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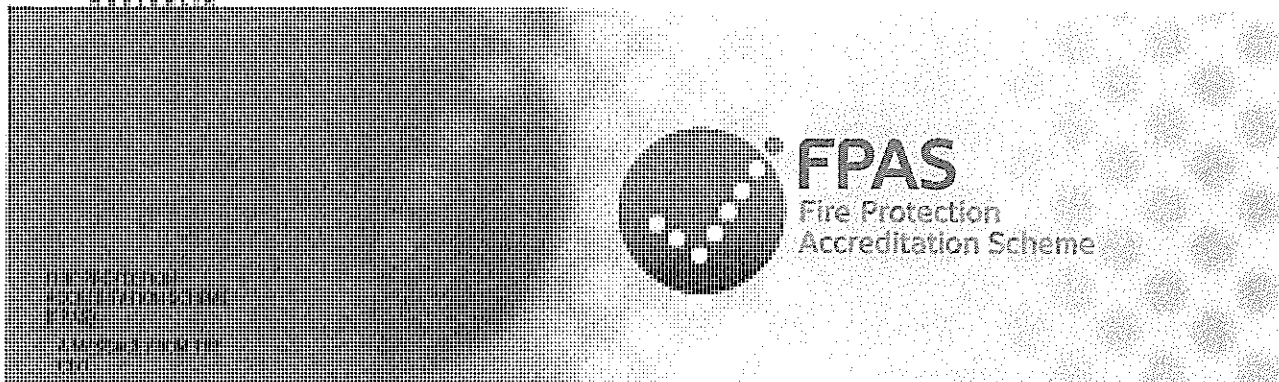
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FIRE SYSTEMS CERTIFICATION

FACT SHEETS

CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

INDIVIDUAL APPLICATION FORMS

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FPA AUSTRALIA'S MONTHLY E NEWSLETTER

The Fire Protection Accreditation Scheme (FPAS), launched in July 2013, is the only nationally harmonised accreditation system designed to recognise the skills and competencies of individuals working in the fire protection industry across all state and territory jurisdictions in Australia. FPAS also promotes and highlights businesses engaging accredited individuals through 'business recognition' provisions.

FPAS currently covers the 'Inspect and Test', Design and Certify classes of work. For a more detailed overview of accreditation classes, accreditation types and business recognition, please refer to the following links

- [Inspect and Test](#)
- [Fire Systems Design](#)
- [Fire Systems Certification](#)

Other classes will come on-stream over time, including install & commission and maintain. For a short overview of how the scheme works, check out the 'FPAS Explained' video below.

The voluntary Scheme incorporates existing and essential components of the Australian Government training agenda on competency-based training and assessment

FPAS is financed through a fee-based system on the application, attainment and renewal of accreditation of individuals and business recognition. The Scheme is a vital component of ongoing efforts by the fire protection industry to increase its professionalism and delivery of quality services by engaging a technically competent workforce, ultimately leading to improved fire safety outcomes for the community

**Individual Accreditation**

Individuals accredited under the Scheme demonstrate competency to provide services for which they are accredited

There are 3 accreditation pathways for individuals

- 1 Qualified (not yet available in Fire Systems Certification)
- 2 Experienced (transitional)
- 3 Trainee (transitional)

Experienced and Trainee Accreditation, which are both transitional pathways for individuals, allow anywhere between 24-48 months (depending on the

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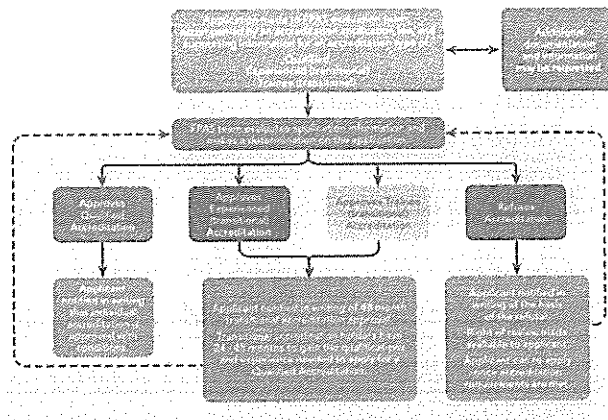
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class of accreditation) for the required units of competency to be obtained and Qualified Accreditation achieved. This is highlighted in the diagram below. See the FACT Sheets for further information on obtaining Qualified, Experienced (transitional) or Trainee (transitional) Accreditation.



*Note: 48 months transition period for Fire Systems Design & Fire Systems Certification*

**Recognised Business**

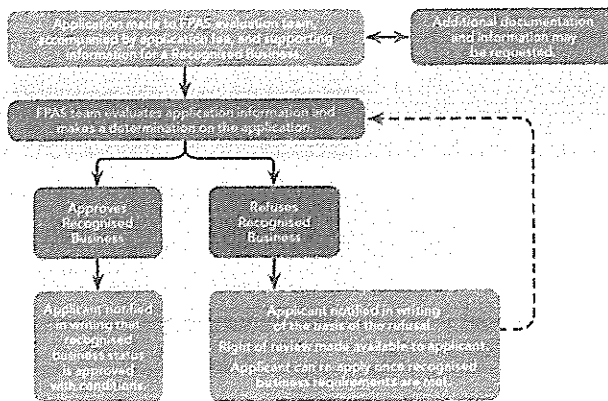
In parallel with the introduction of individual accreditation, a business entity can apply for 'Recognised Business' status.

Business Recognition awards business entities that are investing in the skills, knowledge and experience of those fire protection professionals engaged in the business, thereby supporting them in achieving individual accreditation. Businesses recognised by the Scheme only engage appropriately accredited individuals (fire protection professionals) to provide services in the categories for which the business provides services.

Accordingly, business entities that meet business recognition criteria will be acknowledged as:

- being capable of delivering quality professional services as they engage accredited individuals,
- supporting the industry 'pathway' to increased quality and professionalism by ensuring its fire protection workforce is enrolled in the Scheme and moving towards individual accreditation.

The process for achieving business recognition is displayed in the diagram below.



Enquiries regarding FPAS should be directed to the Accreditation/Licensing department at the FPA Australia National Office on 03 8892 3131 or by email [fpas@fpaa.com.au](mailto:fpas@fpaa.com.au).

**Disclaimer:** FPAS is not a substitute for any requirements for licensing, registration or accreditation established by relevant applicable legislation (state, territory and/or federal) unless otherwise confirmed by relevant regulation.

**Please Note:** Consultation regarding all elements of the Fire Protection Accreditation Scheme (FPAS) is ongoing, and as such all information contained on this page is subject to change.

home	<a href="#">providers of choice</a> <a href="#">why use a provider of choice?</a> <a href="#">professional member register</a> <a href="#">provider of choice categories</a> <a href="#">new fire sprinkler provider list</a> <a href="#">disclaimer</a>	<a href="#">membership services</a> <a href="#">platinum membership</a> <a href="#">workplace relations</a> <a href="#">membership forms</a> <a href="#">request info pack</a> <a href="#">sales centre</a> <a href="#">professional membership</a>	<a href="#">training services</a> <a href="#">fire protection maintenance</a> <a href="#">training</a> <a href="#">eahl training</a> <a href="#">bushfire training</a>	<a href="#">accreditation &amp; licensing</a> <a href="#">fire protection accreditation scheme (fpas)</a> <a href="#">bushfire planning and design (bspad)</a> <a href="#">cabling registration</a> <a href="#">workplace emergency response (wer)</a>	<a href="#">member engagement</a> <a href="#">state &amp; territory membership groups</a> <a href="#">technical committees</a>	<a href="#">ozone legislation &amp; regulations</a> <a href="#">licensing</a> <a href="#">good practice guide</a> <a href="#">licensed companies</a> <a href="#">eahl seminars</a> <a href="#">eahl rtos</a> <a href="#">aviation rtos</a> <a href="#">aviation industry update</a> <a href="#">publications</a> <a href="#">gasbag</a> <a href="#">factsheets</a>	<a href="#">technical documents</a> <a href="#">other documents</a> <a href="#">product compliance</a>	<a href="#">contact</a> <a href="#">lodge a complaint</a>
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### Registers of Practitioners

You can search the Registers of Practitioners for the registration status and details of health practitioners.

### Check the status of your renewal application

This search lets you check that AHPRA has received your application to renew your registration and tells you which of three stages it is in.

### Registration Process

The core role of the National Boards is to protect the public. One of the ways they do this is by making sure that only practitioners who have the skills and qualifications to provide safe care to the Australian community are registered to practise their profession.

### Registration Standards

Registration standards define the requirements that applicants and registrants need to meet to be registered.

### Practitioner Services

Registered practitioners can access online services to renew registration, amend contact details and check registration.

### Employer Services

Employers can use online services to check the registration details of their employees and amend employer contact details.

### Graduate Applications

Students who plan to start working as a health practitioner in Australia upon graduation are encouraged to apply for registration early, four to six weeks before completing their course.

### Graduate Applications for Registration FAQs

Frequently asked questions about graduate applications for registration.

### Student Registration

Under the National Law, students have been registered from 2011.

### Provisional to General Information

Medical and pharmacy interns with provisional registration seeking to work unsupervised as health practitioners in Australia must obtain general registration before they are eligible to work unsupervised.

### Audit

AHPRA and the National Boards are developing a nationally-consistent approach to auditing health practitioners' compliance with mandatory registration standards





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- [Groups](#)
  
- [Role and Activities](#)
  - [Migration Skills Assessment](#)
  - [Reconciliation Action Plan](#)
- [Corporate Structure](#)
- [Corporate Reports](#)
  
- [Complaints](#)
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# National Engineering Register

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## National Engineering Register (NER)

[Register your interest](#)

As the peak body of the engineering profession, Engineers Australia recognises that it has a profound responsibility to take positive steps to promote and enhance professional practices. In this context, the National Engineering Register (NER) is a register created by Engineers Australia to give visibility to those registered engineers of their services to the public, private industry and governments, as well as to provide assurance to consumers that the engineers they engage meet the high standards of professionalism expected of any profession.

The NER provides the necessary assurance to consumers of engineering services about a registered engineer's knowledge, skills and training in that those registered on the NER have the following:

- a recognised qualification
- relevant professional practice
- currency of continuing professional development (CPD)
- the benefit of Professional Indemnity Insurance (PII)
- a commitment to ethical practice

Registrants on the NER will receive an annual practising certificate and registration will facilitate recognition on other registers in relation to the delivery of engineering services both nationally and internationally.

The NER will allow consumers of engineering services to search for a qualified engineering professional by name, discipline and geographic location. The NER replaces the National Professional Engineering Register (**NPER**), the National Engineering Technologists Register (**NETR**) and the National Engineering Associates Register (**NEAR**).

All registrants on the former NPER, NETR and NEAR who wish to be registered on the NER and who meet the eligibility criteria will automatically be transferred to the NER. In addition, all other eligible Chartered members who wish to be registered on the NER will be able to automatically apply to join. Formal notification of the transfer and joining arrangements will be advised to these members in coming weeks.

Registration on the NER will also be open to, later in the year, other eligible members with 5+ years of relevant professional practice who meet the eligibility criteria above.

The NER will be open to non-Engineers Australia members who apply and are assessed as meeting the eligibility criteria.

**[Register your interest to join the NER](#)**

## Transition Arrangements

In the transition to the NER, those members registered on the former NPER/NETR/NEAR as at 30 June 2015 will remain registered until the NER is in place. The information on [RPSearch](#) is current as at 30 June 2015.

Please note that registration listing of members on RPSearch remains current regardless of the registration period end date - either '30/06/2015' or 'Current' until the new registration scheme is in place.

If you enter a name in the search fields, please do not add spacing after the name. This may result in no search outcome returned.

If you require information about an engineer's registration on the NPER/NETR/NEAR requirements, please contact the Registration Team at [registration@engineersaustralia.org.au](mailto:registration@engineersaustralia.org.au).

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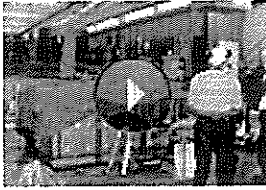
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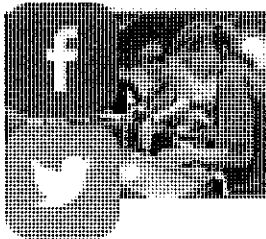
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- Stage 1 Competency Assessment
- Stage 2 Competency Assessment



# **Blueprint for National Registration of the Professions**

**April 2006**

**Professions Australia is a national organisation of professional associations  
representing around 400 000 Australian professionals**

**[www.professions.com.au](http://www.professions.com.au)**

# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	3
<b>Key Elements of the Blueprint</b> .....	6
<b>A. Implementation of a national market</b> .....	7
<b>B. Admission to practice and membership requirements</b> .....	9
Requirements for professional education.....	9
Scope of practice.....	12
Specialist accreditation .....	12
Registration of overseas practitioners .....	12
Reservation of title and core practices .....	13
Ownership and business structure.....	13
<b>C. Regulation of Professional Practice</b> .....	14
Professional conduct and ethics .....	14
<b>D. Consumer protection</b> .....	16
Professional indemnity insurance .....	16
Quality standards .....	16
Consumer education.....	16
Advertising.....	16
Fees .....	17
<b>Implementation of the Blueprint</b> .....	18
<b>Attachment A: Professions Australia Member Organisations</b> .....	19
<b>Attachment B: Professions Regulated by State Governments</b> .....	20
<b>Attachment C: Options for Achieving National Registration of the Professions</b> .....	21

## Introduction

This document, the *Blueprint for National Registration of the Professions* (the *Blueprint*), has been developed by Professions Australia and its member organisations. Our objective is to promote and facilitate the implementation of national registration arrangements for those professions currently subject to state and territory based regulation.

A list of Professions Australia's member organisations is at Attachment A.

The *Blueprint* acknowledges that Australia is a single integrated market, exposed to domestic and international competition. National registration arrangements for individual professions are a logical step to promote competition and enhance the mobility of the professional workforce.

The reality is that many professionals are now working across state boundaries. Some are responding to large consumers of professional services who are operating in national and international markets. Others professionals are responding to changing demand for their services, seeking to take advantage of a broader range of employment opportunities and experiences or grow their businesses. New technologies are making it possible for many professionals to provide their services on a national basis.

A national system of registration for individual professions would have significant benefits including:

- A single registration fee and application process, allowing practice anywhere in Australia;
- Consistency of registration requirements and implementation of national standards;
- Cost savings for both government and professionals with the elimination of unnecessary complexity and duplication;
- More efficient utilisation of the professional workforce with the removal of the barriers to professional mobility;
- A stronger influence in shaping international standards;
- Increased innovation and more timely implementation of reforms; and
- A framework for maintaining consistency of state and territory regulation for individual professions.

The pursuit of national registration arrangements for the professions would also provide the opportunity to address any remaining restraints on competition and improve regulatory quality by ensuring regulatory frameworks represent best practice and are responsive to community needs, up to date and relevant.

National uniform standards are a necessary first step in establishing national registration arrangements for a profession. National standards have been developed for the majority of professions. National registration arrangements will in turn ensure these standards are implemented on a national basis.

The power to regulate the professions resides with state and territory governments. A number of professions are subject to state based regulation administered by statutory registration boards (see Attachment B).

The objective of these regulatory arrangements is to protect the public by ensuring a high standard of service and professional behaviour by providing:

- A barrier to entry to those professions by untrained persons;
- A mechanism for establishing and enforcing standards of training and practice;
- An avenue for consumers to have complaints against practitioners addressed.

In 1995, the Commonwealth, States and Territories agreed to implement a national competition policy and signed the Competition Principles Agreement and the Conduct Code agreement. The broad objective of National Competition Policy was to bring about a more competitive and integrated national market.

Under these agreements, all jurisdictions agreed to:

- Extend the application of Part IV of the Trade Practices Act 1974, dealing with anti-competitive practices, to partnerships of natural persons or sole practitioners and their associations;
- Review their legislation, including that covering individual professions, and remove all anti-competitive provisions, unless such provisions could be demonstrated to have a net public benefit and the purpose of the restrictive provisions could not be achieved other than through legislation.

As part of National Competition Policy reforms, state and territory governments reviewed their legislation to remove regulations that impede competition in professional services. This process resulted in the elimination of many anti-competitive practices and provided an opportunity for national adoption of some best practice provisions. However, there is anecdotal evidence that state legislation for some professions is becoming more divergent over time.

Commonwealth, State and Territory governments have progressively implemented Mutual Recognition Acts following the signing of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Mutual Recognition in 1992. This has benefited many individual professionals, particularly the fully regulated professions, in moving across jurisdictions. These arrangements do not, however, overcome all the costs and shortcomings resulting from different registration regimes across Australia. This is particularly the case for those professions regulated in some states and not others or where additional regulatory requirements apply to the practice of a profession in some states.

The *Blueprint* has been developed to facilitate the implementation of national registration for the regulated professions by seeking to articulate the principles which

might guide the development of these arrangements. The options available for pursuing national registration are outlined in Attachment C.

There are many professional bodies that administer codes of conduct or accreditation arrangements which complement formal regulation, or provide for self-regulation where the level of risk to the consumer does not justify statutory regulation. The principles outlined in the *Blueprint* could provide guidance to those professions that are subject to co-regulatory arrangements<sup>1</sup> or wish to ensure their self regulatory arrangements are consistent with competition principles and good governance.

The complexities of implementing national registration arrangements for some professions are significant. The *Blueprint* does not seek to resolve all the issues that will need to be addressed in relation to individual professions. Rather it seeks to establish a framework in which further consultation and development of individual arrangements can take place.

Professions Australia would like to acknowledge the cooperation and support provided by various federal and state government agencies in the preparation of the *Blueprint*.

This initiative demonstrates the recognition by Professions Australia and its member organisations that such a move is in the public interest and will deliver benefits to both consumers and the professions.

---

<sup>1</sup> Where regulatory responsibility is shared between government and the professions, for example, professional associations set membership requirements and administer accreditation and disciplinary arrangements to ensure professional standards are met to protect the public, while government exercises some form of regulatory oversight including accreditation of the professional body to perform these functions.

## Key Elements of the Blueprint

The *Blueprint* addresses the regulation of individual professions by state and territory governments through mechanisms such as registration, certification and licensing (hereafter referred to as “registration”).

The key elements of the *Blueprint* are:

- A. Implementation of a national market.
- B. Admission to professional practice.
- C. Regulation of professional practice.
- D. Consumer protection.

The principles outlined below under each element of the *Blueprint* are intended to provide guidance to the development of model provisions in legislation (or regulations) for the regulated professions.

Many of these principles could also be used by self-regulating professions as a guide to ensure the voluntary codes and quality assurance arrangements covering their membership are consistent with competition policy principles and good governance.



## A. Implementation of a national market

Reform of regulation to bring about a national market for those professions regulated by state and territory governments should be consistent with the following principles:

1. Regulation of individual professions can only be justified where the information asymmetry cannot adequately be remedied by non-statutory mechanisms, the potential harm to the public is significant and the benefits to the community as a whole outweigh the costs.
2. Any regulation should be the minimum necessary to achieve the identified objectives, in a manner which imposes the least cost of compliance.
3. Professionals registered in one state or territory are able to practice their profession throughout Australia.
4. The objectives of statutory registration arrangements for a profession should be clearly defined in the legislation; these arrangements should not seek to duplicate the functions of existing general laws for the protection of consumers.
5. Laws regulating a profession should be consistent throughout Australia with the establishment of agreed standards for entry into the profession, subject to provision for imposition of conditions to ensure local knowledge where appropriate.
6. The laws regulating a profession should have sufficient flexibility to provide for changing circumstances.
7. Where possible, regulatory standards should be compatible with relevant internationally accepted standards and practice and consistent with our international obligations.
8. Regulation should be designed to minimise any anti-competitive effects and avoid imposing unnecessary barriers to entry, exit or innovation.
9. The administrative arrangements for a registration board(s) with statutory responsibility for overseeing an individual profession should be consistent with the following principles:
  - a) The key function of a registration board is protection of the public rather than to promote the interest of the regulated profession.
  - b) Membership of the governing board should provide an effective mix of skills and expertise, including provision for membership which is independent of government and the relevant profession(s) and which broadly reflects a balance of community interests.

- c) The registration board should operate in a way which is consistent with good governance including transparency, accountability, fairness, efficiency, adaptability and coherence.
- d) Board operating policies and procedures should be documented and publicly available, including on the board's website.
- e) Decision making processes should be open, clear and understandable to consumers and professionals.
- f) There should be an effective and transparent system for complaints handling including provision for independent review of complaints handling decisions (reference can be made to the Australian standard on complaints handling (AS4269)).
- g) The complaints handling system should be supported by effective sanctions for non-compliance.
- h) In-house compliance system should be in place to ensure compliance with the regulations (reference can be made to the Australian standard on compliance systems (AS3806)).
- i) The registration board should have a strategy in place to educate both consumers and professionals about the objectives and operations of the regulations it administers.
- j) A registration board should be required to report regularly on its activities, including through an annual report.

The principles outlined in this section could also provide guidance to a professional body in establishing and administering its Code of Conduct. In this case a Code Administration Committee should be established to ensure the successful implementation and ongoing effectiveness of the Code.

10. National arrangements for registration should include provision for a mechanism to maintain regulatory consistency between jurisdictions over time, and enhanced cooperation and information sharing between regulators.
11. Performance indicators should be established to determine the effectiveness of the regulatory arrangements over a period of time or identify areas where improvements are required.
12. Regulation should be subject to independent monitoring and review.

## **B. Admission to practice and membership requirements**

### **Requirements for professional education**

The purpose of statutory regulation of professionals by government is to protect consumers by creating a barrier to entry to certain professions by untrained persons and establishing and enforcing standards of training and practice.

The purpose of self regulatory arrangements is to provide a framework for establishing and maintaining standards which allow the consumer to make decisions on the purchase of particular professional services based on quality and risk.

The purpose of a requirement that individuals have completed a course of study at a higher education institution, to gain the necessary level of knowledge and competency in a profession, is to protect consumers.

#### **1. Professional education standards**

##### **(a) Qualification requirements**

The principles that apply to the setting of professional education and training requirements for registration (or professional membership) should be as follows:

1. The objective should be the protection of the public through maintenance of professional standards.
2. The qualification requirements should ideally be competency based.
3. The requirements should be the minimum level necessary to ensure competent and safe practice.
4. The requirements should not unnecessarily restrict registration or membership.
5. The requirements should retain sufficient flexibility to provide for innovation and the development of new competencies.
6. The requirements should not impose undue costs on consumers.

##### **(b) Accreditation of undergraduate professional education**

Accreditation of undergraduate professional education programs is an important element for the assurance of quality and the maintenance of professional standards against national and international standards. Completion of an accredited course of study is generally a key criterion for registration under government legislation or membership of a professional body.

The “accrediting body” is usually the professional body representing a particular discipline. In some cases it may be a statutory body established for this purpose. Individual educational institutions may voluntarily request an “accrediting body” to review their education programs for accreditation.

The purpose of accreditation of higher education undergraduate courses should be:

- The protection of consumers of professional services.
- The provision of an adequate basis for further professional development.

The policies and procedures of the “accrediting body” should be consistent with the following key principles:

1. Be overseen by a committee which has responsibility for managing the arrangements in a way which is consistent with good governance principles of transparency, accountability and fairness;
2. be supported by a clear statement of policy and procedures that govern decision making processes and ensure procedural fairness;
3. the criteria for accreditation should be objective and measurable;
4. there should be provision for effective stakeholder participation in the development and management of these arrangements;
5. mechanisms should be in place to ensure all stakeholders are informed and have ready access to documentation/information on requirements, processes, criteria and expected outcomes, including through web-based mechanisms;
6. be supported by an appeals policy which include principles, rules and grounds for appeals; and
7. there should be provision for the regular monitoring, review and update of accreditation policies, processes and criteria.

The education policy will address the broad course of study and the level of scholarship associated with a course leading to undergraduate qualifications (including articulation arrangements with other higher education or workplace learning). The education policy should ideally address the communication and other skills required of professionals working in a modern society.

## **2. Assessing competencies for independent practice**

Completion of a period of practical or supervised training following the completion of the academic qualifications necessary for registration (and/or membership of a professional body) before being eligible for independent practice shall only be required where it is consistent with the need to protect consumers by ensuring professionals have achieved the essential competencies.

The education policy should outline the competencies to be achieved through supervised training.

## **3. Continuing professional development**

A commitment to continuing professional development should be consistent with the objective of protecting consumers.

Continuing Professional Development (CPD) is defined as:

*the career long acquisition and development of knowledge, skills and attitudes, enabling a practitioner to continually enhance their professional performance for the benefit of the community.*

The Principles that should guide the development of continuing professional development policies are:

1. CPD should be based on sound educational principles.
2. Consistent with the objective of protecting consumers, the aims of CPD should be to:
  - a. foster the development of the professional body of skills and knowledge to enable the provision of high quality services to the community;
  - b. promote a commitment to lifelong learning amongst members of the profession;
  - c. provide education which allows professionals to master new areas/specialisations;
  - d. to assist professionals keep up to date in their area of practice with changes and new developments in the professional body of knowledge; and
  - e. generally enable professionals to maintain and improve their level of competence.
3. It is the responsibility of all professionals to keep up to date with changes and new developments in the professional body of knowledge through participation in formal and informal CPD.
4. It is highly desirable that individual professionals should complete a designated minimum number of hours of formal and informal CPD per year, relevant to their area of practice.
5. CPD can include the development of competencies gained through workplace learning.
6. The body will as far as practicable facilitate the access of their members, including those in rural and remote areas, to continuing professional education opportunities.
7. The body responsible for an individual profession's CPD policies and programs will ensure that continuing professional development activities are of a high quality, effective and relevant.
8. The body responsible for an individual profession's CPD policies and programs should have guidelines which set out the nature and general expectations of CPD. These guidelines should have the flexibility to allow

professionals to independently decide to participate in a CPD program. These guidelines should also outline expectations for participation in CPD on return to practice after a period of absence and for moving from one speciality to another.

9. It is desirable that arrangements are put in place for the recording, audit and monitoring of participation in CPD consistent with the level of risk to the consumer.

### **Scope of practice**

The scope of practice should only be limited where it can be demonstrated that there is a net public benefit. Legislated restrictions on the right to practice for reserved areas of practice should relate to the level of risk to the consumer.

It is recognised that wider scope of practice may facilitate more cost effective and innovative approaches to the delivery of professional services to the benefit of consumers.

It may be desirable to include a professional's area of practice on the public register and on the practising certificate to ensure consumers have the information necessary to choose an appropriately qualified practitioner.

### **Specialist accreditation**

Any arrangements for specialist registration should not incorporate legislative restrictions on competition unless there is a demonstrable net public benefit and there is no non-legislative way of achieving these benefits.

Specialist accreditation should ideally be achieved by means of additional accreditation (administrative means) rather than separate registration under any legislation to avoid placing an unjustifiable restriction on competition within a particular profession.

### **Registration of overseas practitioners**

Arrangements for the accreditation of overseas practitioners should be consistent with the following principles:

1. The international movement of professionals is in the interests of increasing trade, investment and knowledge flows between Australia and its trading partners.
2. The needs of the Australian community be served according to the highest professional standards.
3. Assessment processes should ensure applicants meet standards consistent with the standards applying to local practitioners.

4. Policies and processes for the assessment of applications for accreditation of overseas practitioners need to be consistent with principles of good governance.
5. A period of supervised work experience in Australia may be necessary for the purpose of adjustment to local conditions before an overseas practitioner can gain unconditional registration.

### **Reservation of title and core practices**

Statutory reservation of title and/or core practices should be limited to situations where the public would be exposed to an unacceptably high level of risk, this is the most efficient and effective option to address the identified risk and there is a net public benefit.

### **Ownership and business structure**

Any restrictions on the ownership and/or business structure of professional practice should be justified on public policy grounds.

Where there are no or limited restrictions on the ownership and/or business structure of professional practice the same rules to protect professional independence, the standard of service and the professional/client relationship need to apply to non-professionally qualified owners as to professionally qualified owners.

## C. Regulation of Professional Practice

To ensure the protection of consumers of professional services registration boards and professional bodies have established complaints and disciplinary systems to maintain the quality of services to consumers and address unprofessional conduct by professionals.

### Professional conduct and ethics

Codes of conduct or ethics set out specific standards of conduct for professionals in relation to the manner in which a registration body or professional association deals with registrants/members and their relationships with consumers and clients as well as other professionals. For a professional association these standards are voluntarily agreed.

The principles that should apply to Codes of Conduct or Codes of Ethics are:

1. The purpose of the code should be to protect consumers of the professional service.
2. The arrangements adopted to ensure compliance with the code should be the minimum necessary to achieve the identified objectives and in a manner which imposes the least cost of compliance to achieve them.
3. The Code should include a clear statement of objectives.
4. The scope of the code should ideally cover:
  - a) key principles; and
  - b) the commitment of the members of the professional association to conform to, and otherwise uphold, these rules and ideals.
5. The Code will be consistent with National Competition Policy principles.
6. The Code will be supported by an administration committee and documented policies and procedures which are readily available to stakeholders on the organisation's website. To ensure transparency of the Committee's operations provision should be made for consumer representatives on the committee.
7. Codes of Conduct/Ethics should be supported by:
  - a) an effective complaints handling system which is subject to the rules of procedural fairness (independence, lack of bias and decisions based on logically probative evidence);
  - b) provision for the complainant to exclude any member of the complaints handling body who has a conflict of interest;



- c) a mechanism for the independent review of complaints handling decisions;
  - d) sanctions for non-compliance which reflect the nature, seriousness and frequency of the breach. A range of sanction should be available, including requiring further education and training through to suspension or cancellation of registration;
  - e) a strategy for raising consumer awareness of the code, its contents and complaints handling provisions;
  - f) a strategy for raising the awareness of the code, its contents and complaints handling provisions with the professionals covered by the code;
  - g) provision for employees and agents of the professional body to receive training on code principles and procedures;
  - h) collection of data about the origins and causes of complaints;
  - i) a system for monitoring compliance with the code;
  - j) reports on the operation of the code which are readily available to stakeholders; and
  - k) regular review to ensure the standards incorporated in the code are meeting the identified objectives and current community expectations.
8. Professional associations retain the right to include additional matters in their codes of conduct/ethics where these matters are consistent with national competition policy principles and good governance.
9. Codes of ethics or rules of association of professional associations should not extend to limiting the commercial and organisational choices of members.

## **D. Consumer protection**

### **Professional indemnity insurance**

Professionals should have in place adequate arrangements for professional indemnity insurance.

### **Quality standards**

As a general principle, initiatives that seek to improve the quality of service to consumers by enhancing competencies and professionalism through education and learning are likely to be more effective in protecting consumers than arrangements based on addressing breaches of standards after the event.

Professional bodies are encouraged to implement professional standards schemes or similar initiatives and/or publish guidelines on standards of client care to ensure consumers are adequately protected. These arrangements are likely to be more effective when supported by wide coverage of the profession.

### **Consumer education**

Where a profession is self-regulated the professional body should have a strategy in place to educate consumers on the self regulatory scheme so consumers can make an informed choice between a member and non-member of a professional body.

The education strategy should identify the points of difference, the services their members provide and the value to be gained by choosing one of their members to provide the relevant service.

### **Advertising**

Consumers are best protected when they are fully informed and professionals maintain professional and ethical standards.

Advertising where it involves the provision of honest and accurate information can offer benefits to consumers.

Professionals are obliged to avoid false, misleading or deceptive advertising, use of testimonials or advertising that creates an unreasonable expectation of beneficial treatment.

Professional bodies should have advertising guidelines which set minimum standards and promote best practice consistent with the principles referred to above.

## **Fees**

Recommended fee scales for particular professional services provided by professional bodies for the benefit of their members are likely to result in a substantial lessening of competition.

## Implementation of the Blueprint

The extent of the benefits of national registration will in part be determined by the manner in which the arrangements are implemented. In seeking to contribute to the process Professions Australia and its member organisations have resolved to support an approach to national registration where regulation and administrative arrangements are consistent with the following principles:

- The primary purpose of regulation is the protection of consumers of professional services.
- Any regulation of the professions is consistent with the COAG principles of good regulatory design.
- National Competition Policy principles apply to the professions.
- Governance arrangements reflect transparency, accountability, fairness, efficiency, adaptability and coherence.
- These regulatory arrangements are consistent with our international obligations.

A decision on whether to pursue implementation of national registration arrangements for regulated professions is ultimately a decision for government. The approach to be taken is a matter for further consultation between the States and Territories, the Council of Australian Governments, the relevant Ministerial Councils and individual professional bodies. Governments will need to be convinced that national registration arrangements will deliver a net public benefit and make a positive contribution to Australia's ongoing reform agenda.

Professions Australia and its member organisations look forward to further consultation on how national registration arrangements for the professions might be progressed.

Professions Australia  
April 2006

## **Attachment A: Professions Australia Member Organisations**

Association of Consulting Engineers Australia (ACEA)  
Audiological Society of Australia (ASA)  
Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM)  
Australian Institute of Radiography (AIR)  
Australasian Podiatry Council (APODC)  
Australian Computer Society (ACS)  
Australian Dental Association (ADA)  
Australian Human Resources Institute (AHRI)  
Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators (AUSIT)  
Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (ALIA)  
Australian Institute of Quantity Surveyors (AIQS)  
Australian Marketing Institute (AMI)  
Australian Veterinary Association (AVA)  
CPA Australia  
Engineers Australia  
Institute of Actuaries of Australia (IAAust)  
Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia (ICAA)  
Institute of Management Consultants (IMC)  
National Institute of Accountants (NIA)  
Pharmaceutical Society of Australia (PSA)  
Planning Institute of Australia (PIA)  
Records Management Association of Australasia (RMAA)  
Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA)  
Spatial Sciences Institute (SSI).

April 2006

## **Attachment B: Professions Regulated by State Governments**

Medical practitioners

Nurses

Midwives

Dentists

Chinese medicine (Victoria only)

Chiropractors

Diagnostic radiographers, radiation therapists and sonographers. (Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland and the NT). There are also licensing authorities in Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, South Australia and NT relating to the medical radiation sciences.

Optometrists

Osteopaths

Physiotherapists

Pharmacists

Podiatrists

Psychologists

Veterinary surgeons

Engineers (Queensland only)

Architects

## Attachment C: Options for Achieving National Registration of the Professions

### Overview

Under the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth is unable to legislate with regard to unincorporated persons who are not engaged in interstate trade. The registration of professionals in Australia is a State responsibility and is regulated by separate legislation in each State and Territory. Registration boards or similar bodies are the designated legal authorities with responsibility for administering the relevant legislation.

There are a number of options available to overcome the constitutional barriers to the development of national registration arrangements for the professions.

This paper does not attempt to identify a preferred option but addresses the range of options available and some of their advantages and disadvantages. It is also recognised that the preferred option may vary between professions depending on the nature of the issues and existing legislative frameworks applying to individual professions. It will also be dependent on the progress already made towards achieving national uniformity of standards and registration requirements for individual professions. For the majority of professions there are already agreed national minimum standards.

The options for achieving national registration for those professions subject to statutory regulation by state and territory governments are as follows:

1. Commonwealth legislation to regulate a profession with relevant state powers being ceded to the Commonwealth;
2. Template legislation;
3. Mirror or model legislation; and
4. National portability or “driver’s license” model.

The first option assumes the Commonwealth wishes to take over responsibility for regulation of the professions. The other options provide alternative approaches to achieving a single regulatory regime. Whichever option is chosen it should set the foundation for improved outcomes through more coordinated and efficient mechanisms for establishing best practice professional standards on a national basis.

The options are outlined below.

## Options for National Registration

### **Option 1: Commonwealth legislation to regulate a profession with relevant state powers being ceded to the Commonwealth**

Section 51(37) of the Constitution allows the states to refer agreed powers to the Commonwealth government. A recent example is where the States referred their right to legislate on companies and securities legislation, allowing the Commonwealth to implement legislation with application across Australia.

The agreement of all jurisdictions is required to deliver a national registration system. The ability of the States and Territories to retract the referral provides an assurance that the Commonwealth will not use the referred powers inappropriately.

Under this model standards, registration and administrative arrangements would be the responsibility of a single national body. The arrangements would need to be supported by consultation and decision making mechanisms such as an Inter-Governmental Agreement, Ministerial Council and/or officials/stakeholder advisory bodies.

The key features of this model might include:

- The establishment of a national body with sole responsibility for registration;
- A consultative process/body for establishing/agreeing national standards for a profession;
- Registration subject to a requirement that all applicants meet the identified national standards;
- Registration would confer the right to practice anywhere in Australia with only one registration fee to apply;
- The national registration body would be responsible for all regulatory functions including disciplinary processes; and
- A national register of practitioners.

A single national regulatory regime established and administered by the Commonwealth, overriding those currently run by the states and territories, would be the most direct means of achieving national uniform standards and registration arrangements for a profession.

While this model will deliver uniformity and possibly the largest efficiency gains, there may be concern that agreement on uniform regulation may lead to the lowest common denominator or the most restrictive approach to regulation.

A related concern is that it may lead to a loss of innovation. Some argue that having different systems provides the opportunity to trial innovative approaches to regulation. This benefit will of course only be realised if there is wider adoption of best practice approaches. And it is an open question whether these benefits outweigh the costs of not having a national system. Furthermore whether harmonisation delivers a net benefit depends on the quality of the harmonised laws. With cost



savings there may be scope for jurisdictions to pool resources for research and policy development to facilitate innovation and best practice regulatory approaches.

There may be practical difficulties associated with a single national registration board with concern that a federally run body may be too far removed from its stakeholders. One option to address this issue could be for the national body to establish state offices to carry out certain functions, for example, dealing with complaints and investigations.

It is possible that this option may be the most difficult to achieve because of the need to obtain the agreement of all states and territories to the referral of powers. The lead times in negotiating the final arrangements are likely to be long.

### **Option 2: Template legislation**

Template legislation involves one jurisdiction legislating to establish a body with the other participating jurisdictions enacting complementary legislation in an agreed form to confer powers and functions on this body and to extend its authority to operate in that jurisdiction. The laws are then applied in all other states and territories through the passage of *Application of Laws* Acts in the respective parliaments.

This approach requires agreement between state and territory jurisdictions on the required form of the legislation. This approach can be pursued independent of the Commonwealth. Any amendments that are required from time to time will need to be agreed by the participating jurisdictions. It also requires agreement to the establishment of mechanisms to support policy development and decision making on changes to regulation such as an Inter-Governmental Agreement, a Ministerial Council and/or other consultative or advisory bodies.

The key features of this model might include:

- A single national body with responsibility for registration of professionals against agreed national standards;
- Registration having recognition in all jurisdictions with only one application fee to apply;
- The national body to operate on full cost-recovery;
- The national body to establish a register of practitioners;
- Responsibility for disciplinary and compliance activities to be the responsibility of the 'home jurisdiction'; and
- Mutual recognition of disciplinary orders issued by bodies responsible for compliance activities in each Australian jurisdiction.

An advantage of this option is that, following agreement between jurisdictions, only one parliament need pass the amending legislation and it is then automatically adopted as law in the other jurisdictions. This will ensure all future agreed amendments to the template legislation are applied throughout Australia at one time and through a much speedier process.

This option, like Option 1, will deliver a high level of uniformity. There should also be some efficiency gains.

This option may provide less flexibility for including provisions to deal with local circumstances. Funding and resourcing arrangements for local compliance activities may be an issue particularly in the smaller jurisdictions.

One of the disadvantages of this option is that referencing is rarely done although there are examples such as the Road Transport Authority and the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.

### **Option 3: Mirror/model legislation**

Another method for achieving a national legislative framework is where the states agree on "model laws", and then all agree to enact the same legislation and regulations in each state. An example of this in recent times is the agreement by the states to enact model laws in relation to the implementation of a national market for the legal profession.<sup>2</sup>

State and territory governments can adopt mirror legislation among themselves without reference to the Commonwealth. Whether this is desirable will depend on existing arrangements for individual professions.

The key features of this model might include:

- A consultative mechanism is established to agree appropriate national standards for registration;
- Responsibility for registration rests with the registration body in the 'home jurisdiction';
- Professionals required to seek registration from 'home jurisdiction';

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<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth, State and Territory Attorneys-General have endorsed comprehensive model provisions and regulations as a basis for consistent laws to remove barriers to the national practice of law and deliver a range of benefits for lawyers and consumers.

Under the proposed reforms, Australian legal practitioners will be able to practice anywhere in Australia with the one practicing certificate.

The Model Bill and Model Regulations provide the foundation for adoption and implementation of the model reforms by each State and Territory in Australia. The model provisions are categorised as those which are core and require textual uniformity in adoption (CU), those which are core but do not require textual uniformity (CNU), and non-core provisions (NC).

These signposts are intended to guide the way the model provisions will be incorporated by governments into the State and Territory regulatory regimes. They simply reflect the degree to which model provisions are thought necessary to overcome the 'road blocks' experienced in the operation of the national legal services market. Accordingly, differing degrees of local variation can be expected as the Model Bill and Model Regulations translate into State - and Territory - based legislative reforms on matters other than those designated as core and requiring textual uniformity.

- Registration is fully transportable and recognisable in each Australian jurisdiction with no additional fees to apply;
- Mutual recognition of any restrictions or conditions placed on the registration certificate by the 'home jurisdiction';
- Recognition of disciplinary orders issued by registration bodies in each Australian jurisdiction;
- A national register of practitioners; and
- Regulatory bodies to share information and cooperate in investigations.

If jurisdictions wish to pursue further administrative efficiencies, the legislation can confer powers and functions on a "national" body as occurred with professional standards legislation (in this case the NSW Professional Standards Council now effectively operates as a national body). The national body can be given designated functions such as registration against agreed national standards while some functions could be carried out by the individual jurisdictions.

As managing the regulation of a profession across State and Territory boundaries will be an ongoing and long term project it will be necessary to establish consultation and decision making mechanisms to make the necessary changes to the model legislation. These might include an Inter-Governmental Agreement, Ministerial Council and/or officials/stakeholder advisory bodies.

Mirror legislation is less flexible than template legislation because any subsequent changes need to be passed by all parliaments. This is likely to lead to delays in the implementation of changes. It may also lead to some lack of consistency where jurisdictions are given the flexibility to include provisions to deal with their own individual circumstances. As a result there may be some loss of uniformity over time.

The fact that a professional will only need to pay one application fee may have implications for the viability of registration boards in smaller jurisdictions.

If the legislation is not enacted in each state, or is enacted differently in each state, the outcome is not ideal. However this option may be the most realistic.

#### **Option 4: National portability or "driver's license model"**

Under this option the relevant state acts would need to be amended to include provision for registration to be "deemed" for an appropriate category of registration. Registration by one registering authority would provide permission to practice throughout Australia.

The key features of this model might include:

- Professionals required to seek registration from 'home jurisdiction';
- Registration being fully transportable and recognisable in each Australian jurisdiction with no additional fees to apply;

- Responsibility for regulation to be that of the 'home jurisdiction';
- Mutual recognition of any restrictions or conditions placed on the registration certificate by the 'home jurisdiction';
- Recognition of disciplinary orders issued by registration bodies in each Australian jurisdiction; and
- Regulatory bodies to share information and cooperate in investigations.

This model has the advantage of simplicity and is likely to be the easiest option to implement. However it raises a number of difficulties. Not all registration boards have the same statutory responsibilities. It has implications for the financial viability of registration boards particular in the smaller states and territories where fees might need to increase reducing any efficiency gains. For some professions local registration boards need to know who is practising in their jurisdiction. It may also pose problems in terms of pursuing complaints about incompetence or misconduct.

This option is likely to deliver the lowest level of uniformity with the risk of administration and enforcement becoming more divergent over time. Professionals working across state borders will still be required to understand and comply with different local state or territory laws which may limit professional mobility. And where there are differences in standards there may be concerns about the quality of service to the consumer.

The major disadvantage of this option for some professions is that it will not deliver national registration arrangements because, under current arrangements, registration is not a requirement in all jurisdictions. For some professions this option may not deliver a net benefit over current mutual recognition arrangements.

Professions Australia  
April 2006