understand both your written and your spoken English.

DEVELOPING TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

Group	Competency Element	Technologists	Technicians
Developing technical solutions	**Defining, investigating, and analysing engineering problems** *Define, investigate, and analyse broadly defined (technologist) or well-defined (technician) engineering problems in accordance with good practice for engineering*	• Identify the scope of the problem • Investigate and analyse relevant information using quantitative and qualitative techniques • Test analysis for correctness of results • Conduct any necessary testing and reach justified conclusions	• Identify the scope of the problem • Investigate and analyse relevant information using routinely-applied techniques • Tests analysis for correctness of results • Conduct any necessary testing and reaches justified conclusions
	Developing solutions *Design or develop solutions to broadly defined (technologist) or well-defined (technician) engineering problems in accordance with good practice for engineering*	• Identify needs, requirements, constraints and performance criteria, including as appropriate the need to design for safety, constructability, maintainability etc. • Develop concepts and recommendations that are tested against accepted procedures and methodologies • Consult with stakeholders • Evaluate options and select solution that best matched needs, requirements and criteria • Plan and implement effective, efficient and practical systems or solutions • Evaluate outcomes against original specification or design brief • Develop technical solutions that are safe and sustainable	

Complexity definitions for Technologists and Technicians

It's important that you demonstrate you can carry out engineering work at the required level of complexity. Ensure you understand the level required for the particular Chartered Membership class you are applying for. Our definitions of complexity for technologist and technician membership classes are defined below:

Problem	Activity
Chartered Member (Engineering Technologist)	
• Broadly defined engineering problems • Problems that include some or all of the following: • A variety of factors that may create conflicting constraints • Can be solved by applying proven analysis techniques • Knowledge of principles and applied procedures or methods • Belong to groups of familiar problems that are solved in well-accepted ways • May be partly outside problems covered by standards or codes of practice • Several groups of stakeholders with differing needs that occasionally conflict • Consequences that are important locally but may have wider implications • Are parts of, or systems within, complex engineering problems	• Broadly defined engineering activities • Activities or projects that include some or all of the following: • A variety of resources, ego people, money, equipment, materials, information and technologies • Resolving occasional interactions between limited technical, engineering and other related issues where only a few conflict • Using new materials, techniques or processes in innovative ways • Consequences that are very important locally, but may have wider implications • Knowledge of normal operating procedures and processes
Chartered Member (Engineering Technician)	
• Well-defined engineering problems • Problems that include some or all of the following: • Several issues, but only a few that result in conflicting constraints • Can be solved using a systematic approach • Resolved with limited theory but extensive practical knowledge • Frequently experienced and so familiar to most practitioners in the practice area • Covered by standards and/or documented codes of practice • Limited range of stakeholders with differing needs • Consequences that are important locally but aren't far-reaching • Discrete components of engineering systems	• Well-defined engineering activities • Activities or projects that include some or all of the following: • Limited range of resources, eg people, money, equipment, materials, information and technologies • Resolving interactions between limited technical and engineering issues where wider issues have little or no impact • Using existing materials, techniques or processes in new ways • Consequences that are important locally but aren't far-reaching • Knowledge of practical procedures and practices for widely applied operations and processes

Stage 3: Apply online

a) Profile

If you are not a member of Engineering New Zealand, you will first need to sign up for an account to be able to access the application portal. You will then need to upload your credentials and go through a credential check to demonstrate you have a qualification with the relevant Accord Status.

If you already have a profile in the Members area of the Engineering New Zealand website, you will need to check and update your information.

b) Chartership and practice details

In this section you'll choose the category of Chartered Membership and any international registration for which you want to be assessed, describe your practice area and select your practice field.

Based on your engineering category (Technologist or Technician), you'll be shown the membership and registrations you can apply for. You can apply for all relevant registers as part of a single process with the same fee.

c) Practice area and practice field

PRACTICE AREA DESCRIPTION

Your practice area is the area of engineering within which you have engineering knowledge and skills; and the nature of your engineering activities. This is the area for which we'll assess your competence. A short description helps us assign the right assessment panel to your application.

Describe the area in which you have engineering knowledge and skills. Focus on your core current practice area. Your practice area description (PAD) should not exceed 15–25 words. Avoid using first-person pronouns such as 'I' or 'me', job titles or project names, company names, and any engineering activities not evidenced within your assessment.

Use the format: **[Nature or actions]** of/for/in **[engineering knowledge or skills].**
A few successful examples are:

- **Managing contract work for road maintenance.**
- **Transportation asset management including traffic engineering, development of forward works programme, and construction management.**
- **Process engineering, operation and training for wastewater treatment plants.**

Note your practice area is not a full scope of your engineering practice or competence. You may practise in other areas or fields provided you work within your competence, as governed through self-regulation and your annual commitment to the Code of Ethical Conduct.

PRACTICE FIELD

Engineering practice fields are loosely defined terms used to indicate the nature of engineering work carried out by engineers in a certain field.

Selecting your practice field will also help us assign the right assessment panel to your application. Choose the one that best aligns with your practice area. You may choose an additional field if your practice is across more than one. See Appendix 2 for practice field descriptions.

d) Referees

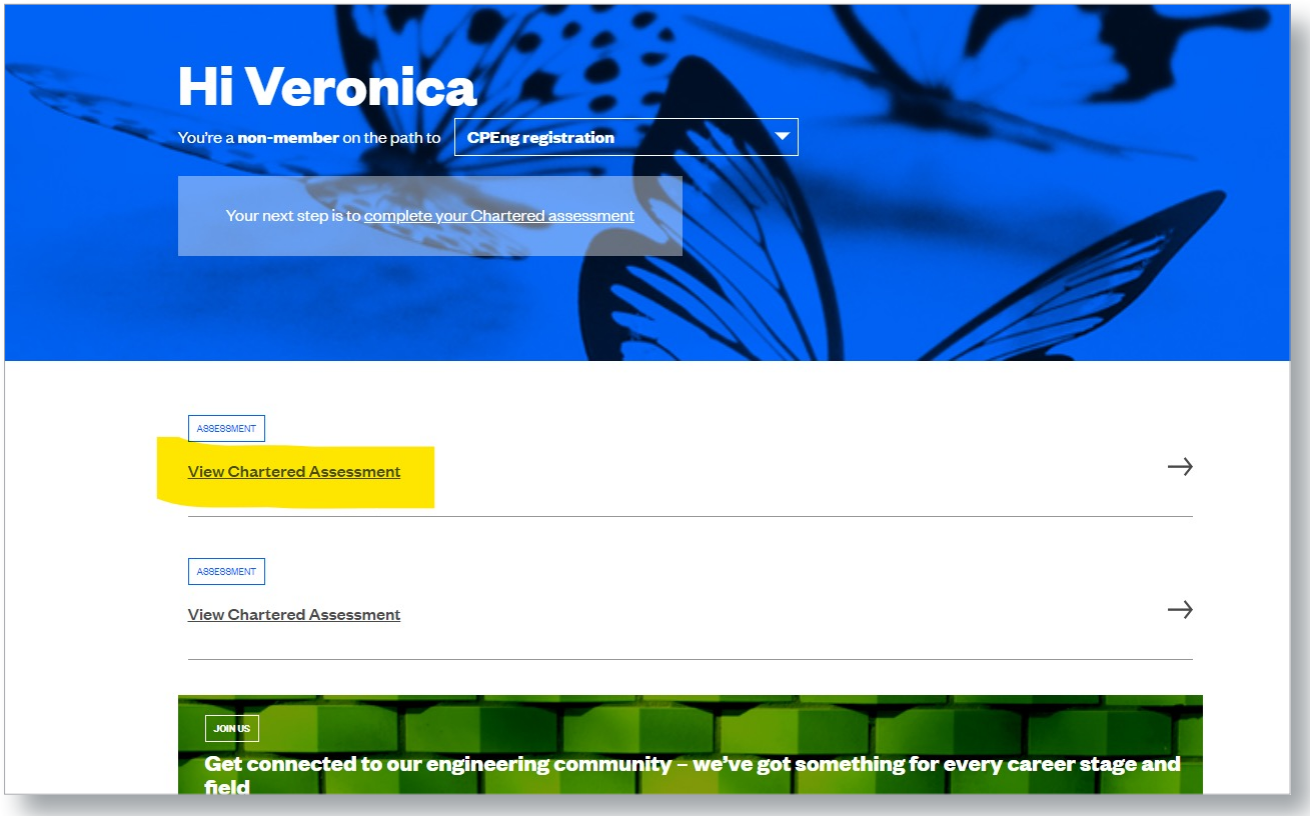
You will need to nominate two referees for your application. We will send an invitation to your referees to provide a reference for you. If they accept the invitation, they'll be asked to provide information about your technical competence and professionalism. If a referee declines your request, you'll need to provide another person. Your referees need to be current Chartered Members of Engineering New Zealand or a recognised equivalent professional body.

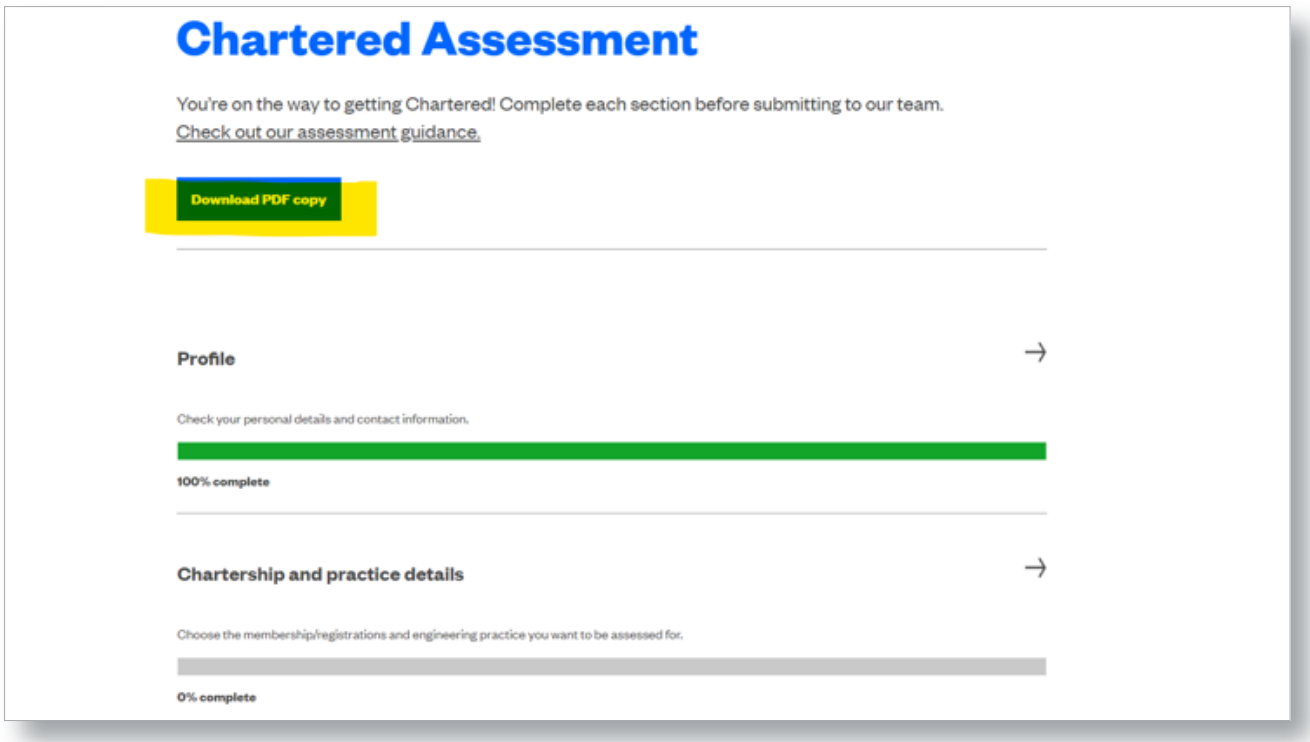
Important: You will not be able to submit your application until both referees have provided a reference for you.

REFEREE DECLARATION FORM

When you have completed all sections of the application form and are ready to submit, your final step will be to ask one of your referees to review your application portfolio and complete the referee declaration form. This form must be uploaded with your application, in the CV section.

To download a copy of your application, go to your complete application and click 'Download PDF Copy' as shown below:





Send the copy of your complete application together with the referee declaration form, to your chosen referee, and then upload the signed form to the CV area of your application, before submitting to us.

DEFINING ACCEPTABLE REFEREES

Both referees need to be current Chartered Members of Engineering New Zealand or equivalent. Your referee must be familiar with your technical and professional capabilities and be able to confidently provide a reference. They should also be competent in the practice area for which you applying and familiar with your technical skills.

- ✓ Two eligible referees provided.
- ✓ ***Ideally*** at least one referee who does not work within the same company as you.
- ✓ The referee could be someone who has peer reviewed work samples or been involved in a collaborative project with you.
- ✗ A referee who is not familiar with your technical skills
- ✗ Referees who are conflicted in that they have a personal relationship with you or have a financial interest in the outcome of the assessment.

Tip: Finding referees can be challenging for people in small companies. We recommend you consider your referees well before applying for Chartered assessment, and ensure these people have sufficient familiarity with your work. We encourage you to develop your professional network by actively engaging with the local Engineering New Zealand branch and/or relevant technical interest groups.

REFEREES WILL BE ASKED THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

General

Please provide details of your relationship to the applicant. Please also confirm that you can provide a reference based on an understanding of the applicant's work within their practice area. If you're unable to provide a technical reference in the practice field of the applicant, please decline this request for a reference.

Engineering competency

Please comment on the technical engineering competence (specifically in analysis and design/problem solving) of the applicant to practice within their practice area. Do you consider the engineer to be competent in the engineering work that they do? Do you think they demonstrate knowledge and application of current practice in their field and an ability to develop safe and effective engineering solutions? Why or why not?

Professional

What aspects of professionalism do you believe the applicant brings to their work? Please include detail of their relationships with stakeholders, compliance with legislation, and health and safety compliance, where appropriate. Is there anything about the practice of the applicant that would raise a potential concern?

e) Continued Professional Development (CPD)

CPD must be completed to show evidence that you have taken reasonable steps to maintain the currency of your engineering knowledge and skills within your current practice area over the past six years or since you completed your studies.

DEFINING ACCEPTABLE CPD

You need to have done at least 40 hours of CPD per year over the past six years or since graduation. If applying for more than one practice field, you will need an additional 15 hours per year of CPD for each additional practice field.

- ✓ Evidence of learning linked to the application of contemporary knowledge of the engineer's practice area
- ✓ CPD activities across different categories (we recommend at least 15 hours related to each of their practice fields, a few hours addressing risk management and business processes, courses on professional ethics, cultural competency and then a range of activities across career interests)
- ✓ CPD can be tertiary courses, short courses, workshops, seminars, discussion groups, conferences, technical inspections, and technical meetings that are non-routine and contribute to your development as an engineering professional. Private study and service to the engineering profession can also be counted towards CPD.
- ✓ Where applicable, relevant seminars hosted by a Collaborating Technical Society (CTS)
- ✗ 40 hours of 'on the job reading'
- ✗ 40 hours of 'mentoring'

If you have been on a career break that we need to know about, please make this clear in the self-assessment area of your application.

WHAT IS AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD CPD?

A good mix of CPD is a requirement and your CPD activities must demonstrate your new learnings in your chosen practice area. The table below sets out the ideal mix of CPD for applications:

CPD Areas	Recommended hours
Technical • Attending recognised technical group meetings, external or internal technical training courses and/or technical conference papers • Developing new technical standards or revising technical codes • Preparing and presenting papers at conferences, and presenting technical training courses	No upper limit on number of hours Minimum 15 hours of technical CPD activities per practice field
Professionalism eg courses on professional ethics, cultural competency, climate, sustainability and others.	Minimum 2 hours (5% of total)
Business/Leadership eg Commercial Training Project Management, 3910 Contracts, business management skills, managerial training	Maximum 20 hours (no more than 50% of your total)
Professional engineering engagement/contribution to the profession eg mentoring, guiding, assessment of others, service on branch committees, accreditation panels	Maximum 8 hours (no more than 20% of total)
Training courses in Health and Safety including requirements of the Act, First Aid, Site Safe, restricted access training. Delivering such courses. Development of Health and Safety procedures	Maximum 5 hours (no more than 13% of total)

WHAT ARE ASSESSORS LOOKING FOR?

CPD review questions:

- Is there evidence of a planned approach to continuing professional development?
- Has the engineer completed 40 hours of CPD each year?
- Are the CPD records provided diverse and broad?
- Is the CPD relevant to the engineer's practice area?
- Is the CPD considered sufficient for the engineer to have maintained currency of knowledge?
- Have all areas in CPD records been completed? (ie learning outcomes have been populated)

f) Work history (CV)

Your work history must be provided in the form of an up-to-date CV. In this area of the application form, you must also upload your completed Referee Declaration Form (Appendix 1), together with a valid ID document.

Our Chartered assessment process is competence based, so there you do not have to have a minimum number of years' experience before making application. However, to qualify for registration on an international register, you do need to show that you meet the following minimum requirements:

	International Engineering Technologist – IntET(NZ)	International Engineering Technician – IntETn(NZ)
Experience	A minimum of 7 years practice experience following the completion of your engineering qualification	A minimum of one year practical experience following the completion of your engineering qualification
Responsibility	2 years experience in responsible charge for engineering work	No requirement

The assessment panel will use your work history summary to verify that you meet these additional requirements.

DEFINING ACCEPTABLE WORK HISTORY

Where possible, your CV should be no more than three pages and should allow an assessor to see your area of practice since you graduated.

- ✓ Provide the name and location of employing organisations, as well as the dates and duration of employment, the title of your position, details of your role and how your work demonstrates your competency as an engineer.
- ✓ Provide sufficient work history to demonstrate the broad scope of competency required for your practice area.
- ✓ Clearly describe projects you were involved in, and your role in the team, with a particular focus on the period since your last assessment.
- ✓ Provide a recent photograph of yourself so that assessors can confirm your identity at the interactive interview.
- ✗ A list of projects you have worked on with no information on your roles and responsibilities.

WHAT IS AN EXAMPLE OF A GOOD CV?

See our guidance page for a CV template you can use to document your work history.

WHAT ARE ASSESSORS LOOKING FOR?

Work History Review Questions:

- Has the engineer provided work history for the period since their graduation?
- Does their work history align with their practice area?
- Does the work history detail the projects they have been involved with?
- Does the work history detail their role and responsibilities in each project?
- Does their work history demonstrate successful completion of well-defined/broadly defined engineering work in their practice area?
- Does their work history demonstrate ongoing involvement in the profession?

ID VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

To enhance security measures and safeguard against identity fraud, you must provide us with a valid photo identity document together with your application, which should be loaded in the CV area of the application form. The image quality should be clear enough for assessors to read all of the information on the ID.

Accepted IDs include:

- New Zealand Passport
- New Zealand Drivers Licence
- New Zealand Firearms Licence

The following documents are also accepted if they include your full name, date of birth, and photo:

- Overseas passport
- National Identity Card

During the interactive session, the Lead Assessor will verify the provided information, so you should have your ID readily available. Please also ensure you have a functional webcam turned on throughout the interactive assessment.

g) Self-assessment

In this section you need to provide statements of self-review, explaining how you meet the standard for the membership class you are applying for. If you've used our Self-Assessment Tool, the work you've already done will help you complete this section easily. Make sure you reference your work samples, including specific sections and page numbers, to back up your statements. Aim for approximately 500 words per competency group.

WHAT ARE ASSESSORS LOOKING FOR?

Assessors are seeking evidence of your competencies and engineering experience, which means they need to understand the level of complexity (ie well-defined or broadly defined) of the engineering work you personally undertook as opposed to overall project complexities. They require clarity as to the work you personally were responsible for, and how you incorporated new learnings and good practice into the solutions you developed.

When writing your self-assessment, think about each of the 12 competence elements, and write about how you:

- identify, define, investigate, and analyse well-defined or broadly defined engineering problems in line with good practice for engineering
- how you'd design or develop solutions to well-defined or broadly defined engineering problems in line with good practice for engineering.

h) Evidence: Work samples

This part of your application is key to demonstrating your current technical competence. You'll be able to choose from your existing work and CPD records or add new ones, and will need to explain how each supports your assessment application. When applying for CPEng, an assessor needs to confirm that the provided work samples clearly demonstrate competency in relation to the 12 elements.

You will need to provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate competence in your practice area. For most candidates, this is around 4 to 6 work samples. You must provide us with work samples from recent engineering activities with annotations explaining how the samples demonstrate that you meet the minimum standard for membership. 'Recent' means work samples from the past 6 years (or since graduation, if you graduated less than 6 years ago).

We recommend providing quality over quantity. If evidence is missing, incomplete, or can't be clearly interpreted by an assessor, you'll be advised and further information requested.

DEFINING ACCEPTABLE WORK SAMPLES

Works samples that are provided should be clear and professionally presented so that an assessor can clearly confirm you are competent.

WHAT IS AN EXAMPLE OF A GOOD WORK SAMPLE?

- ✓ Evidence statements clearly state how files provided are relevant to the assessment, and which competency group they relate to.
- ✓ The work samples provided clearly show this as being your own work.
- ✗ Drawings or calculations only, with no supporting documentation.
- ✗ Pages of printed spreadsheets, with unclear calculations or derivations.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- When writing up your submission remember to talk about yourself using 'I', 'me' or 'my'. The assessors don't want to know what the team did as part of a project – they're only interested in your involvement.
- Record your work samples as you go – you don't want to have to go looking for work you did four, five or six years ago!
- Exercise judgement and submit your best evidence, not everything you think might be relevant. Try to show multiple competency groups in the majority of the projects you are working on.
- Remember, it is up to you to demonstrate you are competent. Although the assessors will come back to you if they find any gaps in your evidence and give you the opportunity to provide further evidence, it is not their role to interrogate you to determine your competency.
- Ensure that you provide work samples to support your application in all of the fields you applying for.
- Your evidence must support all of the words in your PAD.

WHAT ARE ASSESSORS LOOKING FOR?

- Has the engineer provided at least four work records?
- Do evidence statements clearly state how files provided are relevant to the assessment, and which competency group they relate to?
- Has the engineer explained how the work samples demonstrate the required level of complexity?

i) Declarations

Before you can submit your application, you will be asked to:

- Declare any criminal convictions
- Declare your commitment to the Code of Ethical Conduct
- Declare any disciplinary proceedings
- Declare any declined applications
- Consent for your name to be published on the Engineering New Zealand website for up to 21 days, allowing the public to provide evidence on whether or not you meet the required standard.

Stage 4: Validation

The next step is to submit your application to our team for validation. One of our Competence Assessment Advisors will look after your application from start to finish. Your advisor will check the information you've provided and will aim to give you feedback within 10 working days. They'll let you know if you need to make any changes before your application is sent to an Assessment Panel. Note that our advisors are checking the completeness of your application and are not qualified to evaluate the content of the information you provide. Therefore, you may still be asked to submit additional information by your assessment panel at the next stage of your assessment (evaluation).

If your Advisor asks you to make changes, it is in your best interests to get them done as soon as possible and then resubmit for validation. If you take longer than two weeks to do so, your application is likely to be delayed.

When going through your application, Competence Assessment Advisors go through the following validation checklist:

Validation items

- ✓ Verified Accord Equivalence
- ✓ All personal details are completed
  - This includes employer, submission date, location, technical group membership
- ✓ Practice area statement is clear and concise
- ✓ Work samples have been provided and are acceptable
- ✓ Evidence statements clearly state how files provided are relevant to the assessment, and which competency group they relate to.
- ✓ Valid photo ID has been provided
- ✓ Completed and signed referee declaration form
- ✓ CPD requirements have been met (minimum 40 hours per year; broad and diverse)
- ✓ Acceptable referees have been provided
- ✓ Have any concerns been raised with Engineering New Zealand by a third party?
- ✓ Is there a disciplinary order or complaint against the applicant?

Stage 5: Evaluation

Once your application is finalised, an assessment panel will be assigned to you. This usually comprises a Lead Assessor and Practice Area Assessor with knowledge or experience relevant to your practice area.

They'll review your application over 8–10 weeks and as part of this, may meet with you to discuss it as well. This is called an 'Interactive' and is normally held via videoconference.

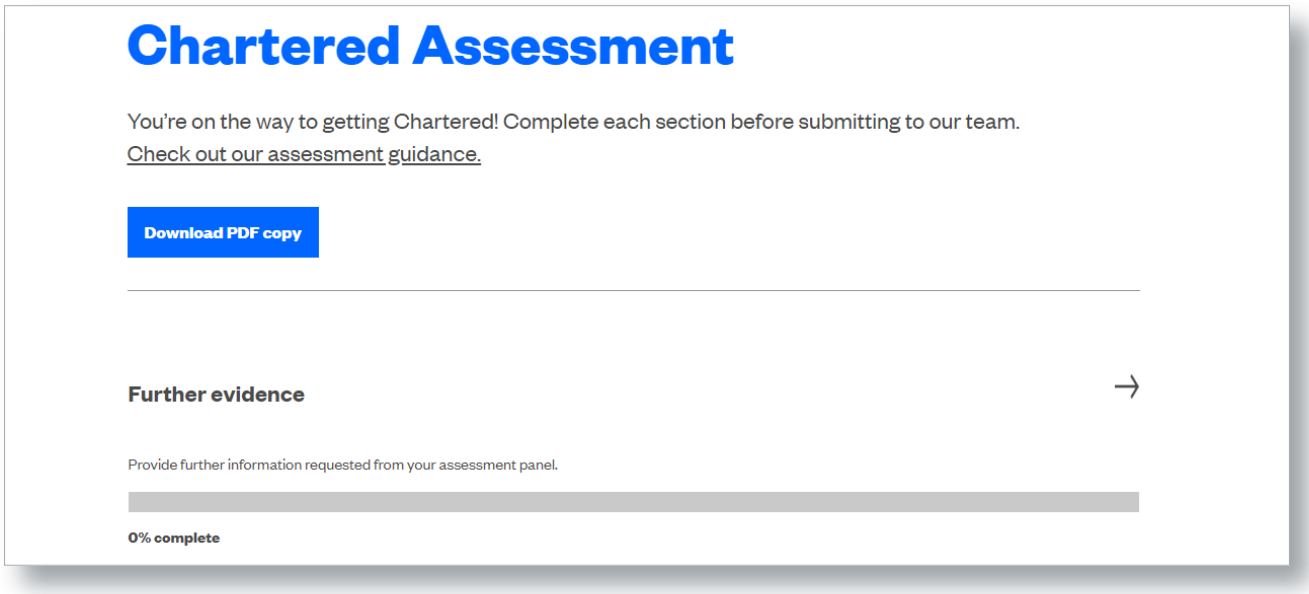
The panel will use the evidence you submit and the information from your Interactive to complete a report and recommendations on your application. They might also ask for further evidence to support your application.

Once they've got all the information they need, the panel will make a recommendation to the Competency Assessment Board (CAB) about whether to approve your application. The CAB will consider the panel's recommendation and make a decision on your application at their monthly meeting. Occasionally the CAB asks for additional information. Your advisor will let you know if that happens.

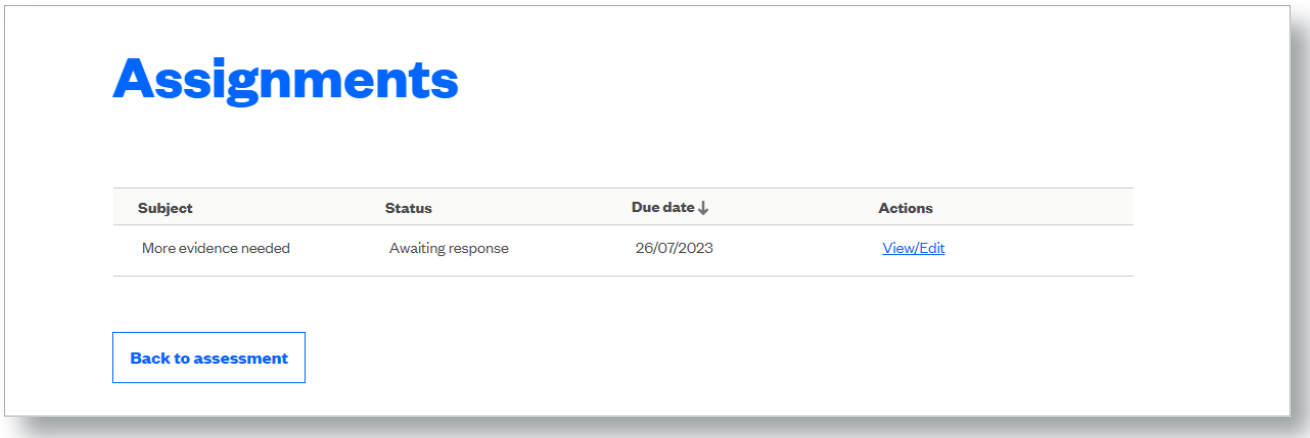
Requests for Information (RFI)

If your Assessment Panel requires more information, they will send you a Request for Information through the online portal. You will receive an email notifying you of this.

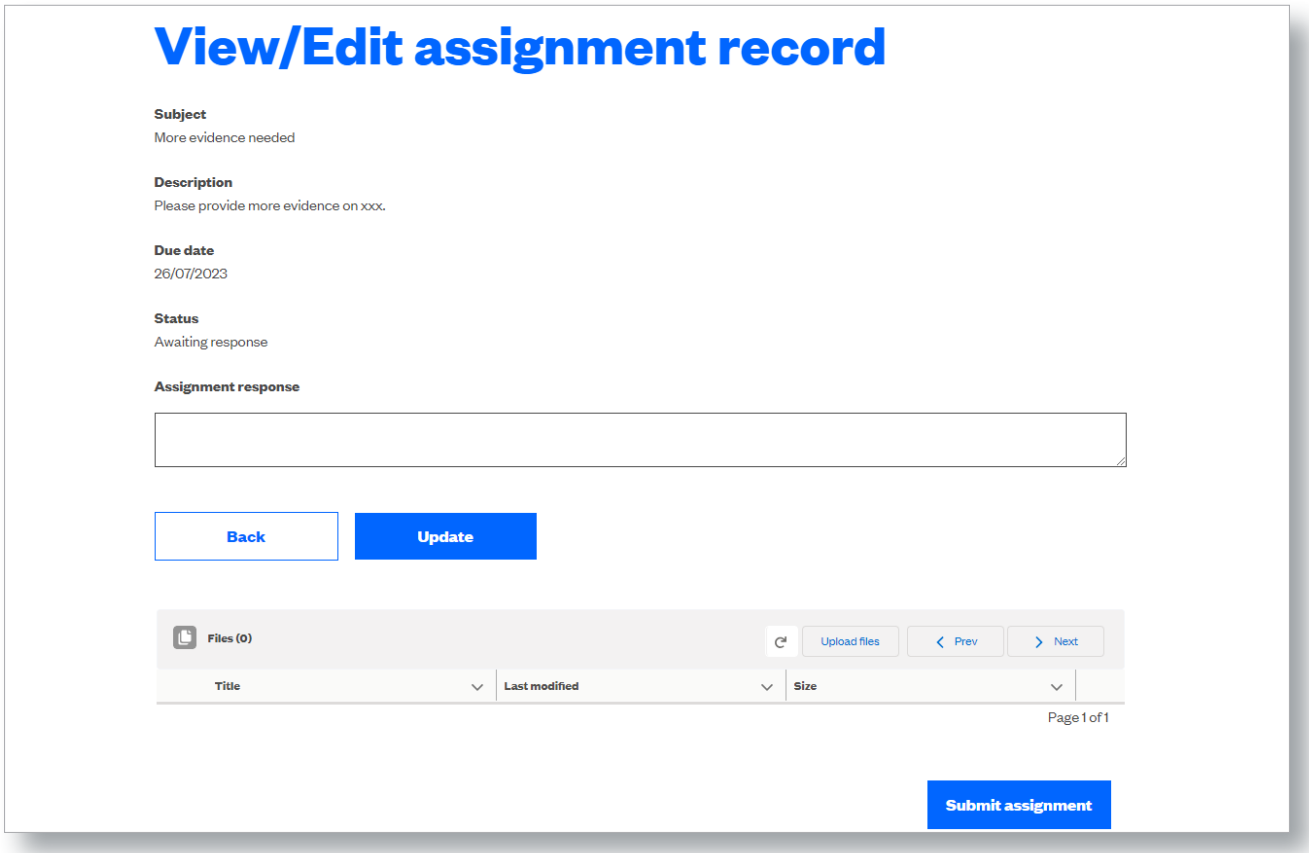
Log into your portal, then go to Menu > Career > Assessments > Current Assessments > View. Then click on 'Further Evidence' as shown below.



Click ‘View/Edit’ as shown below:



Complete the RFI by adding a response and uploading relevant files requested by the Assessment Panel. Then click ‘Submit assignment’:



How to prepare for the Interactive

The Interactive lets your assessment panel find out more about the projects in which you've been involved. It is a professional conversation, rather than an interrogation. It is an opportunity to demonstrate your understanding of the engineering behind the competency examples submitted in your application. Be ready to talk your panel through the work samples you've provided in relation to your practice area, and think about how you might answer questions around the following:

- outline of the project (what was involved, when was it done; who was involved)
- how the project demonstrates your work on well-defined/broadly defined engineering problems and activities
- challenges you faced
- lessons you learned
- ethical dilemmas/issues you dealt with.

Please note that all interactive assessments are conducted via videoconference and will require you to have a working webcam. Interactive assessments are also recorded for quality assurance purposes. Recordings are securely stored on Engineering New Zealand's server for a period of three months, or until the assessment process is concluded.

The recording of interactive sessions serves to uphold the integrity of our assessment procedures and provides essential evidence in the event of an appeal. Engineering New Zealand is committed to adhering to the regulations outlined in the Privacy Act 2020 throughout this process.

Stage 6: Decision

Your advisor will let you know the proposed outcome of your application. If successful, your name will appear on our Find an engineer database. If your application is unsuccessful or the CAB made an alternative decision, you will have the opportunity to respond. Your advisor will talk you through your options.

Appendix 1: Referee declaration form

An editable Word version of this form is available for download on the Engineering New Zealand website.

Name of applicant _____

Membership number or date of birth _____

Referee details

Name	
Job title	
Company name	
Email	
Relationship to applicant	

Referee declaration

- ◯ I confirm that I have sighted the portfolio of evidence and, to the best of my knowledge, this is a true account of the applicant's work experience.
- ◯ I understand that Engineering New Zealand may contact me directly if they have any questions regarding the applicant's evidence or my verification of it.
- ◯ By submitting this report, I understand and acknowledge that my report will be used and retained by Engineering New Zealand for assessment purposes.

Referee signature _____ Date _____

Appendix 2: Practice field descriptions

Engineering practice fields are loosely defined terms and are used as an indication of the nature of engineering work carried out by engineers in a certain field.

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING

Aerospace engineering is the design, development, and production of aircraft (aeronautical engineering), spacecraft (astronautical engineering) and related systems. Aerospace engineers may specialise in aerodynamics, avionics, structures, control systems or propulsion systems. It may involve planning maintenance programmes, designing repairs and modifications and exercising strict safety and quality controls to ensure airworthy operations.

BIOENGINEERING

Bioengineering draws heavily on the Chemical engineering discipline and involves the engineered development of raw materials to produce higher value products, using biological systems (biological catalysts). The description also encompasses the general application of engineering to biological systems to develop new products or solve problems in existing production processes. As examples, bioengineers are found in medical research, genetic science, fermentation industries and industries treating biological wastes.

BUILDING SERVICES

Building Services engineering is the application of mechanical or electrical engineering principles, and an understanding of building structure, to enhance all aspects of the built environment from air conditioning and mechanical ventilation, electrical light and power, fire services (eg sprinklers and alarms), water and waste services, data and communications, security and access control, vertical transportation, acoustics and energy management.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Chemical engineering is concerned with the ways in which raw materials are changed into useful and commercial end products such as food, petrol, plastics, paints, paper, ceramics, minerals and metals. Often these processes are carried out at large scale plants. Research of raw materials and their properties, design and development of equipment and the evaluation of operating processes are all part of chemical engineering.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Civil engineering is a broad field of engineering concerned with the, design, construction, operation and maintenance of structures (buildings, bridges, dams, ports) and infrastructure assets (road, rail, water, sewerage). The Civil engineering discipline underpins several engineering fields such as Structural, Mining, Geotechnical and Transportation engineering, in which civil engineers often specialise. General Civil engineers are likely to be competent to undertake work that relates to one or more of these areas.

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

Construction engineering is a specialty field of civil engineering concerned with the oversight and management of large-scale infrastructure and building projects. Construction engineers coordinate design, plan, schedule and apply cost control oversight to complex projects to ensure environmentally sound, safe and efficient construction.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Electrical engineering is the field of engineering which deals with the practical application of electricity. It deals with the aspects of planning, design, operation and maintenance of electricity generation and distribution, and use of electricity as a source of energy within major buildings, industrial processing complexes, facilities and transport systems. It includes the associated networks and the equipment involved such as switchboards, cabling, overhead lines/catenaries, earthing, control and instrumentation systems.

Areas of specialisation within the wider electrical engineering discipline, such as electronics and telecommunications are usually concerned with using electricity to transmit information rather than energy. For this reason, electronics and radiocommunications/telecommunications are captured under the field of Information engineering.

ENGINEERING ACADEMIC

The Academic practice field is defined for engineering academic staff members from tertiary education including engineering researchers.

In tertiary education, academic staff members may be involved in engineering activities in various roles, from building engineering prototypes, to contributing to knowledge in engineering. Engineering academic staff members may not be directly involved in the engineering design process but undertaking cutting edge engineering research to lead and enhance engineering activities. Examples of work samples of engineering academic staff members may be their authored quality assurance publications in engineering disciplines, and/or their authored quality assurance engineering reports at NZQA level 7, 8, 9 or 10 (gradate or postgraduate level). Academic staff members who are teaching an engineering programme without quality assurance publications in engineering disciplines or quality assurance engineering reports, may not qualify for academic practice field.

ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT

Engineering Management is a field of practice where engineers from any technical engineering background exercise engineering judgement in making decisions on the application and optimisation of physical, human and financial resources to achieve engineering outcomes in related processes or business activities. Engineering Managers may not be directly involved in the engineering design process.

General management – where engineering knowledge is of benefit or essential and covering many engineering disciplines.

- Qualifies as Management practice field.
- Example: Chief Executive or Director of an engineering or construction company.

Engineering management of a multi-disciplinary team where engineering knowledge is essential but specific discipline knowledge is not essential.

- Qualifies as Management practice field.
- Example: Engineering manager of a local authority or manufacturing company. A judgement may be necessary, but err towards including the management field – the candidate is appropriate for both management and discipline fields. (Note: an example grey area is the general manager of a lines company where electrical engineering knowledge may be essential for the role).

Management or leadership of a team, however large, where the candidate must have engineering knowledge to do the job competently. This management is part of the skills and knowledge of the discipline.

- Would not normally qualify as Management practice field.
- Example: Chief structural engineer of a large consultancy or compliance authority. A judgement may be necessary but err towards including the management field if management activities are beginning to dominate – the candidate may be appropriate for both management and discipline fields.

Part time management of a small practice or branch of a consulting practice managing budgets and staff and clients while carrying out frontline engineering or being the responsible person signing off compliance certificates.

- Would not normally qualify for the Management practice field, as a certain amount of management is part of the engineering function, and is 'business as usual' for an engineer in this situation. (Note: Grey area accepted as to the boundary between 'business as usual' and the management becoming dominant. As an acid test, ask "could they give up their discipline practice field?". If not, then Management should not apply. If so, then in theory they need to go through a full review to justify the change in practice field/area description. A balanced decision may lead to having the two practice fields).

Full time engineering role where the applicant claims that they "do management", as well as advising clients, planning other workloads, training staff etc.

- Would not qualify for the Management practice field, as management is part of their normal engineering activity. This includes project management, unless it is dominant, in which case the practice field is still their engineering knowledge (discipline), and project management is written into the practice area description (ie they use their discipline skills to do project management).

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Environmental engineering draws on the Civil and Chemical engineering disciplines to provide healthy water, air and land to enhance human habitation. Environmental engineers devise, implement and manage solutions to protect and restore the environment, within an overall framework of sustainable development. The role of the environmental engineer embraces all of the air, water and soil environments, and the interactions between them.

FIRE ENGINEERING

Fire engineering draws on knowledge from the range of engineering disciplines to minimise the risk from fire to health and safety and damage to property through careful design and construction. It requires an understanding of the behaviour of fires and smoke, the behaviour of people exposed to fires and the performance of burning materials and structures, as well as the impact of fire protection systems including detection, alarm and extinguishing systems.

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING

Geotechnical engineering involves application of knowledge of earth materials in the design of structures, such as foundations, retaining walls, tunnels, dams and embankments. Geotechnical engineers assess the properties and performance of earth materials such as their stability and strength, and the impact of groundwater.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

Industrial engineering is the application of mechanical and electrical engineering principles to the design and operation of production equipment, production lines and production processes for the efficient production of industrial goods. Industrial engineers understand plant and procedural design, the management of materials and energy, and human factors associated with worker integration with systems. Industrial engineers increasingly draw on specialised knowledge of robotics, mechatronics, and artificial intelligence.

INFORMATION ENGINEERING

Information engineering is based on the Electrical engineering discipline but also draws heavily from Computer Science. Three areas of further specialisation can be identified:

Software engineering – the development and operation of software-intensive systems that capture, store and process data.

Telecommunications engineering – the development and operation of systems that encode, transmit and decode data via cable systems (including fibre optics) and wireless systems (radiocommunications).

Electronics engineering – the design, development and testing of electronic circuits and networks that use the electrical and electromagnetic properties of electronic components integrated circuits and microprocessors to sense, measure and control processes and systems.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Mechanical engineering involves the design, manufacture and maintenance of mechanical systems. Mechanical engineers work across a range of industries and are involved with the design and manufacture of a range of machines or mechanical systems, typically applying principles of hydraulics (fluid control), pneumatics (air pressure control) or thermodynamics (heat energy transfer). Mechanical engineers may specialise in the Building Services or Industrial engineering field.

MECHATRONICS ENGINEERING

Integrates specialist knowledge in mechanics, electronics and computer systems to design and develop integrated automated systems, such as chassis-stabilising systems, anti-lock brakes, engine control units, disk drives, cameras, service and surgical robots and medical devices. Often these systems are largely mechanical in nature but could not function without their essential electronic and computer control system components.

MINING ENGINEERING

Mining engineering involves extracting and processing minerals from the earth. This may involve investigations, design, construction and operation of mining, extraction and processing facilities.

PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

Petroleum engineering is a field of engineering relating to oil and gas exploration and production. Petroleum engineers typically combine knowledge of geology and earth sciences with specialised Chemical engineering skills, but may also draw on Mechanical engineering expertise to design extraction and production methods and equipment. Petroleum engineering activities are divided into two broad categories:

Upstream – locating oil and gas beneath the earth's surface and then developing methods to bring them out of the ground.

Downstream – the design and development of plant and infrastructure for the refinement and distribution of the mixture of oil, gas and water components that are extracted.

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Software engineers apply the process of analysing user needs and designing, constructing, and testing end user applications that will satisfy these needs through the use of software programming languages. A fundamental aspect is the application of engineering principals to software development. In contrast to simple programming, software engineering is used for longer and more complex software systems, which are used as critical systems for business and organisations.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

Structural engineering is a specialised field within the broader Civil engineering discipline that is concerned with the design and construction of structures. Structures might include buildings, bridges, in-ground structures, footings, frameworks and space frames, including those for motor vehicles, space vehicles, ships, aeroplanes and cranes, composed of any structural material including composites and novel materials.

TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING

Transportation engineering is a specialised field of practice in the civil engineering discipline relating to the movement of goods and people by road, water, rail and air.

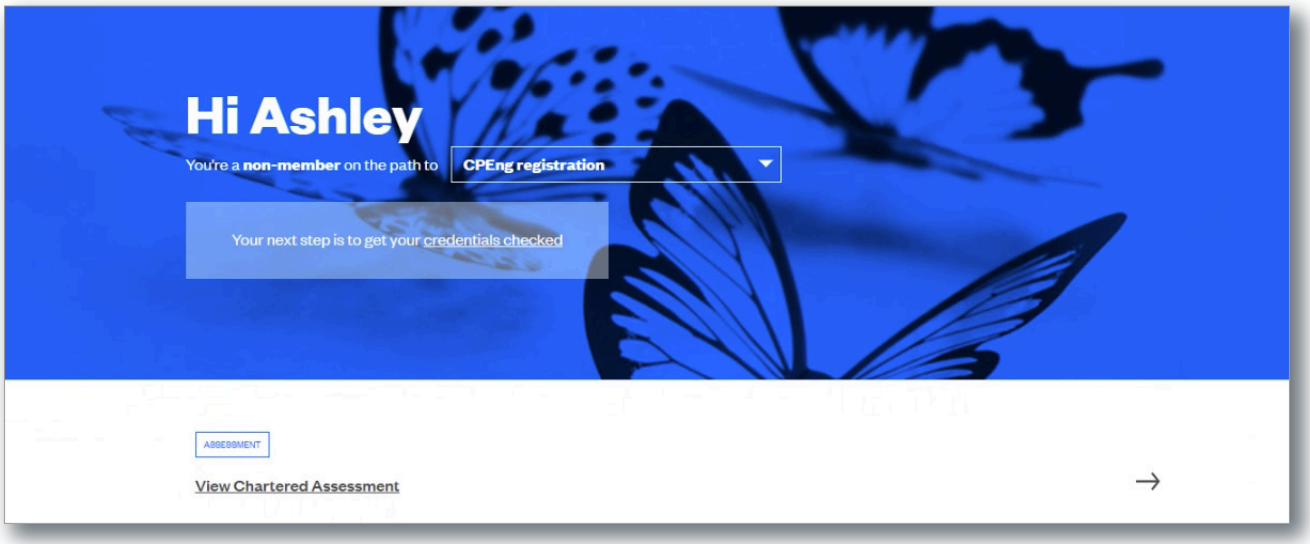
A transportation engineer might specialise in one or more of: pavement design, asset maintenance/management, construction/project management, traffic operations and control, transportation planning and systems analysis, freight transportation and logistics, road safety, railways or public transport systems.

WATER ENGINEERING

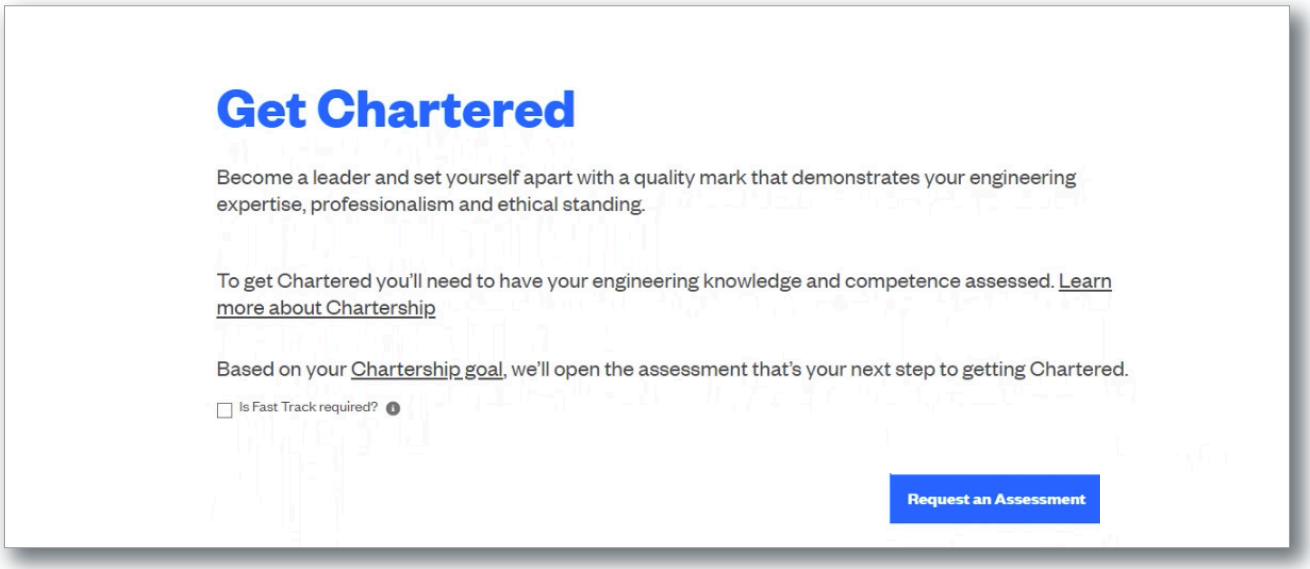
Water engineers specialise in water based projects; many will have a civil engineering or environmental background. Water engineers generally deal with the provision of clean water from sources or treatment plants, return of waste water and treated sewage to the environment and the handling of stormwater including the prevention of flood damage. Asset management may be a major part in a water engineer's job. This involves design, operation, maintenance and construction of infrastructure for water resources as well as planning for the maintenance and replacement of three waters assets to maintain performance and minimise whole of life costs. These can include but are not limited to pipes, treatment devices, pump stations and reservoirs.

Appendix 3: Online application form

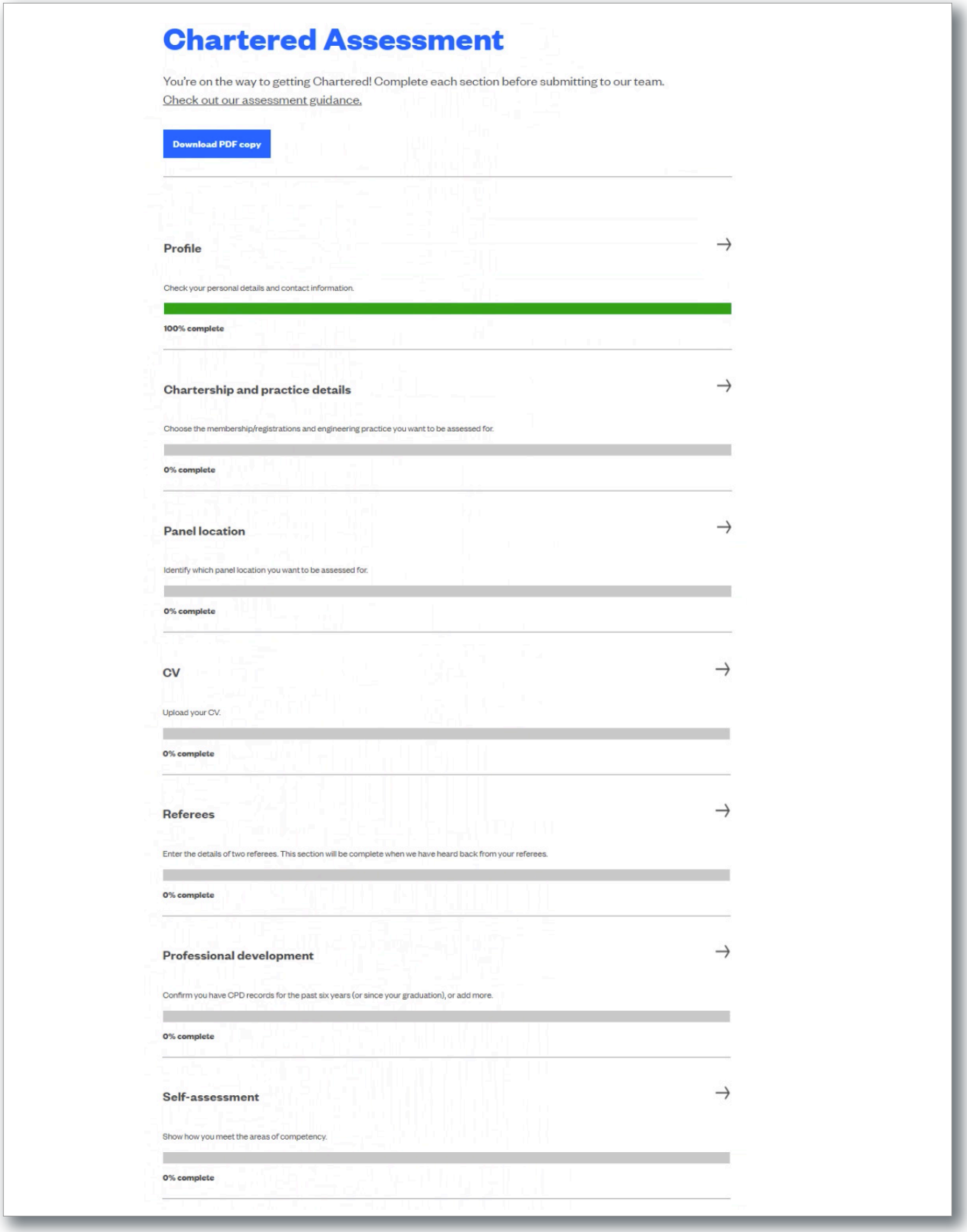
The system automatically detects your current status with Engineering New Zealand. It states which application you are eligible to complete.

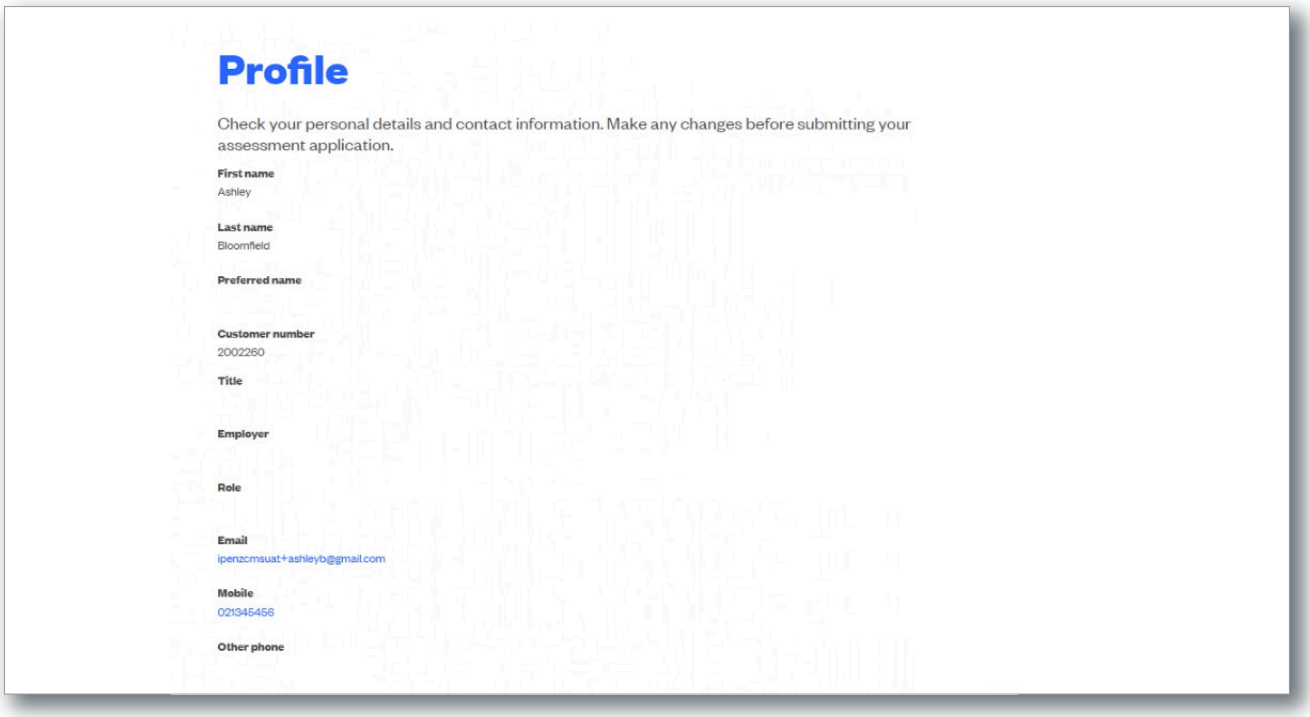


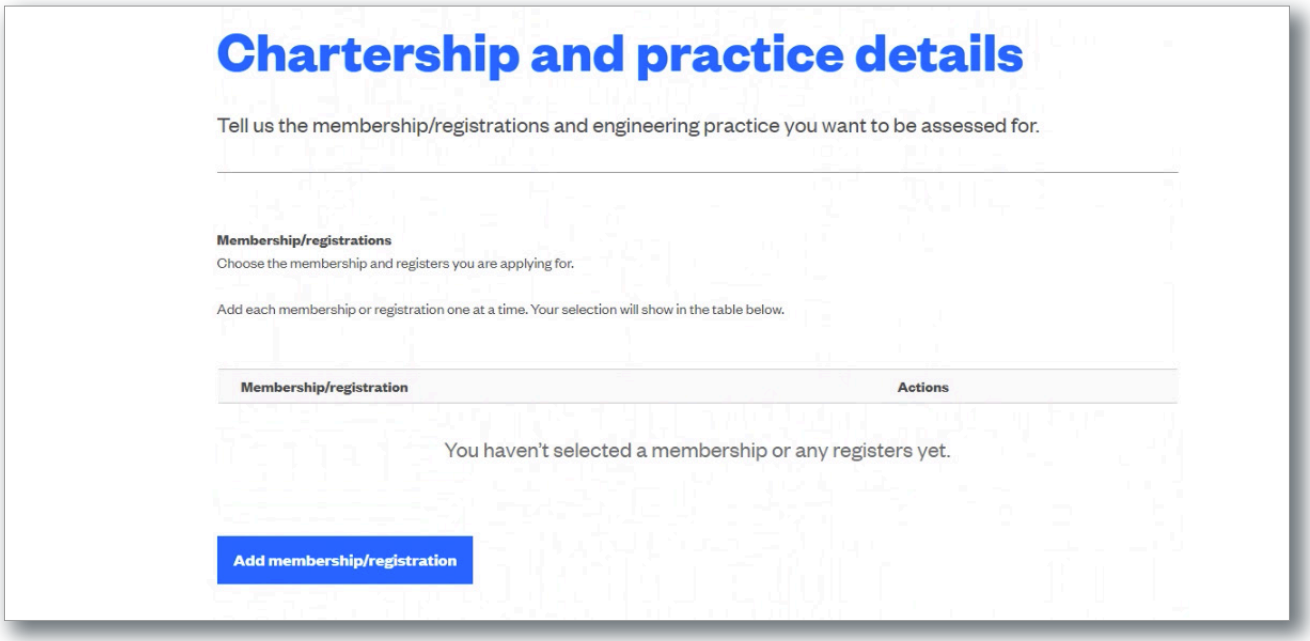
Click 'Request an assessment'. The assessment team will then open an assessment for you and an automated email will be sent with a link to get started

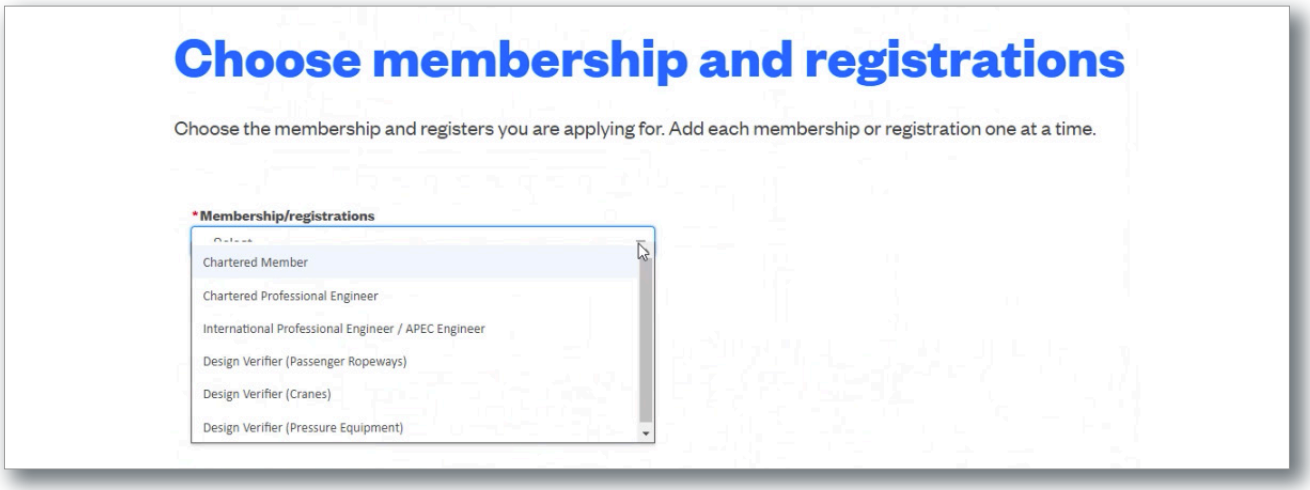


Work your way through each section individually. You will be unable to submit your application until all sections are completed.

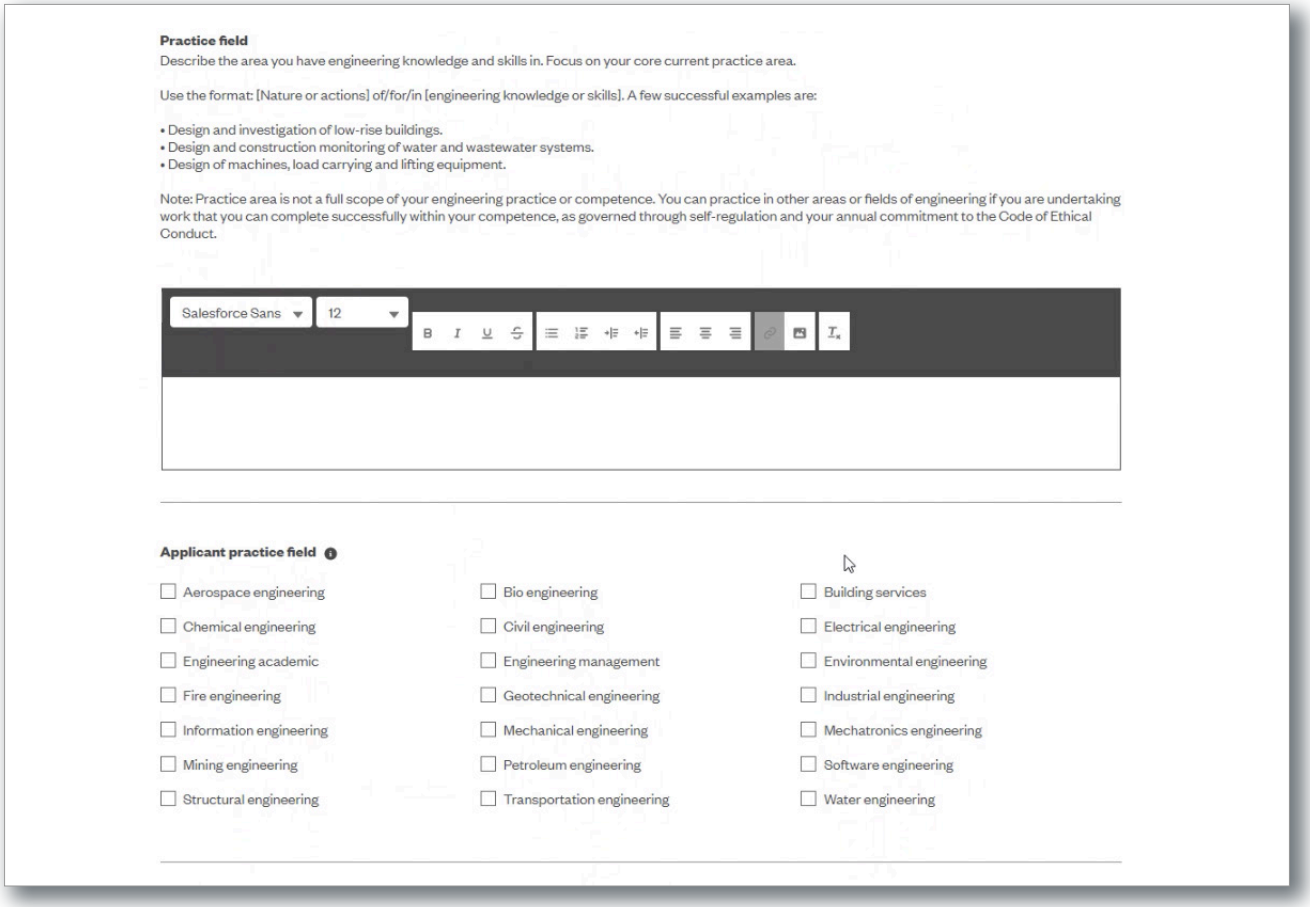


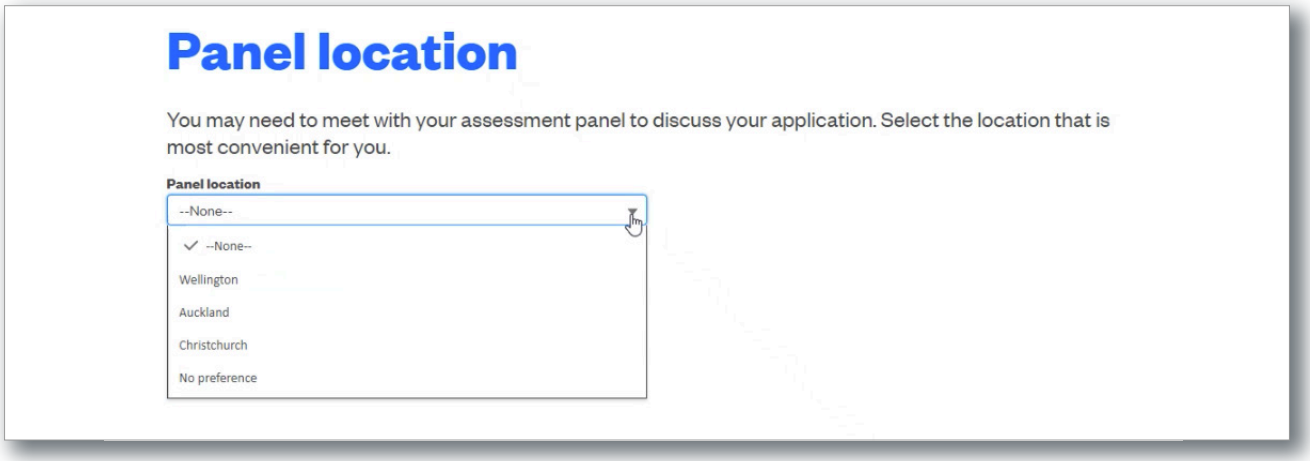

Profile
Check your personal details and contact information. Make any changes before submitting your assessment application.
First name
Ashley
Last name
Bloomfield
Preferred name
Customer number
2002260
Title
Employer
Role
Email
ipenzcmsuat+ashleyb@gmail.com
Mobile
021345456
Other phone


Chartership and practice details
Tell us the membership/registrations and engineering practice you want to be assessed for.
Membership/registrations
Choose the membership and registers you are applying for.
Add each membership or registration one at a time. Your selection will show in the table below.
Membership/registration
Actions
You haven't selected a membership or any registers yet.
Add membership/registration

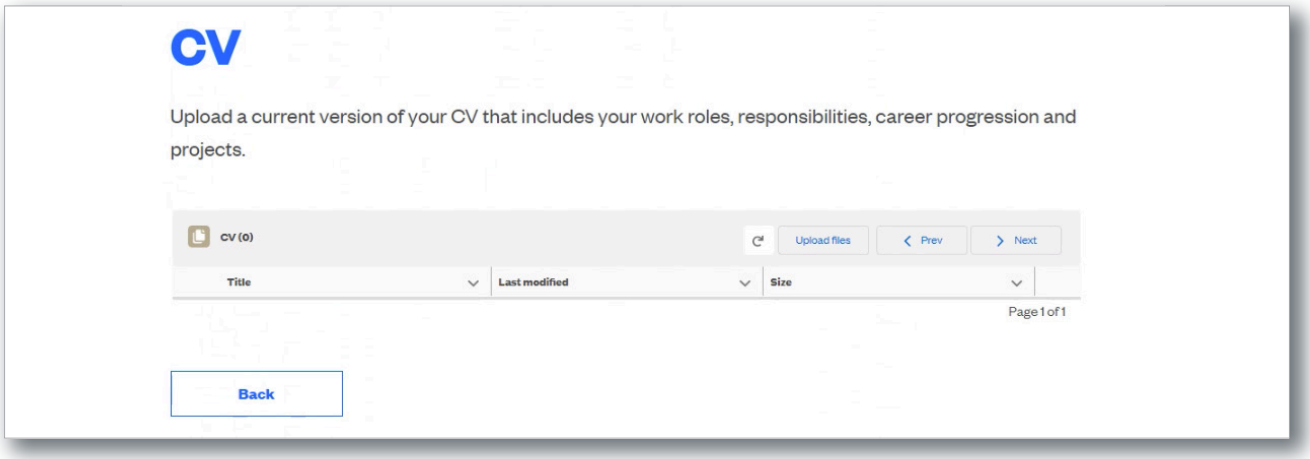

Choose membership and registrations
Choose the membership and registers you are applying for. Add each membership or registration one at a time.
*Membership/registrations
Chartered Member
Chartered Professional Engineer
International Professional Engineer / APEC Engineer
Design Verifier (Passenger Ropeways)
Design Verifier (Cranes)
Design Verifier (Pressure Equipment)

Select your practice field. You will also need to add your Practice Area Description (PAD). This should consist of no more than 15 words.

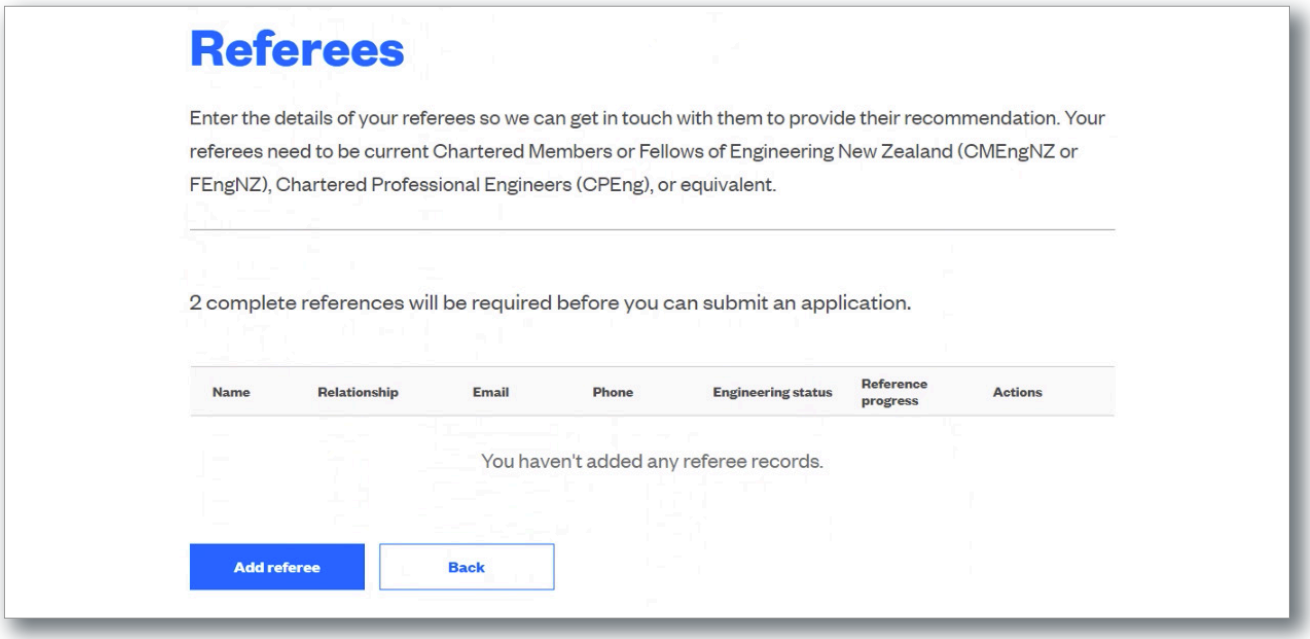


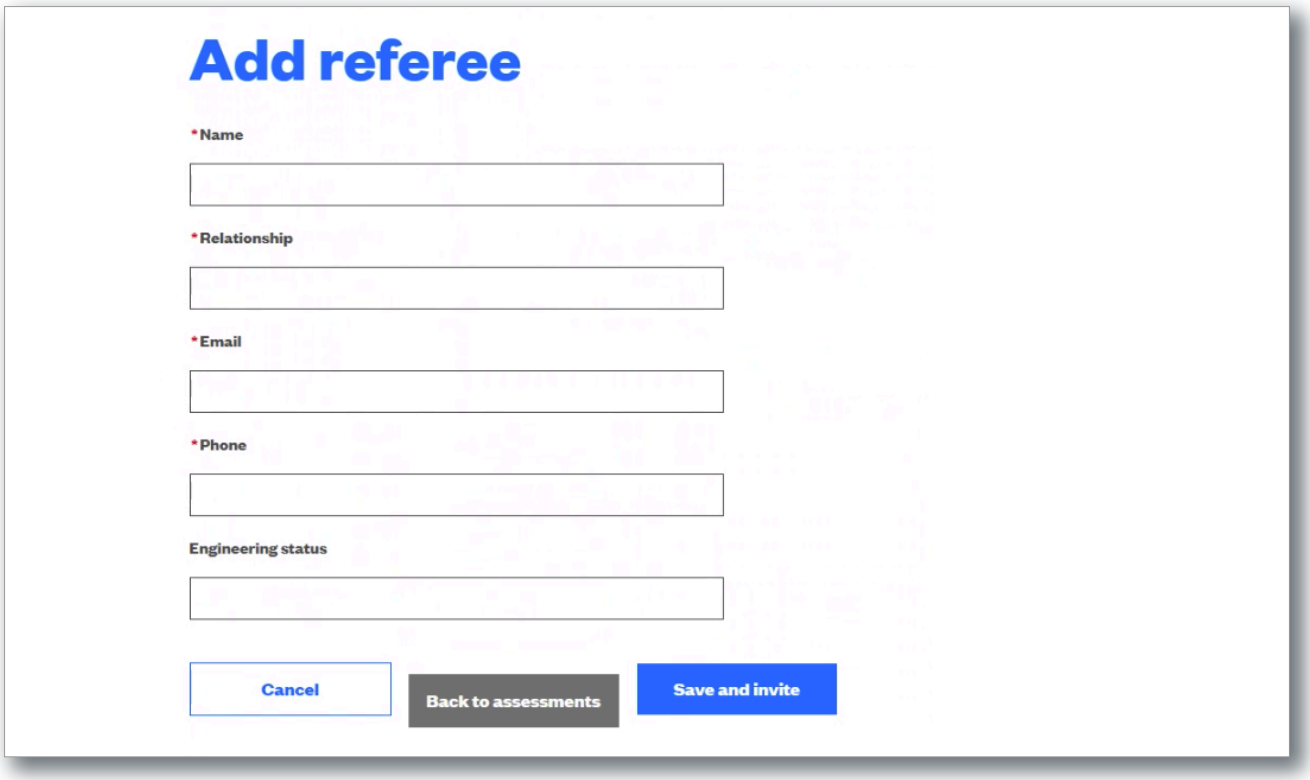


Your CV needs to be PDF format. You should also upload your completed referee declaration form and a valid form of ID in this area.

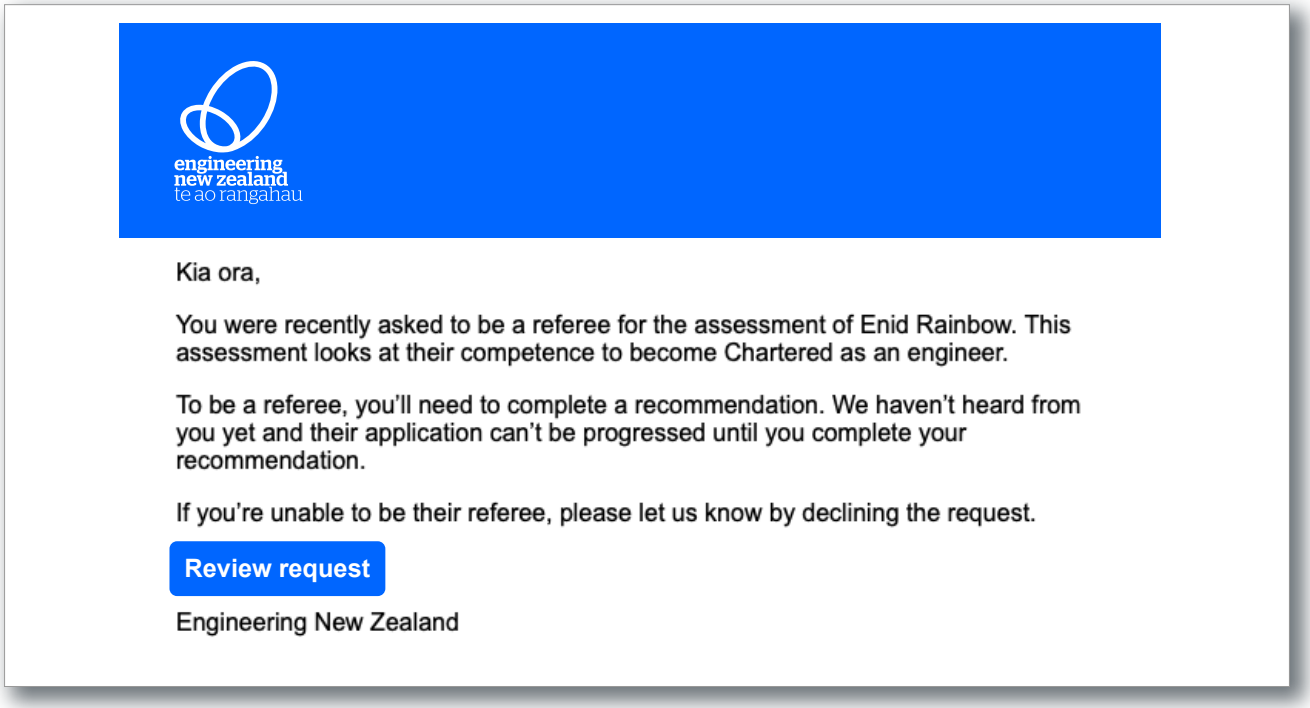


Nominate two referees are familiar with your technical and professional capabilities. Refer to the referee guidelines for more information.

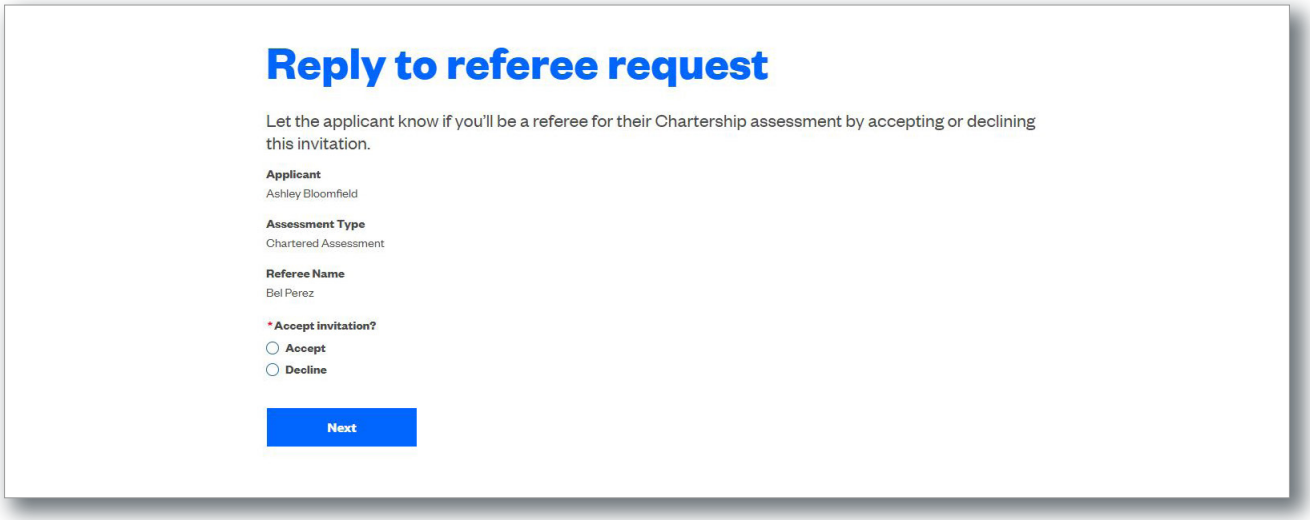




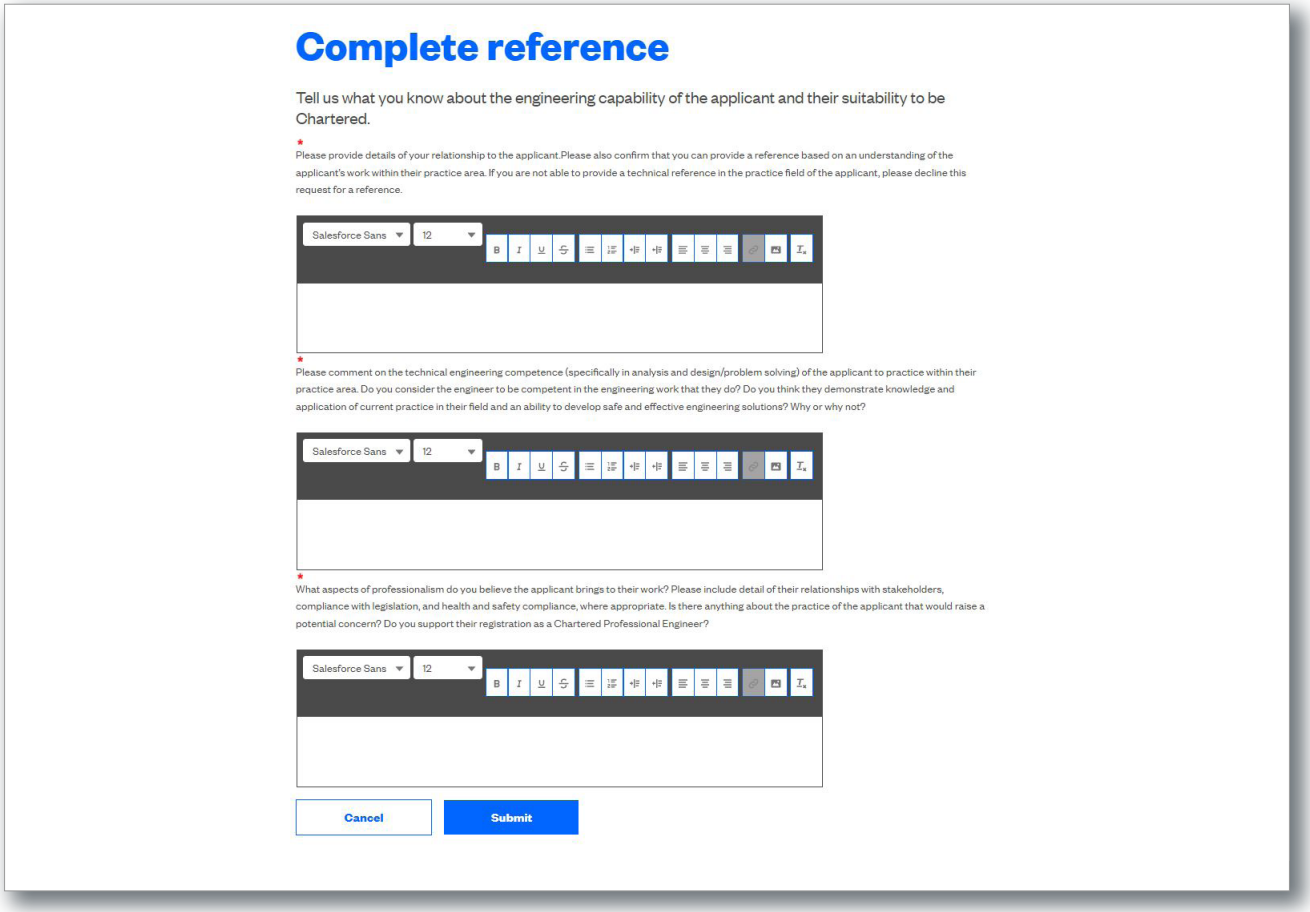
Once you click 'Save and invite', your referee will receive the email below. Please ask them to check their Junk folder.



You referee will need to click 'Review request' in the email sent. They will then be directed to this screen where they will need to accept or decline the invitation to act as your referee:

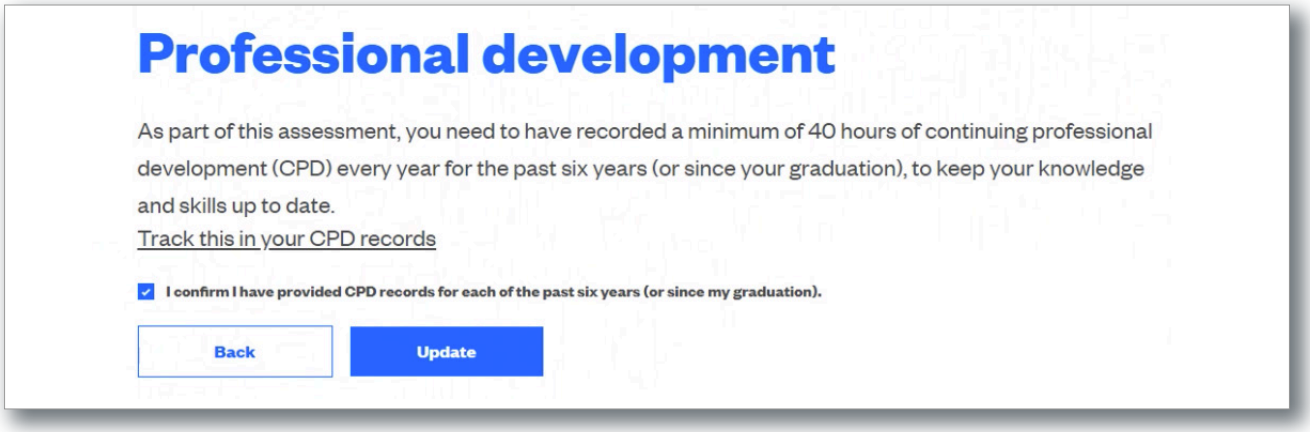


If they click 'accept', referees will be directed to the page below:

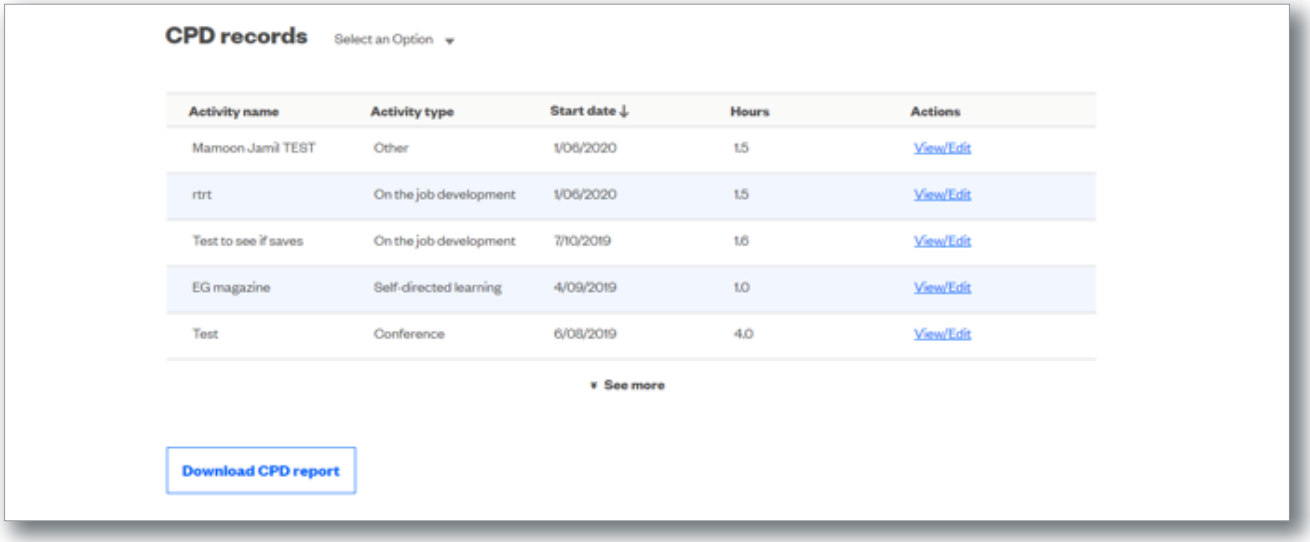


When a referee completes their response and clicks 'submit', you will receive an email notifying you of this. It is up to you to follow up with your referees. You won't be able to submit your application until both of them have submitted their responses.

The next section of the application requires you to confirm you have provided CPD records for each of the past 6 years. While we would prefer all applicants to use the online portal to upload CPD records, we recognise that some applicants may require a mechanism for bulk CPD uploading. If this is the case, please use the correct template for this and ensure it is properly completed.

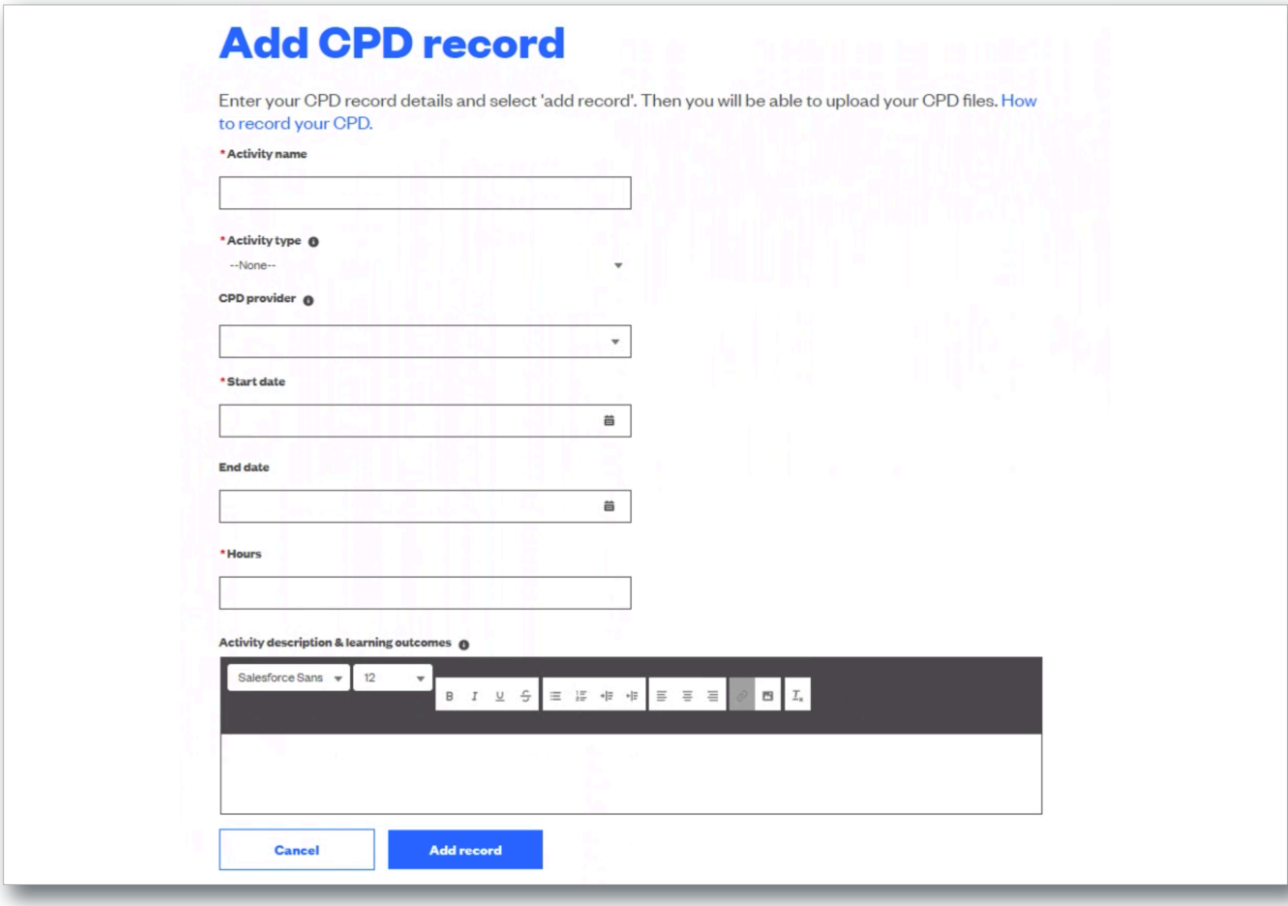


You can have a look at the CPD records you have already saved to your profile, and can also download a CPD report which will provide you with a summary of the hours you have completed each year.

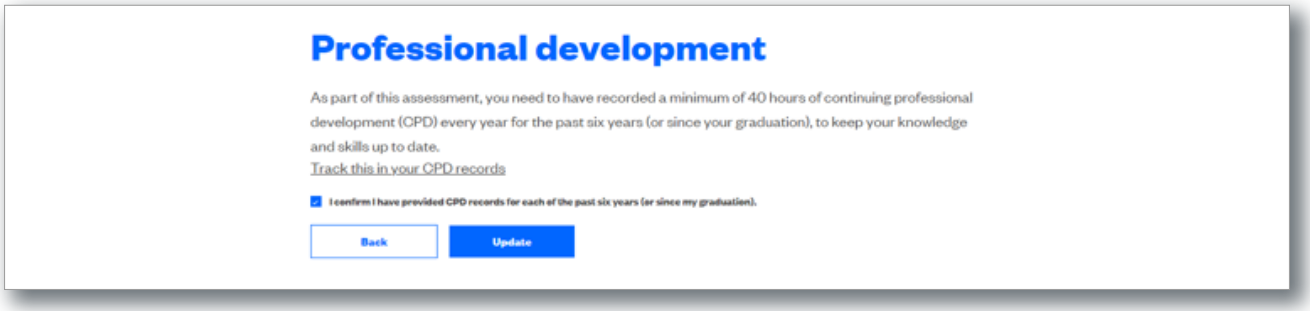


The report gives you a summary with the information shown below. If you haven't added enough CPD, you can add or amend your records.

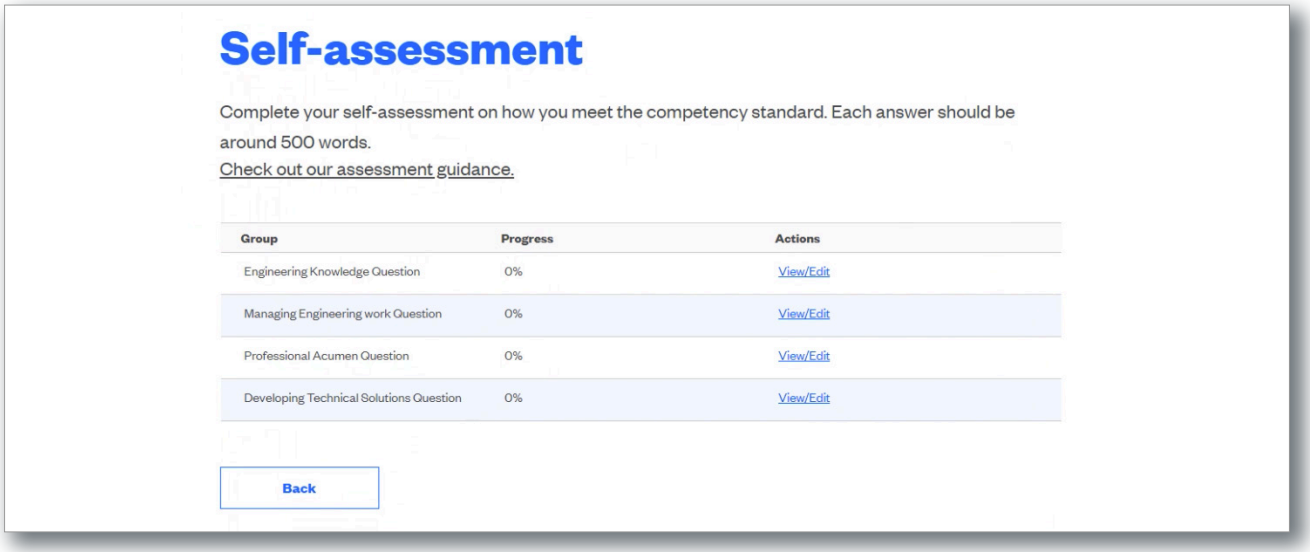
You will need the following information to add new CPD records.



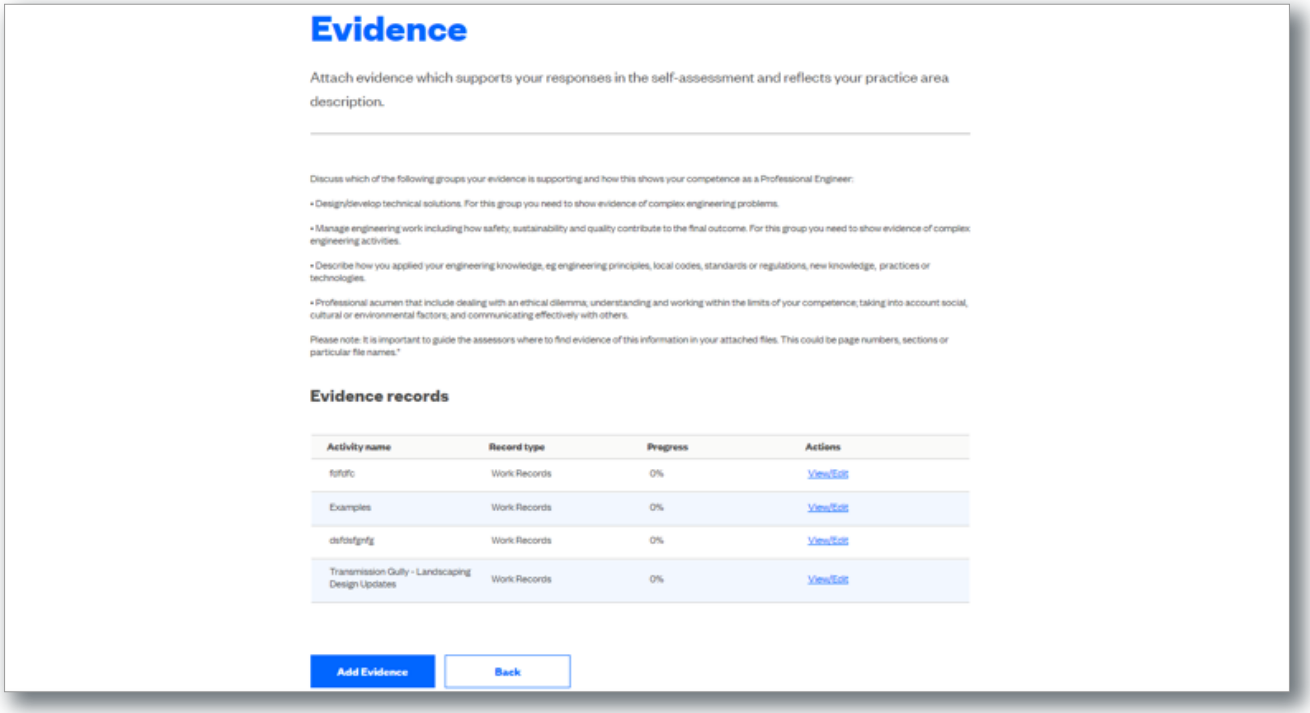
Once you've completed the CPD section, select the 'tick box' confirming you've provided your records, and click 'update'.

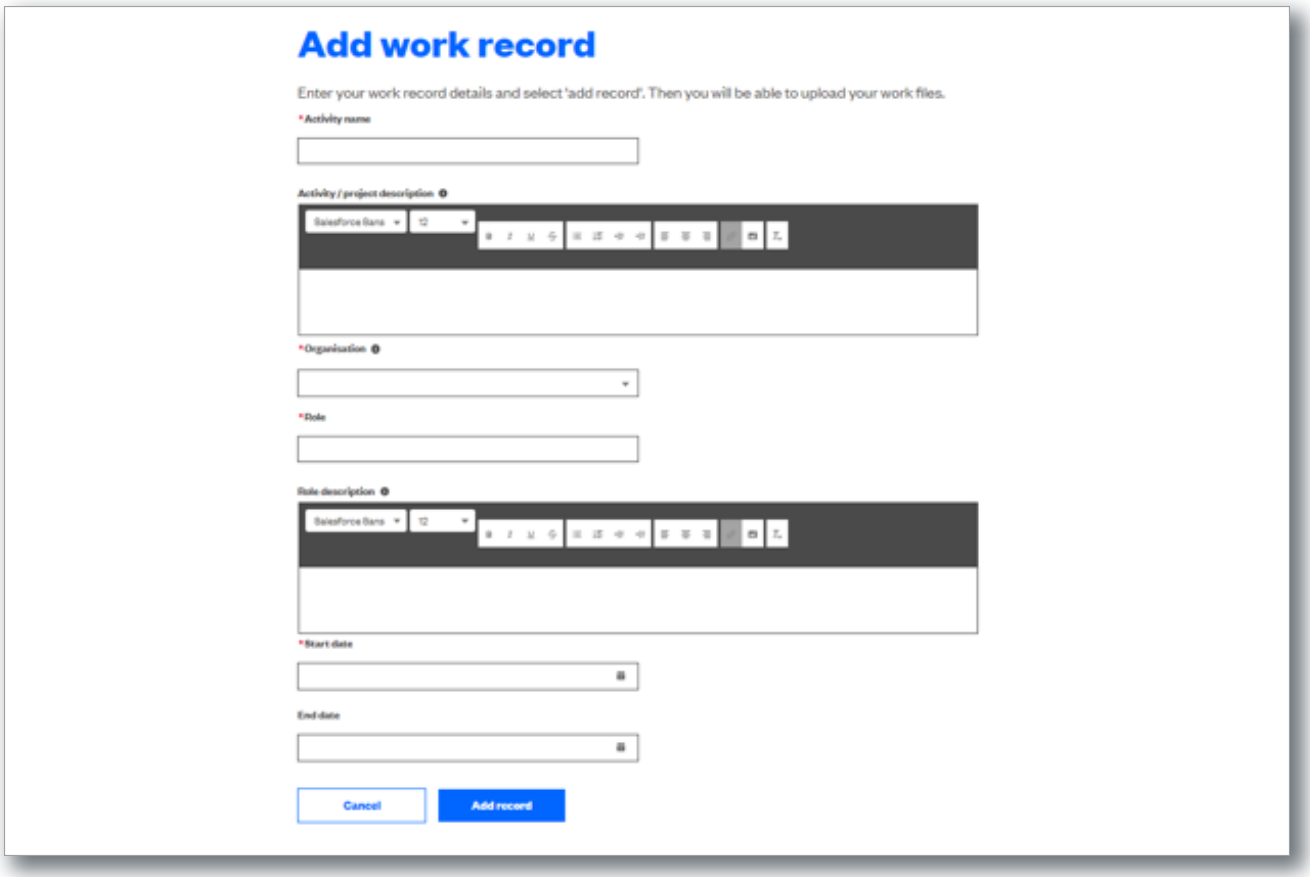


Explain how you meet each competency standard in your self-assessment.

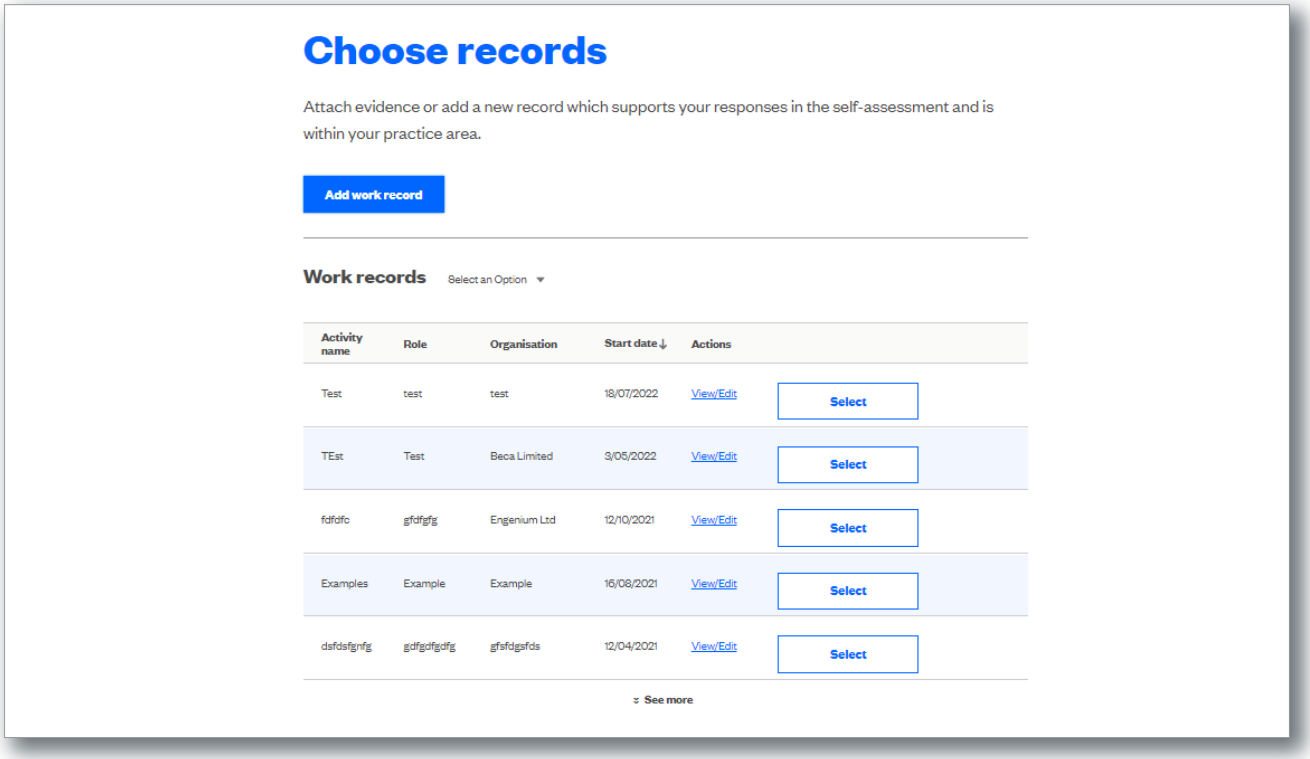


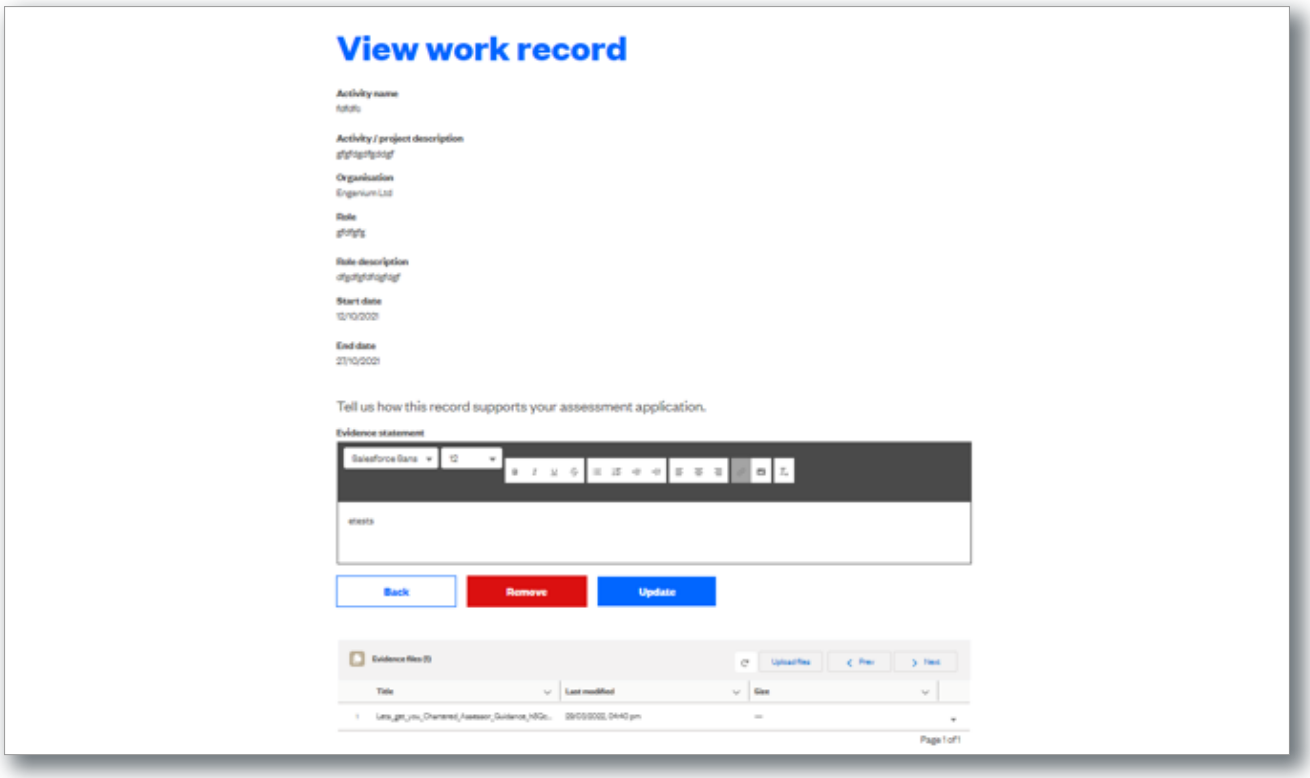
In this section, you'll be required to add work records with supporting evidence. Attachments can be work plans, photos etc. Select the 'Add evidence' button to add a new record.



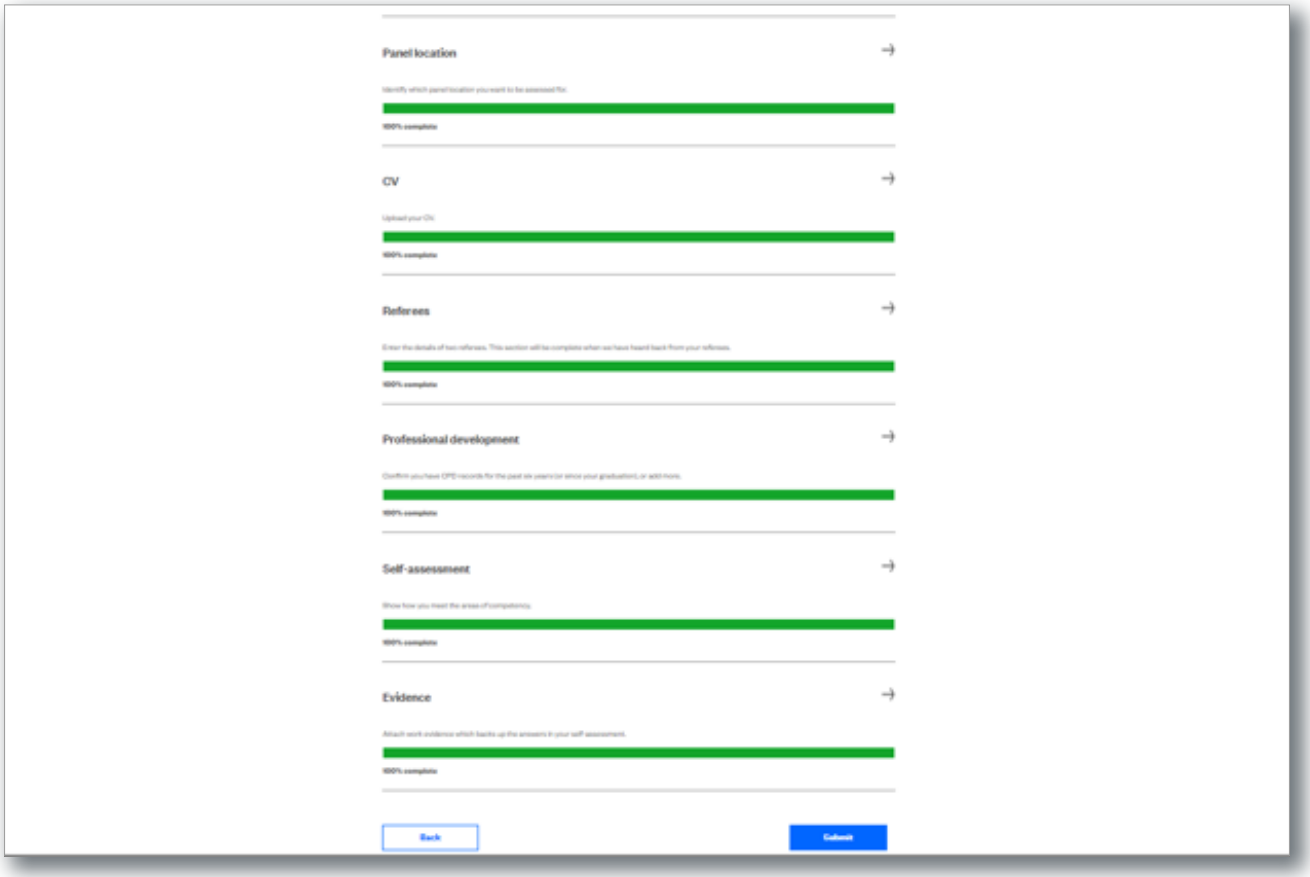


Once you've added your work records, select 4–6 work samples to submit with your application. View or edit your work record to add a sentence describing how this relates to the competence standards.

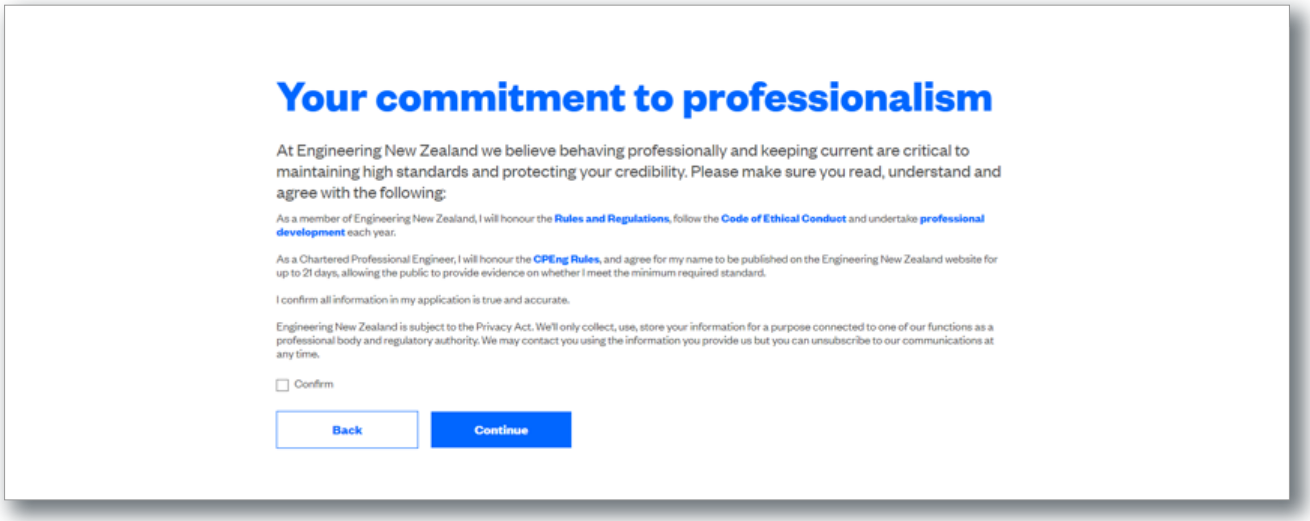


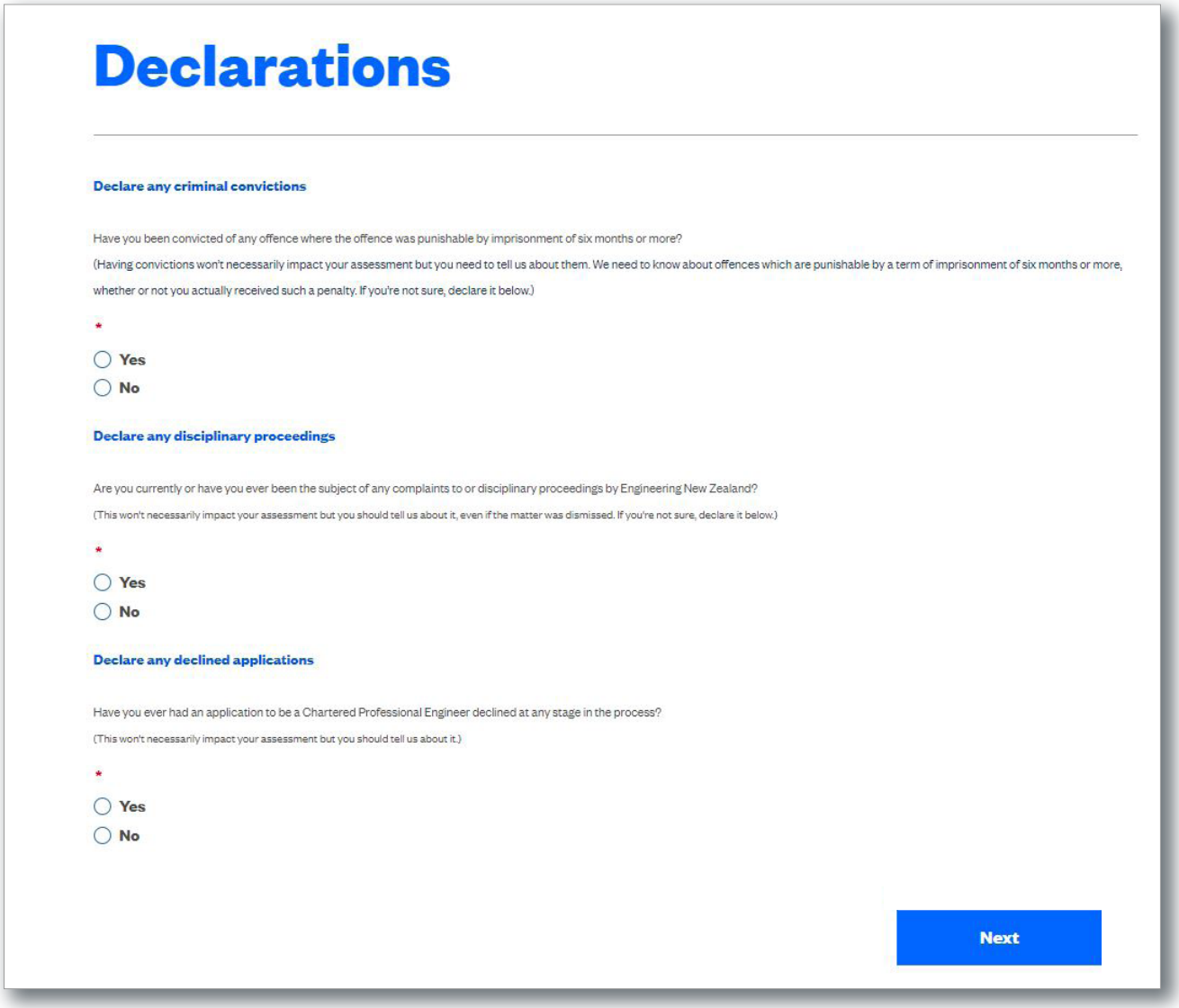


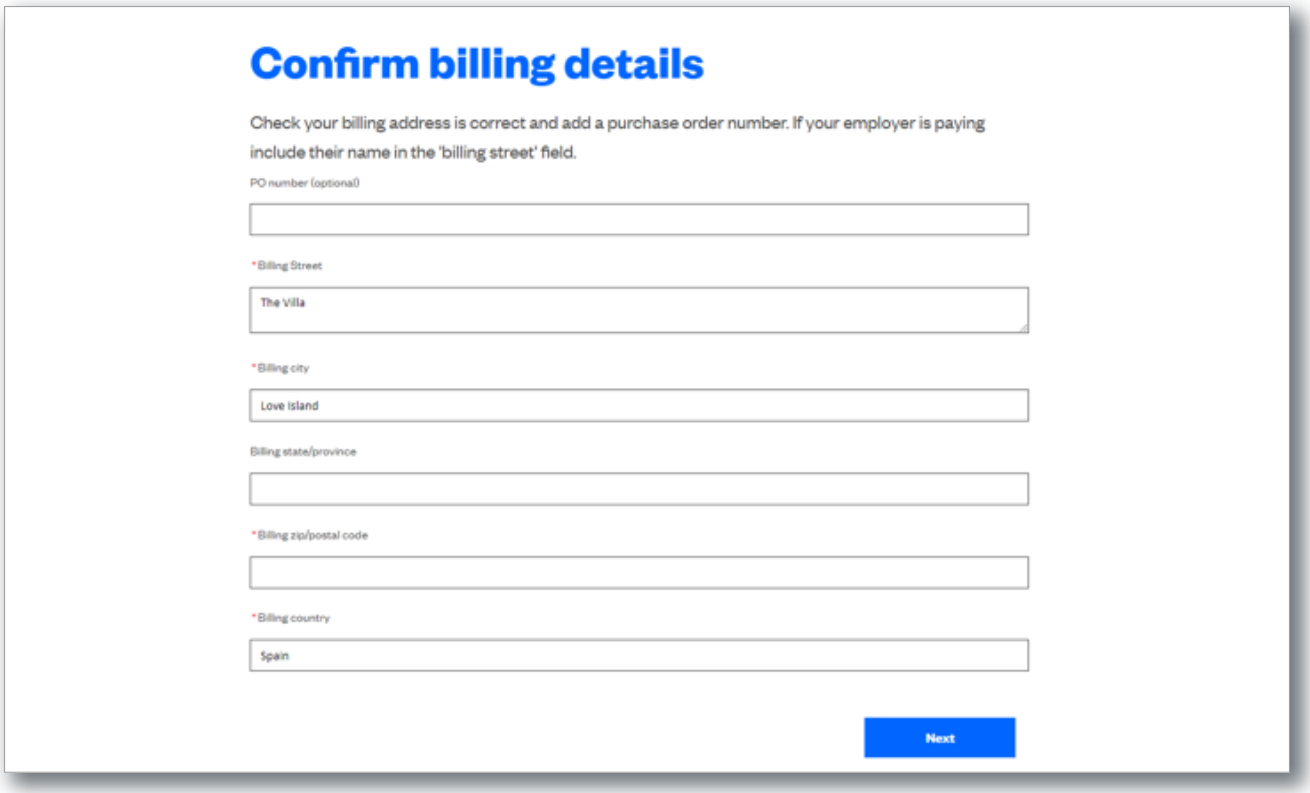
Make sure all sections are 100% completed before you submit your application.



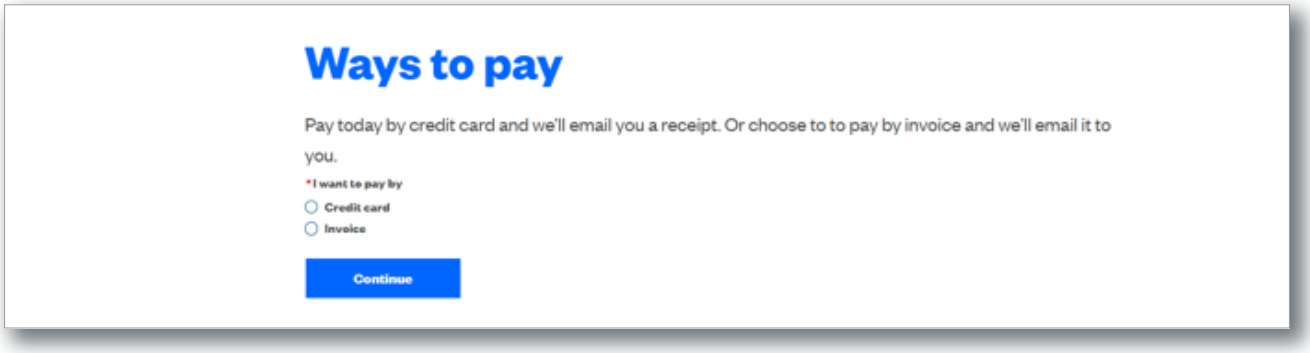
You'll be asked to confirm your commitment to professionalism, complete the declarations and confirm your billing details.







Once you've paid. you should receive an automated email to confirm receipt of your application and what to expect next.



Frequently asked questions

WHAT DOES MY APPLICATION STATUS MEAN?

Assessment in progress	your assessment is being reviewed by the panel (6 to 8 weeks)
Assessors being assigned	we're finding your assessment panel (2 to 6 weeks)
Board assigned	Competency Assessment Board has been assigned
Complete	outcome of assessment finalised and shared with you
Editing	additional information required before being passed to an assessment panel (it is in your best interests to submit the required information within 2 weeks, to avoid any delays in the process).
Payment pending	awaiting payment by credit card or invoice
Pending Board	waiting for a Competency Assessment Board to be available (the CAB meet once a month)
Started	you're compiling your assessment application
Submitted	with our team for checking and validation (2 to 3 weeks)
Withdrawn	application has been withdrawn

I CAN'T ATTACH ANY DOCUMENTS BECAUSE MY WORK IS HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL/THE PROPERTY OF MY EMPLOYER. WHAT SHOULD I DO?

We take confidentiality seriously and have put processes in place to protect your application.

Engineering New Zealand assessors sign a confidentiality agreement prohibiting them from disclosing any aspect of your assessment to anyone except the relevant Practice Area Assessors, Knowledge Assessors, Competency Assessment Board members or Engineering New Zealand staff.

We accept Work Record files that have been redacted to protect confidential information.

You'll be given the opportunity to review who we've assigned to your assessment panel. If you have any concerns, we'll be happy to assign an alternative panel member.

WHAT IF I DON'T HAVE ANY FILES TO ATTACH TO MY WORK RECORDS?

Because our competence assessments are evidence-based, you need to provide files as evidence of your experience. Email correspondence can be used as evidence.

HOW MANY EVIDENCE FILES CAN I ATTACH?

Our general guidance is quality over quantity. One to four files are usually enough to provide sufficient evidence of your work. Give your assessors only the relevant information and be specific about where your evidence is in the Work Record files. For example, specify page numbers, sections, calculations, photograph titles, chart details etc.

HOW MUCH DOES ASSESSMENT AND MEMBERSHIP COST?

You can find the latest prices on our website. There's a one-time charge for Chartered assessments and knowledge assessments.

If I'm successful, when will my name appear on the 'find an engineer' search online?

Your name will be added to the relevant register as soon as possible after the Competency Assessment Board has approved your application.

I DON'T HAVE TWO REFEREES THAT MEET THE CRITERIA. CAN I STILL APPLY?

Your referees need to be current Chartered Members or Fellows of Engineering New Zealand, Chartered Professional Engineers (CPEng), or equivalent. If you're struggling to find referees, start networking at Engineering New Zealand events and branch meetings.

Common terms

Assessment criteria: the standard we use to assess engineers on their competence.

Assessment panel: usually made up of a Lead Assessor and a Practice Area Assessor, the panel evaluates reviews your assessment application, before providing recommendations to the Competency Assessment Board.

Chartered Assessment: evaluates if you meet the competence standard to become Chartered, either as a Chartered Member (CMEngNZ) of Engineering New Zealand or a Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng).

Chartered Membership: the Engineering New Zealand class of membership for engineering professionals who have demonstrated their engineering competence to an internationally-recognised benchmark.

Chartered Member CMEngNZ: solves complex engineering problems and activities by applying specialist engineering knowledge and first principles to their work.

Chartered Member CMEngNZ (Engineering Technologist): solves broadly-defined engineering problems and activities by applying knowledge of engineering principles.

Chartered Member CMEngNZ (Engineering Technician): solves well-defined engineering problems and activities through knowledge and use of established analytical techniques and procedures.

Chartered Member CMEngNZ (PEngGeol): solves complex engineering geological problems and activities by applying in-depth engineering geology knowledge.

Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng): solves complex engineering problems and activities, which requires applying specialist engineering knowledge and first principles to their work.

Competence Assessment Advisor: a member of the Engineering New Zealand team assigned to your application and your main point of contact once you submit your application for validation.

Competency Assessment Board (CAB): the group of senior engineers that accepts or rejects recommendations made by the assessment panel.

Complexity: one of the key ways we differentiate between the competence registers.

CPD record: information about the continuing professional development activities you've done to maintain currency as an engineer.

CPEng reassessment: evaluates if you have maintained current competence to meet the Chartered Professional Engineer standard.

Dublin Accord: the agreement for the international recognition of Engineering Technician qualifications.

Educational accord: an agreement that benchmarks educational standards. If you hold an Accord- accredited qualification, you'll benefit from mutual recognition of your qualification between signatory countries.

Engineering Geologist: deals with complex engineering geological problems and activities requiring specialist and in-depth geological engineering knowledge.

Engineering Professional: deals with complex engineering problems and activities requiring the application of specialist engineering knowledge and work from first principles.

Engineering Technologist: deals with broadly-defined engineering problems and activities that require knowledge and use of principles and applied procedures.

Engineering Technician: deals with well-defined engineering problems and activities requiring knowledge and use of established analytical techniques and procedures.

Knowledge assessment: evaluates if you have gained an appropriate level of technical knowledge and understanding through your work or study to practice at the level of a professional engineer.

Lead Assessor: Chartered Engineer in charge of managing the assessment process.

Practice area: a combination of the area in which you hold specialised engineering knowledge and the nature of the activities you perform. These may change over the course of your career but your competence will be assessed for your current area of engineering practice.

Practice Area Assessor: the volunteer technical expert on your assessment panel who has knowledge in an area of engineering relevant to your own practice area/field.

Practice field: indicates the nature of your engineering work.

Recognised external authorities: overseas engineering registration authorities that are signatories

Sydney Accord: the agreement for the international recognition of Engineering Technologist qualifications.

Sample evidence: documents you include in your Work Record to provide evidence of your personal involvement in a project or activity.

Washington Accord: the agreement for the international recognition of engineering qualifications.

Work record: information about the projects or activities you've carried out in your engineering work, used in competence assessments to demonstrate the practical application of your engineering knowledge and skills.

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te ao rangahau

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