

Queensland



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS ACT 1988

**Reprinted as in force on 2 February 1996
(includes amendments up to Act No. 87 of 1994)**

Reprint No. 1

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Information about this reprint

This Act is reprinted as at 2 February 1996. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes.

Minor editorial changes allowed under the provisions of the Reprints Act 1992 mentioned in the following list have also been made to—

- update citations and references (pt 4, div 2)
- express gender specific provisions in a way consistent with current drafting practice (s 24)
- use gender neutral office names (s 25)
- use different spelling consistent with current drafting practice (s 26(2))
- use standard punctuation consistent with current drafting practice (s 27)
- use conjunctives and disjunctives consistent with current drafting practice (s 28)
- use expressions consistent with current drafting practice (s 29)
- reorder other provisions consistent with current drafting practice (s 30A)
- use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current drafting practice (s 35)
- omit provisions that are no longer required (ss 37 and 39)
- omit the enacting words (s 42A)
- number and renumber provisions and references (s 43)
- correct minor errors (s 44).

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in the reprint, including—**
 - **table of obsolete and redundant provisions**
 - **table of corrected minor errors**
 - **table of renumbered provisions.**

Queensland



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS ACT 1988

TABLE OF PROVISIONS

Section		Page
PART 1—PRELIMINARY		
1	Short title	5
5	Interpretation	5
PART 2—THE BOARD		
6	The Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland	6
7	Members of board	7
8	Chairperson	7
9	Failure to elect	7
10	Qualifications of members	7
11	Business	8
12	Duration of appointment	8
12A	Terms of appointment	8
13	Vacancies	8
14	Removal by Governor in Council	9
15	Registrar and other officers	10
16	Funds of board	10
PART 3—REGISTERS		
17	Registers to be kept	11
17A	Publication of roll	11
PART 4—REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL		
18	Qualifications for registration	12
19	Divisions of professional engineering	13
20	Applications for registration	13
21	Entitlement	13

22	Certificate of registration	13
23	Registered professional engineers' roll fee	13
26	Removal from register of registered professional engineers	14
27	Return of certificate	15
28	Restoration	15
29	Continuation of name of deceased engineer	15

PART 5—REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANIES

30	Conditions of registration of companies	16
31	Applications for registration	17
32	Entitlement	17
33	Certificate of registration	17
34	Renewal of certificate of registration	17
36	Returns by registered professional engineering companies	18
38	Removal from register of registered professional engineering companies	19
39	Return of certificate	19
40	Restoration	20

PART 6—REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING UNITS

40A	Board may register professional engineering units	20
40B	Conditions of registration	20
40C	Applications for registration	21
40D	Certificate of registration	21
40E	Renewal of registration	21
40F	Removal from register	22
40G	Return of certificate	22
40H	Restoration	22
40I	Change in person in charge of registered professional engineering unit . . .	23

PART 7—PROHIBITED PRACTICES

41	Prohibited practices	23
42	Registered name to be used	25

PART 8—COMPLAINTS AND DISCIPLINE

43	Interpretation	25
44	Complaints	26
45	Board may authorise investigation	26
46	Powers of investigator	27
47	Entry and search—evidence of offences	28
48	General powers of investigator in relation to places	29
49	Offence related warrants	31
50	Charge of offence may be laid	31
51	Disciplinary charge may be laid	32
52	Proceedings	34
53	Records	34
54	Procedure	34
55	Representation	34
56	Powers of board	35
57	Inspection of documents	35
58	Offences—proceedings	36
59	Self-incrimination a reasonable excuse	36
60	Board may order cancellation of registration, etc.	36
61	Effect of removal etc. of certificate	38
62	Publication of decision	38
63	Surrender of certificate	38

PART 9—MISCELLANEOUS

64	Issue of duplicate certificate	38
65	Unauthorised dealing with register	39
66	False statements	39
67	Appeals	40
68	Proceedings on behalf of board	41
69	Evidentiary provisions	41
70	Judicial notice	42
70A	References to repealed Act	42
71	Regulations	42

ENDNOTES

1	Index to endnotes	43
2	Date to which amendments incorporated	43
3	Key	44
4	List of legislation	44
5	List of annotations	44
6	Table of obsolete and redundant provisions	48
7	Table of corrected minor errors	48
8	Table of renumbered provisions	49

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS ACT 1988

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 2 February 1996]

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration and practice of professional engineers and for related purposes

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Professional Engineers Act 1988*.

Interpretation

5. In this Act—

“approved faculty of engineering” means a faculty of engineering approved by the board.

“approved school of engineering” means a school of engineering approved by the board.

“board” means the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland constituted under section 6.

“chairperson” means the chairperson of the board and includes where applicable a member acting in accordance with this Act as chairperson of the board.

“executive officer”, in relation to a company, means a person by whatever name called and whether or not the person is a director of the company, who is concerned, or takes part, in the management of the company.

“investigator” means a person authorised under section 45 to carry out an investigation on behalf of the board.

“member” means a member of the board and includes where applicable a person appointed under this Act to act in the place of a member.

“person” includes an unincorporated association or body of persons.

“registered professional engineer” means a person who is for the time being registered as a professional engineer in accordance with part 4.

“registered professional engineering company” means a company that is for the time being registered as a registered professional engineering company in accordance with part 5.

“registered professional engineering unit” means a unit of registered professional engineers that is registered under part 6.

“registrar” means the registrar of the board appointed under section 15 and includes any person appointed to act as, or for the time being performing the duties of, the registrar.

“repealed Act” means the *Professional Engineers Act 1929*.

PART 2—THE BOARD

The Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland

6.(1) The Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland constituted under the repealed Act is hereby preserved, continued in existence and constituted under and for the purposes of this Act under the name the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland.

(2) The board shall continue to be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and, subject to this Act, shall be capable in law of suing and being sued, of compounding or proving in any court of competent jurisdiction all debts or sums of money due to it, and of acquiring, holding, alienating and otherwise dealing with property and of doing and suffering all such acts and things as bodies corporate may in law do and suffer.

(3) All courts and persons acting judicially shall take judicial notice of the common seal of the board and, until the contrary is proved, shall presume that it was duly affixed to any document on which it appears.

Members of board

7. The board shall consist of 6 members appointed by the Governor in Council by notification published in the gazette, as follows—

- (a) 3 members nominated by the Minister, 1 of whom shall be from an approved faculty of engineering or an approved school of engineering;
- (b) 3 members who shall be elected by the registered professional engineers of Queensland in the manner prescribed by the regulations.

Chairperson

8.(1) The Governor in Council shall appoint one of the members referred to in section 7(a) to be the chairperson of the board.

(2) In the event of the absence of the chairman from any meeting of the board, one of the other members referred to in section 7(a) shall act as chairperson of the board for the purpose of such meeting, and that other member while acting as chairperson shall have all the powers of the chairperson.

Failure to elect

9. If at any time the registered professional engineers refuse or fail to elect any or all of the members referred to in section 7(b), the Governor in Council may appoint any person or persons to be a member or members and any person or persons so appointed shall for all purposes be deemed to have been duly appointed as a member or members of the board.

Qualifications of members

10. A person shall not be appointed as a member unless—

- (a) if he or she is the person referred to in section 7(a) who is from an approved faculty of engineering or an approved school of engineering—the person's qualifications are such that the person is eligible to be registered as a registered professional engineer; or
- (b) if the person is one of the other 5 members referred to in

section 7—the person has been registered as a registered professional engineer for a continuous period of at least 2 years.

Business

11. Subject to this Act, the board shall meet at such times and conduct its business in such manner as is prescribed by the regulations or in so far as the manner is not so prescribed as the board thinks fit.

Duration of appointment

12.(1) The appointment of a member is for the term (not longer than 2 years) specified in the gazette notice of the appointment.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a member who holds office at the commencement of this section, and such a member holds office for the term of 2 years from that commencement.

Terms of appointment

12A.(1) A member holds office on a part-time basis.

(2) A member is to be paid the remuneration and allowances determined by the Governor in Council.

(3) A member holds office on terms not provided in this Act as are determined by the Governor in Council.

Vacancies

13. The office of a member becomes vacant if the member—

- (a) dies; or
- (b) resigns office by written notice given to the Minister; or
- (c) is removed from office by the Governor in Council pursuant to section 14.

Removal by Governor in Council

14.(1) The Governor in Council may remove any member if the member—

- (a) refuses or fails to act as a member; or
- (b) is absent without prior leave granted by the board from more than 3 consecutive meetings of the board of which the member has received due notice; or
- (c) becomes bankrupt or takes advantage of the laws in force for the time being relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
- (d) becomes incapable of performing his or her duties because of mental illness; or
- (e) is not qualified or registered as required by section 10 or ceases to be so qualified or registered.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), a member shall be deemed to be present at a meeting if the member attends at the time and place appointed for the meeting notwithstanding that, by reason that no quorum is present, no meeting is actually held on that day and the registrar shall record the name of any member who so attends.

(3) If the office of a member becomes vacant during the member's term of office for a reason mentioned in section 13, the Governor in Council may appoint a person to that office who shall hold office for the balance of the term of appointment of the member's predecessor in office.

(4) If at any time a member is, from illness, absence or other proper cause—

- (a) prevented from attending a meeting of the board, the Minister may appoint a person to act in the place of that member during the member's absence; or
- (b) likely to be absent from meetings of the board for more than 4 months, the Governor in Council may appoint a person to act in the place of that member during the member's absence.

(5) A person appointed to act in the place of a member pursuant to subsection (4) during the term of appointment, shall have all the powers of and be deemed to be a member.

Registrar and other officers

15.(1) The Governor in Council may appoint a registrar of the board and fix the remuneration to be paid for the registrar's services.

(1A) In fixing such remuneration the Governor in Council shall have regard to any recommendation made in that respect by the board.

(2) The board may appoint such other officers as it thinks necessary to give effect to this Act, and may pay such other officers such remuneration as it thinks fit.

(3) All officers so appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the board.

Funds of board

16.(1) All moneys received by the board or by the registrar on behalf of the board including fees and fines imposed pursuant to section 48(1) and penalties imposed for offences against this Act, shall be paid into the funds of the board.

(2) The remuneration of the registrar and other officers appointed under this Act, and all other expenses of and incidental to the administration of this Act, shall be paid by the board out of its funds.

(3) Any surplus moneys of the board which are not required for the purposes of subsection (2) may be expended by the board for the purposes of the advancement of professional engineering in such manner as it may determine.

(4) The board may from time to time direct that moneys held by it that are not immediately required for the purposes of subsection (2) or (3) be placed on fixed deposit or be invested in accordance with the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, section 48.

PART 3—REGISTERS

Registers to be kept

17.(1) The board must keep—

- (a) a register of professional engineers; and
- (b) a register of professional engineering companies; and
- (c) a register of professional engineering units.

(2) The register of professional engineers must contain—

- (a) the full name and address of each registered professional engineer; and
- (b) the division of engineering to which each registration relates; and
- (c) such other particulars as are prescribed by regulation or that the board considers necessary.

(3) The register of professional engineering companies must contain—

- (a) the full name and address of each registered professional engineering company; and
- (b) such other particulars as are prescribed by regulation or that the board considers necessary.

(4) The register of professional engineering units must contain—

- (a) the full name and address of each registered professional engineering unit; and
- (b) the person who is to be in charge of the unit; and
- (c) each person who is to be in charge of the unit during the absence of the person mentioned in paragraph (b); and
- (d) such other particulars as are prescribed by regulation or that the board considers necessary.

Publication of roll

17A. The board must, as soon as practicable after—

- (a) 1 January in each year—publish in the gazette a copy of the

register mentioned in section 17(1)(a) as at 1 January in that year;
and

- (b) 1 April in each year—publish in the gazette a copy of the registers mentioned in section 17(1)(b) and (c) as at 1 April in that year.

PART 4—REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Qualifications for registration

18. Subject to this part, the board may register any person as a registered professional engineer if the person satisfies the board that the person is of good fame and character, and that the person—

- (a) holds—
- (i) a degree in engineering granted by an approved school of engineering or an approved faculty of engineering; or
 - (ii) a qualification in engineering granted by a tertiary education institution which entitles the person to be admitted to the Institution of Engineers, Australia, as a graduate member;

and that the person has been engaged for not less than 5 years since obtaining the degree or qualification in gaining experience of engineering and that the person possesses the knowledge and experience required to practise as a registered professional engineer; or

- (b) has been engaged during a period of not less than 5 years in acquiring, in a manner considered satisfactory by the board, professional knowledge in engineering, and a further 7 years in gaining experience of engineering and that the person possesses the knowledge and experience required to practise as a registered professional engineer.

Divisions of professional engineering

19. A registered professional engineer shall be registered in 1 or more of the divisions of professional engineering that are prescribed by the regulations.

Applications for registration

20.(1) An application for registration under this part is to be made to the board in the form approved by the board.

(2) The application must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

Entitlement

21. A person registered as a registered professional engineer shall be entitled in connection with the person's practice as a registered professional engineer to use or publish the words 'Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland' or the abbreviation 'R.P.E.Q.'.

Certificate of registration

22.(1) If the board registers a professional engineer under this part, the board must issue a certificate of registration.

(2) The board must issue to a registered professional engineer a practising certificate for each year after the first year of registration on payment of the roll fee for the year.

(3) The certificate of registration and the practising certificate are to be in a form approved by the board.

Registered professional engineers' roll fee

23.(1) Subject to subsection (2), every person who is registered as a registered professional engineer, upon registration and in respect of the year of registration, shall pay to the registrar the roll fee for that year.

(2) A person who is registered as a registered professional engineer subsequent to 1 October in any year, upon registration, in addition to the roll fee for the year of registration, shall pay to the registrar the roll fee for the

year commencing on 1 January next following the date of registration of that person.

(3) Every registered professional engineer, on or before 1 October in each year, shall pay to the registrar the roll fee for the year commencing on 1 January next following.

(4) If a registered professional engineer fails to pay the roll fee in accordance with subsection (3), the registrar forthwith shall notify the registered professional engineer by certified mail addressed to him or her at the address appearing in the register that, if the fee is not paid to the registrar on or before 31 December next following, the board may remove the registered professional engineer's name from the register.

(4A) If a registered professional engineer fails to pay the fee on or before 31 December next following, the board may remove the registered professional engineer's name from the register, such removal to take effect on and from the expiration of that date, and notification of the removal shall be published in the gazette as soon as is practicable thereafter.

(5) The roll fees referred to in this section shall be such amounts as are prescribed by the regulations.

Removal from register of registered professional engineers

26.(1) The board, in addition to the powers given to it under sections 23(4A) and 48(1)(c), may remove from the register the name of any person who—

- (a) has died; or
- (b) applies to the board in writing to have his or her name removed from the register; or
- (c) owing to mental illness, is not capable of practising as a registered professional engineer.

(2) If the board removes the name of a person from the register pursuant to subsection (1)(a) or (b), it shall cause notice of the removal to be published in the gazette.

(3) Before removing the name of a person from the register pursuant to subsection (1)(c), the board shall give the person reasonable opportunity to appear before it, in person or by a legal practitioner or that person's duly

authorised agent, to contest the proposed removal of the person's name from the register.

(4) If the board removes the name of a person from the register pursuant to subsection (1)(c), it shall cause, at the expiration of a period of 28 days after the date on which notification of the removal is given to the person by the board, notice of the removal to be published in the gazette unless, within that period, an appeal is instituted against the removal.

Return of certificate

27.(1) A person whose name has been removed from the register pursuant to section 23(4A), 26(1) or 48(1)(c) shall surrender, within 14 days after publication in the gazette of the removal, to the board any certificate issued to the person under this Act or the repealed Act.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The removal of the name of a person from the register shall be effectual notwithstanding failure to surrender any certificate.

Restoration

28.(1) The board may, on payment of the prescribed fee, restore to the register of professional engineers the name of a professional engineer that has been removed from the register.

(2) The board must restore the name of a professional engineer to the register if directed to do so by the District Court.

Continuation of name of deceased engineer

29.(1) Notwithstanding section 26(1)(a), upon the death of a registered professional engineer, the board may permit the registered professional engineer's name to remain upon the register, and may authorise his or her executor, administrator, or trustee to carry on in the name of the deceased engineer the professional engineering practice formerly carried on by the registered professional engineer: Provided that the professional engineering practice is carried on under the supervision of a registered professional engineer approved by the board.

(2) Any such approval, in the first instance, shall be limited to a period not exceeding 12 months.

PART 5—REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANIES

Conditions of registration of companies

30. Subject to this part, the board may register any company as a registered professional engineering company if—

- (a) it is duly registered as a company in Australia;
- (b) the person having the supervision and management of the business of the company at each of its places of business in Queensland is a registered professional engineer and is resident in Queensland;
- (c) its articles of association provide that at all times—
 - (i) the principal executive officer of the company is to be a registered professional engineer and a director of the company;
 - (ii) where the company has only 2 directors, each is to be a registered professional engineer or one is to be a registered professional engineer and the other is to be—
 - (A) a person who holds a professional qualification satisfactory to the board; or
 - (B) a relative of the registered professional engineer who is a relative of a class of person prescribed by the regulations; or
 - (C) a public accountant or legal practitioner acting for the company;
 - (iii) where the company has more than 2 directors, at least three-fifths of the directors are to be registered professional engineers and the remaining directors are to hold a

- professional qualification satisfactory to the board;
- (iv) at least three-fifths of the total voting rights of all directors of the company entitled to vote at a meeting of directors of the company are to be held by registered professional engineers;
 - (v) at least three-fifths of the total voting rights of all persons entitled to vote at a general meeting of members of the company are to be held by registered professional engineers;
- (d) the company is the holder of a current professional indemnity insurance policy from an insurer satisfactory to the board and in such sum as is prescribed by the regulations.

Applications for registration

31.(1) An application for registration under this part is to be made to the board in the form approved by the board.

(2) The application must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

Entitlement

32. A registered professional engineering company shall be entitled in connection with its practice as a professional engineering company to use or publish the words 'Registered Professional Engineering Company of Queensland' or the abbreviation 'R.P.E.C.Q.'.

Certificate of registration

33.(1) If the board registers a professional engineering company under this part, the board must issue a certificate of registration.

(2) The certificate is to be in a form approved by the board.

(3) Registration takes effect on the day the certificate is issued and continues in force until the following 31 March.

Renewal of certificate of registration

34.(1) Every registered professional engineering company shall on or before the last day of February in each year, apply to the board for renewal

of its certificate of registration as a registered professional engineering company.

(2) Each application—

- (a) shall be made in the form prescribed by the regulations;
- (b) shall be supported by such evidence as the board may require;
- (c) shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the regulations and by a certificate or other evidence of renewal of the insurance policy referred to in section 30(d).

(3) The board may grant a renewal of a certificate of registration for a period of 12 months expiring on 31 March in any year.

(4) If a registered professional engineering company fails to apply for renewal of its certificate of registration in any year in accordance with subsection (1), the registrar shall forthwith notify the company by certified mail addressed to the company at the address appearing in the register that, if an application is not made to the board on or before 31 March next following, the board may remove its name from the register.

(5) If a registered professional engineering company fails to apply for renewal of its certificate of registration on or before 31 March next following, the board may remove its name from the register, such removal to take effect on and from the expiration of that date, and notification of the removal shall be published in the gazette as soon as is practicable thereafter.

Returns by registered professional engineering companies

36.(1) Every registered professional engineering company, within 1 month after a person becomes or ceases to be a director, principal executive officer or person having the supervision and management of the business of the company at each of its places of business in Queensland, shall lodge with the registrar a notice stating that fact and, in the case of a person who becomes any such director, officer or person, the person's name and residential address and whether the person is a registered professional engineer.

(2) A registered professional engineering company must not—

- (a) fail to comply with subsection (1); or

- (b) lodge a notice under subsection (1) that is false or misleading in any respect.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Removal from register of registered professional engineering companies

38.(1) The board, in addition to the powers given to it under sections 34(5) and 48(1)(c), may remove from the register of registered professional engineering companies the name of any company which—

- (a) applies to the board in writing to have its name removed from the register;
- (b) is refused renewal of registration.

(2) If the board removes the name of a company from the register pursuant to subsection (1)(a), it shall cause notice of the removal to be published in the gazette.

(3) Before removing the name of a company from the register pursuant to subsection (1)(b), the board shall give the company reasonable opportunity to appear before it, by an executive officer of the company or a legal practitioner or by its duly authorised agent, to contest the proposed removal of its name from the register.

(4) If the board removes the name of a company pursuant to subsection (1)(b), it shall cause, at the expiration of a period of 28 days after the date on which notification of the removal is given to the company by the board, notice of the removal to be published in the gazette unless, within that period, an appeal is instituted against the decision.

(5) If such an appeal is not proceeded with or is dismissed the board shall cause notice of the removal to be published in the gazette.

Return of certificate

39.(1) Any company the name of which has been removed from the register pursuant to section 34(5), 38(1) or 48(1)(c) shall surrender, within 14 days after publication in the gazette of the removal, to the board any certificate issued to it under this Act or the repealed Act.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The removal of the name of any company from the register shall be effectual notwithstanding failure to surrender any certificate.

Restoration

40.(1) The board may, on payment of the prescribed fee, restore to the register of professional engineering companies the name of a professional engineering company that has been removed from the register.

(2) The board must restore the name of a professional engineering company to the register if directed to do so by the District Court.

PART 6—REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING UNITS

Board may register professional engineering units

40A. The board may register as a professional engineering unit a part of a corporation that provides professional engineering services.

Conditions of registration

40B. The board may register a part of a corporation as a professional engineering unit only if—

- (a) the corporation is incorporated in Australia; and
- (b) the person in charge, on behalf of the corporation, of the corporation's professional engineering services at each office of the corporation in Queensland where the service is provided—
 - (i) is a registered professional engineer; and
 - (ii) is authorised by the corporation to have responsibility for ensuring that the operations of the unit are conducted in a way that complies with this Act; and

- (c) the corporation takes out and maintains the prescribed insurance cover.

Applications for registration

40C.(1) An application for registration under this part is to be made in the form approved by the board.

- (2) The application must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

Certificate of registration

40D.(1) If the board registers a professional engineering unit under this part, the board must issue a certificate of registration.

- (2) The certificate—

- (a) must be in a form approved by the board; and
- (b) must state the name of—
 - (i) the unit; and
 - (ii) the corporation of which the unit is part.

(3) Registration takes effect on the day the certificate is issued and continues in force until the following 31 March.

Renewal of registration

40E.(1) A corporation that has a registered professional engineering unit must apply for renewal of the unit's registration not later than 1 month before the registration expires.

- (2) The application must—

- (a) be made in the form approved by the board; and
- (b) be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

- (3) The board may renew or refuse to renew the registration.

(4) The board may refuse to renew a unit's registration under subsection (3) only if the corporation is given a reasonable opportunity to show cause why renewal of the unit's registration should not be refused.

(5) If the corporation does not apply for renewal of the unit's registration within the time mentioned in subsection (1), the registrar must immediately notify the corporation that, if an application for renewal of the unit's registration is not made on or before 31 March, the board may remove the unit's name from the register.

Removal from register

40F.(1) If a registered professional engineering unit's registration is not renewed, the board may remove the unit's name from the register of professional engineering units.

(2) The board must remove a registered professional engineering unit's name from the register of professional engineering units—

- (a) on the written application of the corporation of which the unit is part; or
- (b) if renewal of the unit's registration is refused.

(3) If the board acts under—

- (a) subsection (1) or (2)(a)—the board must give notice of the removal in the gazette not later than 28 days after the removal; or
- (b) subsection (2)(b)—the board must give notice of the removal in the gazette not sooner than 28 days after the removal.

(4) If an appeal against a refusal to renew a unit's registration is lodged, the board must not give notice under subsection (3)(b) until the appeal is finally determined.

Return of certificate

40G. A corporation must, within 14 days after publication of a notice under section 40F, return the certificate of registration of its professional engineering unit to the board.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Restoration

40H.(1) The board may, on payment of the prescribed fee, restore to the

register of professional engineering units the name of a professional engineering unit that has been removed from the register.

(2) The board must restore the name of a professional engineering unit to the register if directed to do so by the District Court.

Change in person in charge of registered professional engineering unit

40I.(1) If a person ceases to be in charge, or to be entitled to be in charge, on behalf of a corporation, for the corporation's registered professional engineering unit, the corporation must, within 28 days, notify the registrar of that fact and of the name of the registered professional engineer who is in charge of the unit.

(2) The corporation must not lodge a notice under subsection (1) that is false or misleading in any respect.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

PART 7—PROHIBITED PRACTICES

Prohibited practices

41.(1) A person who is not—

- (a) a registered professional engineer; or
- (b) a registered professional engineering company; or
- (c) a corporation whose professional engineering unit is registered under part 6; or
- (d) an unincorporated association or body all of whose members are registered professional engineers;

must not undertake professional engineering services for fee or reward.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an individual who is—

- (a) an officer or employee of the public service; or

Professional Engineers Act 1988

- (b) an officer or employee of a statutory corporation or another person;

if—

- (c) the individual undertakes professional engineering services in the performance of duties as an officer or employee; and
- (d) does so under the supervision of a registered professional engineer.

(3) A person (other than a person mentioned in subsection (1)(a) to (d)) must not—

- (a) take or use, or by reference adopt, the name, title, word, symbol or description of registered professional engineer (either alone or in combination with another name, title, word, symbol or description); or
- (b) advertise that the person is willing to undertake professional engineering services or is skilled in professional engineering; or
- (c) advertise or hold himself, herself or itself out as being a consultant with respect to professional engineering or a division of professional engineering.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) A person who—

- (a) in any way pretends to be, or to possess the status of, a consultant; or
- (b) takes or uses, or by inference adopts, the name, title, word, symbol or description of a consultant (either alone or in combination with another name, title, word, symbol or description); or
- (c) takes or uses, or by inference adopts, another name, title or description that implies, is calculated to imply, or is likely to imply, that the person is a consultant;

with respect to professional engineering or a division of professional engineering, is taken to hold himself, herself or itself out as being a consultant with respect to professional engineering or a division of professional engineering.

(5) A person (other than a person mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c)) must not have attached to, or exhibited at, the person's place of business or residence, or otherwise use, a name, title, word, symbol or description that (either alone or in combination with another name, title, word, symbol or description) that implies, is calculated to imply, or is likely to imply, the person is a person mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c).

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(6) A person (other than a registered professional engineer) must not—

- (a) advertise or hold himself, herself or itself out as being a registered professional engineer; or
- (b) allow another person to advertise or hold the person out as being a registered professional engineer.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Registered name to be used

42. A registered professional engineering company or professional engineering unit must not take, use or adopt, in connection with professional engineering, or the practice of professional engineering, a name other than the name shown in the company's or unit's certificate of registration.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

PART 8—COMPLAINTS AND DISCIPLINE

Interpretation

43. In this part—

“**client**” of a registered person means a person for whom the registered person agrees to perform professional engineering services (whether or not for fee or reward).

“**commission**” means a written or other agreement by which a registered person undertakes to provide professional engineering services for a client.

“company” means a registered professional engineering company.

“registered person” means—

- (a) a registered professional engineer; or
- (b) a registered professional engineering company; or
- (c) a registered professional engineering unit.

Complaints

44. A person who is aggrieved by the conduct of a registered person may complain in writing to the board.

Board may authorise investigation

45.(1) The board may—

- (a) on a complaint made under section 44 or of its own initiative, authorise a person who is not a member to carry out an investigation of conduct of a registered person on behalf of the board; or
- (b) if it suspects on reasonable grounds that a registered person has contravened a provision of this Act—authorise a person who is not a member to carry out an investigation in relation to the suspected contravention on behalf of the board.

(2) The board must not authorise the investigation of a complaint that is, in its opinion, frivolous or vexatious.

(3) The board must notify the registered person against whom the complaint is made of the board’s decision to authorise an investigation.

(4) The investigator must—

- (a) give to the registered person who is the subject of the complaint full particulars of the complaint; and
- (b) provide the registered person with an opportunity during the course of the investigation to make a formal submission to the investigator in relation to the complaint.

(5) The investigator must give—

- (a) to the board—a written report, in reasonable detail, of findings, and opinions based on the findings, in relation to the complaint; and
- (b) to the registered person who is the subject of the complaint—a written outline of the report and general particulars of findings.

Powers of investigator

46.(1) If it is reasonably necessary for the purposes of an investigation, an investigator may by written notice given to a person, require the person—

- (a) to attend before the investigator, at a reasonable time and place specified in the notice, and there and then answer any questions; and
- (b) to produce to the investigator, at a reasonable time and place specified in the notice, a document or thing in the person's custody or under the person's control.

(2) If the document or thing is produced to the investigator, the investigator may—

- (a) examine the document or thing; and
- (b) make copies of, or take extracts from, the document or photograph the thing; and
- (c) if the investigator reasonably considers it necessary to do so—keep the document or thing—
 - (i) for 60 days; or
 - (ii) if a prosecution for an offence against this Act of which the document or thing may afford evidence is instituted within that period—until the completion of the proceeding for the offence and any appeal in relation to the proceeding.

(3) While the investigator has possession of the document, the investigator must allow it to be inspected at any reasonable time by a person who would be entitled to inspect it if it were not in the investigator's possession.

(4) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a

requirement under subsection (1) to the extent that the person is capable of doing so commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(5) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to comply with a requirement under subsection (1) if complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.

Entry and search—evidence of offences

47.(1) If an investigator has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is in a place a particular thing (the “**evidence**”) that may afford evidence of the commission of an offence against this Act, the investigator may—

- (a) enter the place; and
- (b) exercise the powers mentioned in section 48.

(2) If the investigator enters the place and finds the evidence—

- (a) the investigator may seize the evidence; and
- (b) the investigator may keep the evidence—
 - (i) for 6 months; or
 - (ii) if a prosecution for an offence against this Act in the commission of which the evidence may have been used or otherwise involved is instituted within that period—until the completion of the proceeding for the offence and any appeal in relation to the proceeding; and
- (c) if the evidence is a document—while the investigator has possession of the document, the investigator—
 - (i) may take extracts from and make copies of the document; and
 - (ii) must allow the document to be inspected at any reasonable time by a person who would be entitled to inspect it if it were not in the investigator’s possession.

(3) The investigator may enter the place or exercise a power under subsection (1) only if—

- (a) the occupier of the place consents to the entry or exercise of the

power; or

- (b) a warrant under section 49 that was issued in relation to the evidence authorises the entry or exercise of the power.

(4) If, while searching the place under subsection (1) under a warrant under section 49, the investigator finds a thing (the “**secondary evidence**”) that is not the evidence, then, subject to subsection (5), subsection (2) applies to the secondary evidence as if it were the evidence.

(5) Subsection (4) applies only if the investigator believes, on reasonable grounds, that—

- (a) the secondary evidence will afford evidence of the commission of—
 - (i) the offence mentioned in subsection (1); or
 - (ii) another offence against this Act; and
- (b) it is necessary to seize the secondary evidence to prevent—
 - (i) its concealment, loss or destruction; or
 - (ii) its use in committing, continuing or repeating either of the offences.

General powers of investigator in relation to places

48.(1) An investigator who enters a place under section 47 may exercise any of the following powers—

- (a) search any part of the place;
- (b) inspect, examine, photograph or film anything in the place;
- (c) take extracts from, and make copies of, any documents in the place;
- (d) take into the place persons, equipment and materials that the investigator reasonably requires for the purpose of exercising any powers in relation to the place;
- (e) require—
 - (i) the occupier of the place; or
 - (ii) any person in the place;

Professional Engineers Act 1988

to give to the investigator reasonable assistance in relation to the exercise of the powers mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d).

(2) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a requirement under subsection (1)(e).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail—

- (a) to answer a question; or
- (b) to produce a document;

if answering the question, or producing the document, might tend to incriminate the person.

(4) An investigator who, in the exercise of a power under this part, seizes or damages a thing must, as soon as practicable, give written notice of the seizure or damage.

(5) The notice must be given to—

- (a) for a seizure—the person from whom the thing was seized; or
- (b) for damage—the person who appears to the investigator to be the owner of the thing.

(6) A person who incurs any loss or expense—

- (a) because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under this part; or
- (b) in complying with a requirement made of the person under this part;

may claim compensation from the board.

(7) A payment of compensation may be claimed and ordered—

- (a) in a proceeding for compensation brought in a court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of compensation; or
- (b) during a proceeding for an offence against this Act brought against the person by whom the claim is made.

(8) A court may order the payment of compensation for the loss or expense only if it is satisfied that it is just to do so in the circumstances of the particular case.

Offence related warrants

49.(1) An investigator may apply to a magistrate for a warrant under this section in relation to a particular place.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the magistrate may issue the warrant if the magistrate is satisfied, by information on oath, that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is, or there may be within the next 7 days, in the place a particular thing that may afford evidence of the commission of an offence against the Act.

(3) If the magistrate requires further information about the grounds on which the issue of the warrant is being sought, the magistrate may issue the warrant only if the investigator or some other person has given the information to the magistrate in the form (either orally or by affidavit) that the magistrate requires.

(4) The warrant must—

- (a) authorise the investigator, with such assistance and by such force as is necessary and reasonable—
 - (i) to enter the place; and
 - (ii) to exercise the powers set out in section 48; and
 - (iii) to seize the evidence; and
- (b) state whether the entry is authorised to be made—
 - (i) at any time of the day or night; or
 - (ii) during specified hours of the day or night; and
- (c) specify the day (not more than 14 days after the issue of the warrant) on which the warrant ceases to have effect; and
- (d) state the purpose for which the warrant is issued.

Charge of offence may be laid

50. If, after considering an investigator's report, the board considers that a prima facie case of an offence against section 41 has been made out against a person, the board may bring a prosecution for the offence against the person.

Disciplinary charge may be laid

51.(1) If the investigator considers that a prima facie case is made out against a registered person, the investigator may lay a disciplinary charge against the person on the ground that—

- (a) the person has been convicted (whether in Queensland or elsewhere) of—
 - (i) an indictable offence; or
 - (ii) another offence;that renders the person unfit to be a registered person; or
- (b) the person fraudulently obtained registration under this Act; or
- (c) the person is not a fit and proper person to be a registered person; or
- (d) the person is guilty of misconduct in a professional respect; or
- (e) disciplinary action is being, or has been taken, against the person as—
 - (i) executive officer of a registered professional engineering company; or
 - (ii) a person who is in charge of a registered professional engineering unit; or
- (f) the person no longer fulfils the requirements for registration under the Act; or
- (g) if the person is an individual—the person's membership of an institution or society established for the purpose of promoting the study and practice of the profession of engineering has been suspended or cancelled for reasons other than the non-payment of fees.

(2) A copy of the charge is to be given to the board and to the person charged.

(3) The board may—

- (a) take disciplinary action against the person; or
- (b) take no further action.

(4) If the board acts under—

- (a) subsection (3)(a)—the board must—
 - (i) start proceedings against the person charged; and
 - (ii) notify the person charged of the day, time and place of the proceeding; or
- (b) subsection (3)(b)—the board must notify the person charged of the board’s decision.

(5) In subsection (1)—

“misconduct in a professional respect” includes—

- (a) performing, in connection with a commission, work that is outside the person’s area of professional competence; and
- (b) attempting to perform, in connection with a commission, work that is outside the person’s area of professional competence; and
- (c) allowing a person who is not a partner of a registered person to practise in the registered person’s name; and
- (d) intentionally doing an act or making an omission, in connection with a commission, that prejudices a client’s interests or rights under the commission; and
- (e) directly or indirectly—
 - (i) giving or offering to a person; or
 - (ii) agreeing to give or offer to a person;
valuable consideration as a reward or inducement for the person securing or attempting to secure a commission for the registered person; and
- (f) undertaking or agreeing to undertake a commission in connection with a matter the subject of a dispute, if the fee or reward for the commission depends in any way on whether or not the dispute is resolved in favour of the client; and
- (g) providing professional engineering services in connection with a utility, structure, building, machine, equipment, process, work or project of which the unit is the constructor, without the client’s written consent.

Proceedings

52.(1) A proceeding of the board is open to the public only if—

- (a) the board so determines; or
- (b) the registered person concerned requires it.

(2) In a proceeding, the investigator is entitled to give evidence, in a way acceptable to the board, of the findings and the investigator's opinions based on the findings.

Records

53. The board must keep a record of its proceedings.

Procedure

54.(1) A proceeding before the board is to be conducted with as little formality and technicality, and with as much speed, as a fair and proper consideration of the matters before the board permits.

(2) In a proceeding, the board is not bound by the rules or practices about evidence, but may inform itself of any matter in any way that it considers appropriate.

(3) The board must observe the rules of natural justice.

(4) Subject to subsections (1) to (3), the chairperson may give directions as to the procedure to be followed in a proceeding.

Representation

55. Without limiting section 54(3), in the conduct of a proceeding, the board must give the registered person charged a reasonable opportunity of defending all allegations either in person or by counsel or solicitor.

Powers of board

56.(1) In a proceeding, the board may—

- (a) by written notice, require a person to attend before the board at a specified time and place—

- (i) to give evidence; or
- (ii) to produce a specified document or thing; and
- (b) require a person appearing before the board to give evidence either to take an oath or make an affirmation and, for that purpose, the chairperson may administer an oath or affirmation; and
- (c) proceed in the absence of the person charged if the person has had reasonable notice of the proceeding.

(2) The board may adjourn the proceeding from time to time.

(3) The oath or affirmation to be taken or made by a person for the purposes of this section is an oath or affirmation that the evidence that the person gives will be true.

Inspection of documents

57.(1) If a document or thing is produced to the board, the board may—

- (a) examine the document or thing; and
- (b) make copies of, or take extracts from, the document or photograph the thing if it is relevant to the proceeding.

(2) The board may take possession of, and retain for as long as is reasonably necessary, a document or thing produced to the board.

(3) While it retains possession of a document or thing, the board must permit a person otherwise entitled to possession of the document or thing—

- (a) to examine the document or thing; or
- (b) to make copies of, or take extracts from, the document or photograph the thing;

at such reasonable time and place as the board determines.

Offences—proceedings

58.(1) A person served, as prescribed, with a notice under section 56(1)(a) must not fail, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) to attend a proceeding as required by the notice; or
- (b) to continue to attend as required by the chairperson until excused

from further attendance; or

- (c) to produce a document or thing that is specified in the notice.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

(2) A person appearing as a witness in a proceeding must not fail—

- (a) to take an oath, or make an affirmation, when required to do so by the chairperson; or
- (b) without reasonable excuse, to answer a question when required to do so by the chairperson.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

(3) A person who appears as a witness before the board is entitled to be paid the prescribed allowance for attendance at the hearing.

Self-incrimination a reasonable excuse

59. A person is not required—

- (a) to produce to the board a document or thing; or
- (b) to answer a question asked by a member of the board;

if producing the document or thing, or answering the question, might tend to incriminate the person.

Board may order cancellation of registration, etc.

60.(1) If the board finds a registered person guilty of the charge made against the person, the board may—

- (a) take no action; or
- (b) caution the person; or
- (c) reprimand the person; or
- (d) order the person to pay to the board, by way of penalty, an amount (not more than 40 penalty units) fixed by the board; or
- (e) order that the person's registration be cancelled; or
- (f) order that the person be disqualified from obtaining registration under this Act indefinitely or for a specified period; or

- (g) if the registered person is—
- (i) the executive officer of a registered professional engineering company; or
 - (ii) the person in charge of a registered professional engineering unit;

who the board has found is not a fit and proper person to be a registered person, order—

- (iii) that the person be disqualified from holding office as an executive officer or person in charge indefinitely or for a specified period; or
- (iv) that the company's or unit's certificate of registration be withdrawn until such time as the board is satisfied that the registered person is no longer a person mentioned in subparagraph (i) or (ii).

(2) If the board makes an order under subsection (1)(e), the board must remove the person's name from the register in which that name appears.

(3) The board may order the person to pay to the board the amount of the costs of and incidental to the proceeding, including the cost of the investigation that preceded the proceeding.

(4) If the board makes an order under subsection (1)(d), the order may contain a direction that the person's registration be suspended for a specified period if the person fails to pay the penalty within a specified time.

(5) If the person does not pay the amount ordered within the time specified, the person's registration is suspended for the period specified in the direction.

Effect of removal etc. of certificate

61.(1) A person whose name is removed from a register under section 60 ceases to be a registered person.

- (2) A person—
- (a) whose certificate of registration is withdrawn; or
 - (b) whose registration is suspended;

under section 60 is taken not to be a registered person while the certificate is withdrawn or the registration is suspended.

Publication of decision

62.(1) If the board cancels a registered person's registration under section 60, the board must give notice of the decision in the gazette.

(2) The notice must be published no sooner than 28 days after the decision.

(3) If an appeal against the decision is instituted, the notice must not be published unless the appeal is finally determined.

Surrender of certificate

63. A person whose certificate of registration is cancelled must surrender the certificate to the board within 14 days after the publication of a notice under section 62.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

PART 9—MISCELLANEOUS

Issue of duplicate certificate

64.(1) The board may, on application made to it in the form approved by the board, and payment of the prescribe fee, issue a replacement certificate of registration.

(2) The board must not issue a replacement certificate unless it is satisfied that the original of the certificate has been lost or destroyed.

(3) If the certificate relates to—

- (a)** a registered professional engineering company—the application must be made by the executive officer of the company; or
- (b)** a registered professional engineering unit—the application must be made by the person in charge of the unit.

(4) The board must endorse on the certificate the reasons for the issue of the certificate.

Unauthorised dealing with register

65. Unless authorised by this Act, a person must not—

- (a) make an entry in a register; or
- (b) alter an entry in a register; or
- (c) remove a name from a register; or
- (d) restore a person's name to a register.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

False statements

66.(1) A person must not—

- (a) make a statement to the board that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) omit from a statement made to the board anything without which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in a material particular; or
- (c) give to the board a document containing information that the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular without, at the same time—
 - (i) indicating that the document is false, misleading or incomplete and the respect in which it is false, misleading or incomplete; and
 - (ii) giving correct information if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) A complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1)(a) or (b) is sufficient if it states that the information given was false or misleading to the person's knowledge.

Appeals

67.(1) A person aggrieved by—

- (a) a refusal by the board of the person's application for registration under the Act; or
- (b) a refusal by the board to renew a person's registration under the Act; or
- (c) a refusal by the board to restore the person's name to a register; or
- (d) a reprimand or other disciplinary order of the board;

may appeal to a District Court judge.

(2) The appeal—

- (a) must be instituted—
 - (i) within 28 days after the person receives notice of the decision; and
 - (ii) by filing a notice of appeal in the appropriate registry of the District Court; and
- (b) is by way of rehearing on the material before the board or, if the judge hearing the appeal so orders, on material submitted on the appeal, or on both.

(3) The judge may—

- (a) if the appeal is made under subsection (1)(a)—
 - (i) allow the appeal and order the board to register the person as a professional engineer, professional engineering company or professional engineering unit; or
 - (ii) dismiss the appeal; or
- (b) if the appeal is made under subsection (1)(b)—
 - (i) allow the appeal and order the board to renew the person's registration under the Act; or
 - (ii) dismiss the appeal; or
- (c) if the appeal is made under subsection (1)(c)—
 - (i) allow the appeal and order the board to restore the person's

- name to the register; or
- (ii) dismiss the appeal; or
- (d) if the appeal is made under subsection (1)(d)—
 - (i) allow the appeal; or
 - (ii) allow the appeal and make any other order that the board may make under section 60(1)(a) to (e), (3) or (4); or
 - (iii) dismiss the appeal.

(4) If on appeal an order is made for payment of a monetary penalty by the appellant, the payment is to be made to the board and, for purposes of enforcement, the order is taken to be an order of the board under section 60.

Proceedings on behalf of board

68.(1) A proceeding in a court in the name of the board may be instituted by the chairperson, the registrar or another person authorised in writing by the chairperson.

(2) All penalties and costs ordered to be paid in respect of offences are to be paid to the board.

(3) All fees payable to the board under this Act, and all penalties and costs ordered by the board to be paid to the board under this Act, constitute debts due to the board and may be recovered in a court having jurisdiction for the recovery of debts up to the amount concerned.

Evidentiary provisions

69. In a proceeding for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) a certificate signed by the registrar that a person named in the certificate—
 - (i) was or was not at a time or for a period specified in the certificate registered under the Act; or
 - (ii) was removed from a specified register on a date specified in the certificate;

is evidence of a fact stated in the certificate; and

- (b) a document certified by the registrar to be a true copy of, or extract from, a register, book, certificate, notice, list, declaration or document in the board's custody is evidence of the matter stated in the document; and
- (c) it is not necessary to prove—
 - (i) the authority of the person who instituted the proceeding; or
 - (ii) the appointment of a member of the board.

Judicial notice

70. The signatures of the chairperson and registrar are to be judicially noticed.

References to repealed Act

70A. A reference in an Act or document to the *Professional Engineers Act 1929* is taken to be a reference to this Act.

Regulations

71.(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for the purposes of this Act.

(2) A regulation may impose a penalty by way of fine of not more than 4 penalty units for a contravention of a regulation.

ENDNOTES**1 Index to endnotes**

	Page
2 Date to which amendments incorporated	43
3 Key	44
4 List of legislation	44
5 List of annotations	44
6 Table of obsolete and redundant provisions	48
7 Table of corrected minor errors	48
8 Table of renumbered provisions	49

2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 2 February 1996. Future amendments of the Professional Engineers Act 1988 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

AIA	=	Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	=	previously
amd	=	amended	proc	=	proclamation
ch	=	chapter	prov	=	provision
def	=	definition	pt	=	part
div	=	division	pubd	=	published
exp	=	expires/expired	R[X]	=	Reprint No.[X]
gaz	=	gazette	RA	=	Reprints Act 1992
hdg	=	heading	reloc	=	relocated
ins	=	inserted	renum	=	renumbered
lap	=	lapsed	rep	=	repealed
notfd	=	notified	s	=	section
om	=	omitted	sch	=	schedule
o in c	=	order in council	sdiv	=	subdivision
p	=	page	SIA	=	Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	=	paragraph	SL	=	subordinate legislation
prec	=	preceding	sub	=	substituted
pres	=	present	unnum	=	unnumbered
prev	=	previous			

4 List of legislation

Professional Engineers Act 1988 No. 72

date of assent 28 October 1988

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 February 1989 (proc pubd gaz 28 January 1989 p 628)

as amended by—

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991 No. 97 ss 1–3 sch 2

date of assent 17 December 1991

commenced on date of assent

Professional Engineers Amendment Act 1992 No. 61

date of assent 7 December 1992

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1994 No. 87 ss 1–3 sch 2

date of assent 1 December 1994

commenced on date of assent

5 List of annotations

Commencement

s 2 om R1 (see RA s 37)

Arrangement of Act

s 3 om 1991 No. 97 s 3 sch 2

Repeals and savings

s 4 om 1991 No. 97 s 3 sch 2

Interpretation

s 5 def “investigator” ins 1992 No. 61 s 3
def “Minister” om 1991 No. 97 s 3 sch 2
def “registered professional engineering unit” ins 1992 No. 61 s 3

Duration of appointment

s 12 sub 1992 No. 61 s 4

Terms of appointment

s 12A ins 1992 No. 61 s 4

PART 3—REGISTERS

pt hdg sub 1992 No. 61 s 5

Registers to be kept

s 17 sub 1992 No. 61 s 5

Publication of roll

s 17A ins 1992 No. 61 s 5

Applications for registration

s 20 sub 1992 No. 61 s 6

Certificate of registration

s 22 sub 1992 No. 61 s 7

Publication of roll of registered professional engineers

s 24 om 1992 No. 61 s 8

Appeals against refusal to register

s 25 om 1992 No. 61 s 9

Removal from register of registered professional engineers

s 26 amd 1991 No. 97 s 3 sch 2; 1992 No. 61 s 10

Restoration

s 28 sub 1992 No. 61 s 11

Applications for registration

s 31 sub 1992 No. 61 s 12

Certificate of registration

s 33 sub 1992 No. 61 s 13

Publication of roll of professional engineering companies

s 35 om 1992 No. 61 s 14

Returns by registered professional engineering companies

s 36 amd 1992 No. 61 s 15

Appeals against refusal to register

s 37 om 1992 No. 61 s 16

Removal from register of registered professional engineering companies

s 38 amd 1992 No. 61 s 17

Restoration

s 40 sub 1992 No. 61 s 18

PART 6—REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING UNITS

pt hdg sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Board may register professional engineering units

s 40A ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Conditions of registration

s 40B ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Applications for registration

s 40C ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Certificate of registration

s 40D ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Renewal of registration

s 40E ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Removal from register

s 40F ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Return of certificate

s 40G ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Restoration

s 40H ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Change in person in charge of registered professional engineering unit

s 40I ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

PART 7—PROHIBITED PRACTICES

pt hdg sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Prohibited practices

s 41 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Registered name to be used

s 42 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

PART 8—COMPLAINTS AND DISCIPLINE

pt hdg sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Interpretation

s 43 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Complaints

s 44 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Board may authorise investigation

s 45 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Powers of investigator

s 46 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Entry and search—evidence of offences

s 47 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

General powers of investigator in relation to places

s 48 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Offence related warrants

s 49 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Charge of offence may be laid

s 50 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Disciplinary charge may be laid

s 51 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Proceedings

s 52 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Records

s 53 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Procedure

s 54 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Representation

s 55 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Powers of board

s 56 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Inspection of documents

s 57 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Offences—proceedings

s 58 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Self-incrimination a reasonable excuse

s 59 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Board may order cancellation of registration, etc.

s 60 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Effect of removal etc. of certificate

s 61 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Publication of decision

s 62 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

Surrender of certificate

s 63 sub 1992 No. 61 s 19

PART 9—MISCELLANEOUS

pt hdg ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Issue of duplicate certificate

s 64 ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Unauthorised dealing with register

s 65 ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

False statements

s 66 ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Appeals

s 67 ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Proceedings on behalf of board

s 68 ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Evidentiary provisions

s 69 ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

Judicial notice

s 70 ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

References to repealed Act

s 70A ins 1994 No. 87 s 3 sch 2

Regulations

s 71 ins 1992 No. 61 s 19

6 Table of obsolete and redundant provisions

TABLE OF OBSOLETE AND REDUNDANT PROVISIONS under the Reprints Act 1992 s 39

Omitted provision	Provision making omitted provision obsolete/redundant
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definitions to be read in context	Acts Interpretation Act 1954 s 32A
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7 Table of corrected minor errors

TABLE OF CORRECTED MINOR ERRORS under the Reprints Act 1992 s 44

Provision	Description
41(1)(c)	om 'part 5A', ins 'part 6'

8 Table of renumbered provisionsTABLE OF RENUMBERED PROVISIONS
under the Reprints Act 1992 s 43

Previous	Renumbered as
8, 1st sentence	8(1)
8, 2nd sentence	8(2)
15(1), 2nd sentence	15(1A)
15(2), 2nd sentence	15(3)
23(4), 2nd sentence	23(4A)
34(4), 2nd sentence	35(5)
38(4), 2nd sentence	38(5)