

Identification of Engineering **Work Presentation** 

Date: 22 January 2025 Presenter: Suresh Ramsuroop



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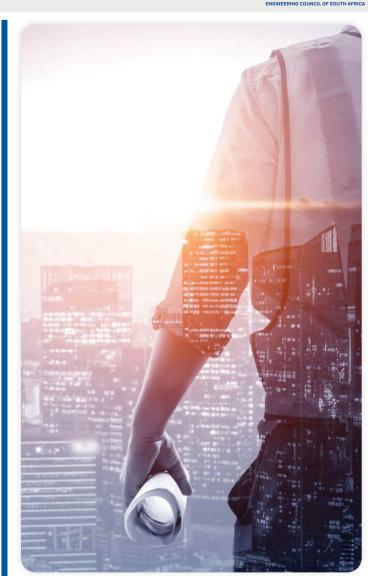
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# **Background**





The Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA) is a statutory body established under the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) in terms of the Engineering Profession Act (EPA),2000 (No 46 of 2000).



### **ECSA Mandate**



 Development of standards for Engineering Education and Professional Competency. (S14(g-j))

 Conducting accreditation visits to evaluate Engineering education programmes at Tertiary Institutions. (S13)

3. Registration of engineering practitioners in approved categories of registration who demonstrate competency against set standards and maintain a national register of competent engineering practitioners. (S18; 19; 21and 22)

4. Development the code of conduct and may develop the Codes of Practice for the registered practitioners. (S27)

8. Entering into international agreements for the recognition of engineering educational programmes and registration.
(S13(e & h))

7. Recognising Voluntary Associations. (S25)

6. Investigation of complaints of improper conduct against registered persons. (S28 and 29)

5. Establishment and development of the specified categories of registration. (S18)

9. Recommending to the Council for the Built Environment (CBE) the identification of the type of work performed by engineering practitioners. (S26)

10. Determining conditions relating to Continuing Education and Training / Continuing Professional Development (CPD). (S13); (S14(d))

11. Annually publishing guideline professional fees and scope of work. (S34)

12 Advice the Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure or any other Minister or CBE on any matters relating to the Engineering Profession. (S14(e))

### **IDoEW timelines**



# Process of Codifying the IDoEW

#### (Section 26 (1) of the Professions Acts)

The councils (CBE) must consult with—



(a) all voluntary associations; (b) any person; (c) any body; or (d) any industry, that may be affected by any laws regulating the built environment professions regarding the identification of the type of work, which may be performed by persons registered in any of the categories referred to in section 18, including work which may fall within the scope of any other profession regulated by the professions' Acts referred to in the Council for the Built Environment Act, Act No. 43 of 2000.



#### (Section 20 (2) of the CBE Act)

The council (CBE) must, after consultation with the Competition Commission, and in consultation with the councils for the professions, <u>identify the scope of work</u> for every category of registered persons.

#### (Section 26 (2) of the Professions Act)

After the process of consultation the council (CBE) must <u>submit recommendations</u> to the CBE regarding the work identified in terms of subsection (1), for its consideration and identification in terms of section 20 of the Council for <u>the Built Environment Act</u>, Act No. 43 of 2000.



#### (Section 20 (1) of the CBE Act)

The council (CBE) must, after receipt of the recommendations of the councils for the professions submitted to it in terms of the professions' Acts, and before liaising with the Competition Commission in terms of section 4(q)—

(a) <u>determine policy with regard to the identification of work</u> for the different categories of registered persons; (b) <u>consult</u> with any person, body or industry that may be affected by the identification of work in terms of this section.



### Identification of the Engineering Work (IDoEW)



Section 26 of the EPA empowers ECSA to develop policy on the IDoEW. ECSA gazetted the IDoEW on 26 March 2021.

### **IDoEW** is the process of:

Defining and demarcating work between engineering registration categories and acknowledging overlaps that may exist and accountabilities for such



Determining, in a very concise way, the designated work that the different registration categories can carry out.

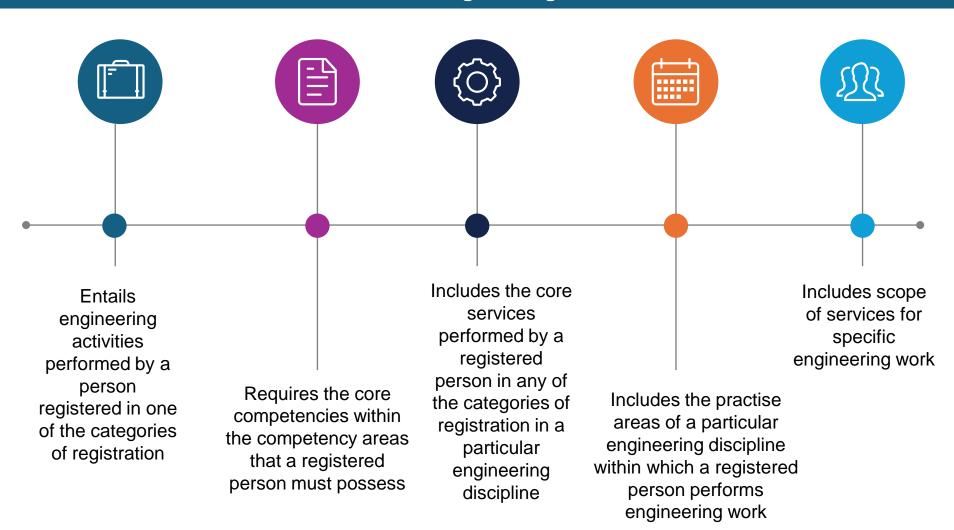
### Objective

The IDoEW promotes safety and protection of the public and the environment by ensuring that only **registered professionals** in the different categories of registration and who have demonstrated the required **competence and academic qualifications**, perform engineering work or take responsibility for engineering work so performed per category.

### **Definition of IDoEW**



### Identified engineering work:



# Implications of the IDoEW – Engineering sector



A person who performs any identified engineering work in a particular engineering discipline must, in addition to any other requirement contemplated in the Engineering Profession Act:



Be suitably qualified

Be registered by ECSA in the appropriate category applicable to the level of service performed; and

the practise areas to perform such core service as a professional engineer, professional engineering technologist, professional certificated engineer, professional engineering technician or a

specified category practitioner

possess the necessary core competency in



### **IDoEW Pillars**



The benefits of professional registration are multifaceted and can benefit both the professionals seeking registration and the broader industry or community. Some of the key advantages of professional registration include:

- Evidence of competence
- Ethical Conduct and Practice
- High standard of professionalism
- Qualify of Engineering Service

Professional standards

Professional recognition

- •Engineering Education recognized globally and nationally
- Professional Competence recognised globally and nationally
- Confidence of clients and customers
- advancement to career opportunities
- · Global mobility
- Compliance to the professionalization of the public sector framework and IDoEW

- Safety of the public and environment
- Quality services
- Prevention of malpractice / improper conduct
- Accountability for engineering solutions provided

Protection of the public and environment

Professional Practice

- Continuing professional development (Education and training)
- Improved competence (Skills and Knowledge)
- Keeping abreast with industry expertise and cutting-edge services to clients
- Exposure to latest developments within the engineering profession

# Implications of the IDoEW – Engineering sector



#### Alignment with the Professionalisation of Public Service

# Contextualisation of Professionalising the Public Sector

**Professionalism entails** To be professional means to work and a high work ethic and project yourself in a adherence to way that demonstrates STANDARDS AND superior levels of PRINCIPLES OF Profession acquired knowledge, Professionalism SPECIFIC WORK (Discipline) SKILLS, AND (Individual) DISCIPLINE AND COMPETENCE AS WELL CONTEXT; INCLUDING AS EXEMPLARY QUALIFICATIONS. CONDUCT, COMMITMENT TO THE SKILLS, COMPETENCIES **PROFESSION & ITS** AND VALUES. Professionalisation CODE OF CONDUCT. (Sector)

<u>Professionalisation</u> subject ALL EMPLOYEES TO A SINGLE DISPENSATION of professional registration and regulation. RECOGNITION OF THE VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL CATEGORIES within the sector, and subject them to

REGISTRATION WITH EXTERNAL REGULATED EXTERNAL PROFESSIONAL BODIES.





# Implications of the IDoEW - Institutions of Higher Learning



# WORK BY PERSON WHO OVERSEES PLANNING, DESIGN AND DELIVERY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME AND EMPLOYEE OF ORGAN OF STATE DEEMED IDENTIFIED WORK

According Sub-section 17(1) of the IDoEW, "Any person who oversees the planning, design and delivery of education and training programmes accredited by **ECSA** and assessment of students at the engineering exit level at a higher education institution that is established, deemed to be established or declared as a public or private higher education institution under the **Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No 101 of 1997)** or at a public college as defined in the Further Education and Training Colleges Act, 2006 (Act No. 16 of 2006), is deemed to be a person who performs identified work contemplated in item 2 of this Notice."

Sub-section 17(2) Any person who is employed by an organ of state and whose conditions of service require of that person to manage the delivery and maintenance of engineering work is deemed to be a person who performs identified work contemplated in item 2 of this Notice

Sub-section 17(3) states, "For the purpose of this item, "exit level" means the "exit level" contemplated in the Regulations issued in terms of the National Qualifications Framework Act, 2008 (Act No. 67 of 2008)"

### Performance of Identified Work by Person Registered in Different Category





18(1) For the purposes of section 18(2) of the Engineering Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 46 of 2000) a person who is registered as a Professional Engineer is deemed to be registered as an Engineering Technologist or Professional Engineering Technician and may perform the identified engineering work that a Professional Engineering Technologist or Professional Engineering Technician may perform as indicated in items 6 to 15 in the relevant engineering discipline provided that he or she is competent in terms of his or her education, training and experience to perform that work.



18(2) A person who is registered as a Professional Engineering Technologist is deemed to be registered as a Professional Engineering Technician and may perform any of the identified engineering work that a Professional Engineer Technician may perform as indicated in items 6 to 15 in the relevant engineering discipline provided that he or she is competent in terms of his or her education, training and experience to perform that work

### Performance of Identified Work by Person Registered in Different Category (Cont...)





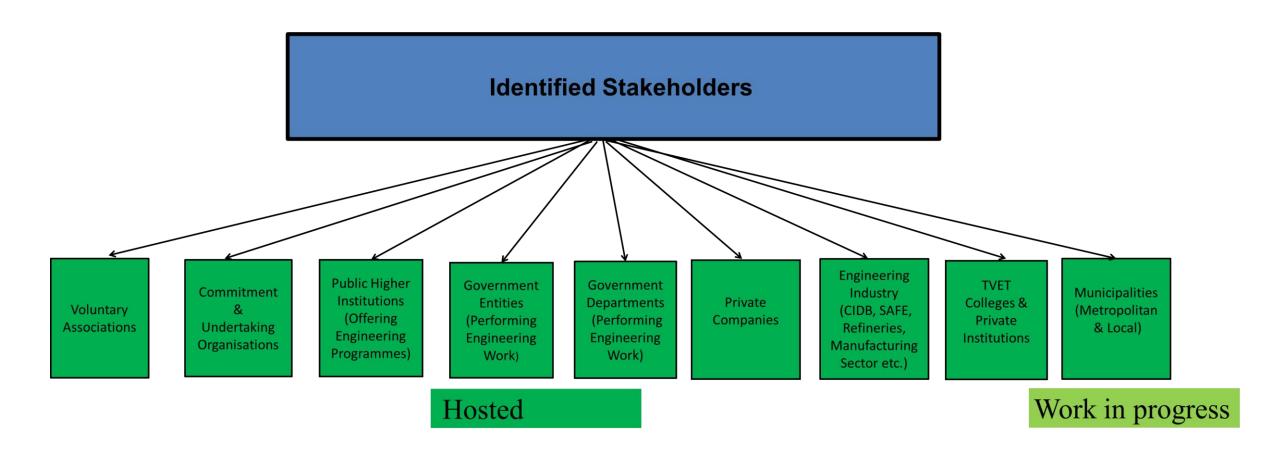
18(3) A person registered in a particular category referred to in section 18(1)(a) or (c) of the Engineering Profession Act, may, notwithstanding the provisions of items 6 to 15, perform any work identified in items 6 to 15 for a different category of registered person, if ECSA grants such registered person a transitional authorisation, special consent or category adjustment, as the case may be.



18 (4) A person who is registered as a Professional Certificated Engineer may perform engineering work identified at the broadly-defined level in the disciplines referred to in items 10, 12 and 14 commensurate with the qualification or combination of qualifications which led to the issuing of his or her certificate of competency referred to in item 15

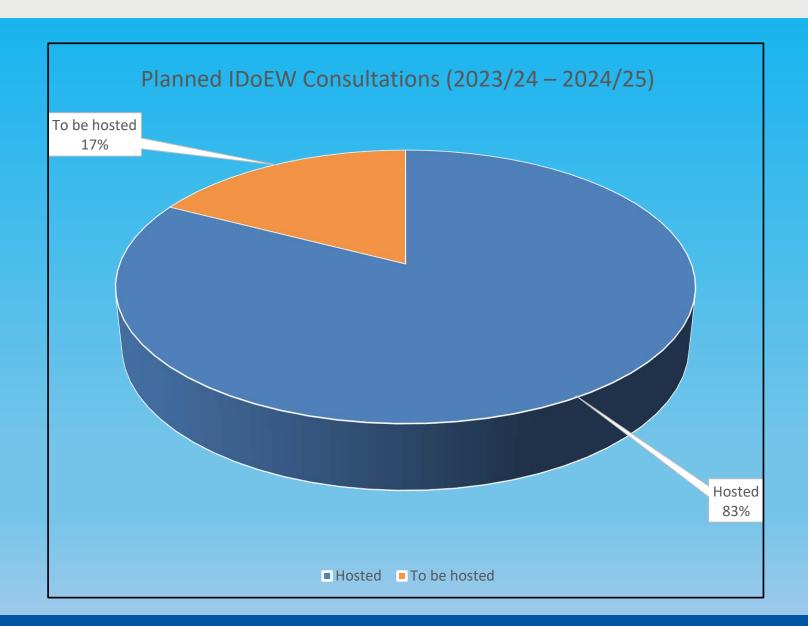
# Consulted Stakeholders 2021-2023 (PHASE 1)





# Consulted Stakeholders 2023-2025 (PHASE 2)

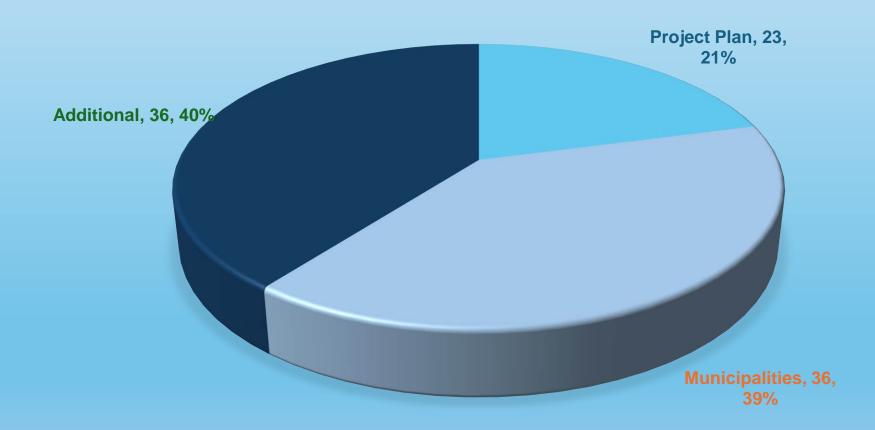




# Overall Consulted Stakeholders 2023-2025 (PHASE 2)



### **OVERALL IDOEW CONSULTATIONS**



# Issues picked up during consultations



- Section 23 pertaining to "dual registration" does not address our concerns, as we do not wish to register with two Councils in order to perform identified engineering work which overlaps with our profession's work.
- While section 24 deals with work identified by the CBE for professionals of other councils (within the CBE), there is nothing in the Board Notice that deals with duly registered professionals within Councils outside of the CBE.
- We advise that the architectural profession has dealt with this matter in their Board Notice 27 of 2021 dated 30 April 2021, in which work common to more than one Council and/or discipline is dealt with. Their section 5.2 reads as follows: "The work shall include aspects that are common to more than one Council and / or discipline, where recognized requisite skills and competence permit the professional within one council to undertake work identified within the scope of works of another Council, without the need for dual registration."



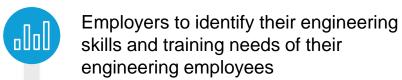
### Response

A person who is registered as a professional under the professions' Acts, other than the Engineering Profession Act may apply for registration with ECSA provided that such person can show proficiency to perform the identified engineering work applicable to the respective category of registration.

The work shall include aspects that are common to more than one Council where recognized requisite skills and competence permit the professional within one Council to undertake work identified within the scope of works of another Council. A person who wishes to apply can follow the special consent and transitional authorisation process as outlined by ECSA.

### **Way Forward**







Employers and employees to develop plans to upskill their engineering staff to meet registration requirements



Employees are required to start on the road to registration immediately



ECSA issued a letter on the Enforcement of Identification of Engineering Work and Compliance Plans

# **Way Forward**





Compliance Plans Template





Compliance Plans due date: **31 March 2025** 

