Roles and Responsibilities

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Regulatory Framework

- Need for better understanding
- Incentives to get it right first time
- Perception of poor performance
- Education not more regulation



National Policy

- All policy decisions made at national level
- Policy informs legislation, regulation, Codes, Standards etc
- Comprehensive policy so compliance documents do not have to fill gaps
- Separation of policy from means to give effect



Roles After An Event

- Common framework and seamless transition from response to recovery
- Clear accountabilities and responsibilities
- Education and communication



Building Act

- Separate design / building work / construction monitoring
- Risk-based consenting: quality or savings?
- Robust design review and construction monitoring
- Random auditing



BCAs

- Scepticism of value added
- Need careful consideration of model
- BCAs potentially vital role in identification of non-compliance – 'checks and balances are the essence of an effective regulatory system'



Earthquake Prone Buildings

- Need:
 - better management
 - more stringent approach
 - consistency
- Tiered approach to building management
- Societal tolerance of risk
- Public right to know



Building Warrant of Fitness

- Durability of structural performance
 - Gradual deterioration
 - Damage event
- Advancements in analysis techniques
- Support investigation of benefits of extended building WOF
- Public has right to know



Funding Model - Standards

- Recognition of two types
 - Regulatory
 - Business enabling
- Clarity of funding regulatory Standards need to be funded by regulator
- Align where possible with international standards
- Systematic review of existing portfolio



- Two Codes of Ethics: CPEng, IPENZ but standard of behaviour identical
- Set out engineer's duty of care
- Codes supported by:
 - Guidelines
 - Minimum standards of behaviour against which an engineer will be judged
 - Training / CPD
- No hierarchy apply simultaneously



- Robust complaint and disciplinary process using experts and lay-people
- Ethical obligations do not conflict but require judgement



- 50 Not disclose confidential information
- (1) A chartered professional engineer must not disclose confidential information of an employer or client without the agreement of the employer or client.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the failure to disclose information would place the health or safety of people at significant and immediate risk; or
 - (b) the engineer is required by law to disclose that information.



46 Not misrepresent competence

A chartered professional engineer must—

- (a) not misrepresent his or her competence; and
- (b) undertake engineering activities only within his or her competence; and
- (c) not knowingly permit engineers whose work he or she is responsible for to breach paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).

