



Engineers Canada Board Report Canadian Engineering Qualifications Board Engineer-in-Training Committee						
EC End	Annual Activities	CAR?	% Response	Status	% Complete	Comments
1.1	Meeting of the EIT program managers, September	N/A	N/A	TBS	N/A	
1.1, 1.3	Frequently Asked Questions - response matrix available on line	yes	100	Available	100	Ongoing revision
1.1, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2	Fourth year university exist survey	yes	100	Available	100	Ongoing monitoring
National Practice Guidelines						
1.1, 1.3	Guideline for EIT supervisors - supporting EIT guideline	N/A	N/A	Ongoing	N/A	
1.1	Review of EIT guidelines for conversion to National Guidelines		0	Not started	0	Will be on next EIT agenda for approval
	Review Terms of Reference for 2015					

Qualifications Board Engineer-in-Training Committee		Likelihood of Contributing to the End	Degree of Contribution to the End	Rationale for Ranking (Not required for N/A)
Engineers Canada's Purpose				Assessment Type
E	Engineers Canada exists so that constituent associations have support for an advancing engineering profession and its self-regulation in the public interest at a cost that is justified by the results.	Likely	Moderate	For reasons as stated below
Consistency in Regulatory Standards and Practices				
E-1	Consistency among the constituent associations' regulatory standards and practices to protect and serve the public interest is the highest priority among Ends. This End shall be allocated no less than 40 percent of the overall resources.	Likely	Significant	For reasons as stated below.
E-1.1	The constituent associations have a nationally consistent framework for regulation based upon best practices.	Almost Certain	Significant	The committee prepares documents for national consistency of engineer-in-training programs across Canada.
E-1.2	Accreditation of Canadian engineering programs is to a level that meets the requirements for licensure as a professional engineer in Canada and the standards of the Washington Accord.	N/A	N/A	
E-1.3	Full mobility with jurisdictions exists where public accountability of engineering practice is required.	Almost Certain	Significant	The initial objective of the engineer-in-training committee was to have full mobility across Canada
E-1.4	Foreign credential recognition is done in a consistent and timely manner to meet the requirements for immigration and licensure in Canada.	N/A	N/A	
E-1.5	National and international information and trends on self-regulation are available to constituent associations.	Almost Certain	Significant	The FAQ matrix provides trends on the self-regulating policies at the engineer-in-training level.

Public Confidence in the Profession				
E-2	The public has confidence that engineers practise with competency and integrity and recognize that their work benefits society. This End shall be allocated between 15 and 25 percent of the overall resources.	Likely	Moderate	For reasons as stated below.
E-2.1	Public communications are consistent amongst the constituent associations and Engineers Canada.	Likely	Moderate	Assists with the messaging in the publications and communications
E-2.2	There is broad acceptance of self-regulation by Canadians.	Possible	Moderate	The work of the committee goes to developing the character of those entering the profession
E-2.3	The federal government addresses the public interest concerns of the engineering profession.	N/A	N/A	
E-2.3.1	The federal government and policy-makers use the expertise of the engineering profession.	N/A	N/A	
E-2.4	Constituent associations maintain the right of self-regulation.	N/A	N/A	
Sustainability of the Profession				
E-3	Engineering is recognized as an attractive profession. This End shall be allocated between 15 and 25 percent of the overall resources.	Possible	Moderate	For reasons as stated below, guidelines promote the engineer-in-training program that enhances ones career.
E-3.1	Sustainable membership of the constituent associations that is reflective of Canadian demographics.	Almost Certain	Significant	As stated below, the EIT programs coach and encourage EITs to become licensed
E-3.1.1	Most graduates from Canadian Engineering Accreditation Board programs apply for licensure in Canada.	Possible	Moderate	Awareness from the exit survey
E-3.1.2	Studies, reports, trends and information are used in decision-making by policy-makers.	N/A	N/A	
E-3.2	New areas of engineering practices are recognized by the constituent associations and government.	Likely	Moderate	Seeing new emerging areas the engineer-in-training managers need to recognize and build into presentations for new EIT/MIT applicants.
E-3.3	The professional, social and economic needs of licensed engineers are met.	N/A	N/A	

Assessment Type		Qualifications Board Engineer-in-Training Committee					Ends N/A
Global End "E"		DEGREE OF CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING ENDS					
		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Significant	Major	
LIKELIHOOD OF CONTRIBUTING TO ENDS	Almost Certain				E-1.1 E-1.3 E-1.5 E-3.1		E-1.2 E-1.4
	Likely			E-2 E-2.1 E-3.2	E-1		E-2.2 E-2.3.1 E-2.4
	Possible			E-3 E-2.2 E-3.1.1			E-3.1.2 E-3.3
	Remote						
	Rare						E-4 E-4.1

Engineers Canada Board Report Canadian Engineering Qualifications Board Practice Committee						
EC End	Annual Activities	CAR?	% Response	Status	% Complete	Comments
E1	Professional practice teleconference	N/A	N/A	TBS	N/A	
E1	National Discipline & Enforcement Officials Guideline on the Practice of Professional Engineering in Canada	N/A	N/A	TBS	N/A	
E1/E3	Guideline on the Code of Ethics	N/A	N/A	Ongoing	N/A	
E1/E3		N/A	N/A	Ongoing	N/A	
Framework for Licensure Support						
E1	Accountability of Engineering Organizations	Yes	100	Complete	100	
E1	TBD					Waiting delegation from EC staff
National Practice Guidelines						
E1	Conflict of Interest	Yes	17	3rd revision	90	Will be on next QB agenda for approval
E1	Review of all CA guidelines for conversion to National Guidelines		0	Not started	0	Will be on next PC agenda for approval

Qualifications Board Practice Committee		Likelihood of Contributing to the End	Degree of Contribution to the End	Rationale for Ranking (Not required for N/A)
Engineers Canada's Purpose				Retrospective Assessment
E	Engineers Canada exists so that constituent associations have support for an advancing engineering profession and its self-regulation in the public interest at a cost that is justified by the results.	Almost Certain	Significant	The Practice Committee significantly supports constituent association across Canada by providing consensual communication and coordination of engineering practice, discipline, and enforcement issues.
Consistency in Regulatory Standards and Practices				
E-1	Consistency among the constituent associations' regulatory standards and practices to protect and serve the public interest is the highest priority among Ends. This End shall be allocated no less than 40 percent of the overall resources.	Almost Certain	Significant	By responding to constituent associations requirements for the development of best practices by seeking, developing, and promulgating in country wide reviewed, edited, and agreed practice guidelines, these practices become accepted references for all associations; both big and small.
E-1.1	The constituent associations have a nationally consistent framework for regulation based upon best practices.	Almost Certain	Significant	The work of the Practice Committee provides uniformity and consistency through the Constituent Associations Review (CAR) process. In the CAR process, the review and integration of comments from all CA's ensures that accepted best practices are developed and promulgated in the Engineers Canada authorized and promulgated Practice Guidelines. This was illustrated by the Practice Committee's development of the CFL element - Accountability of Engineering Organizations .
E-1.2	Accreditation of Canadian engineering programs is to a level that meets the requirements for licensure as a professional engineer in Canada and the standards of the Washington Accord.	N/A	N/A	
E-1.3	Full mobility with jurisdictions exists where public accountability of engineering practice is required.	Possible	Moderate	See E-1.1 above.
E-1.4	Foreign credential recognition is done in a consistent and timely manner to meet the requirements for immigration and licensure in Canada.	N/A	N/A	
E-1.5	National and international information and trends on self-regulation are available to constituent associations.	Almost Certain	Significant	All practice Guidelines are available to the CA's on the Members side of the Engineers Canada web page.

Ends				
E-2	The public has confidence that engineers practise with competency and integrity and recognize that their work benefits society. This End shall be allocated between 15 and 25 percent of the overall resources.	Likely	Significant	The development and maintenance of Good Character, the Engineers Canada Code of Ethics, and other guidelines contribute to this acceptance.
E-2.1	Public communications are consistent amongst the constituent associations and Engineers Canada.	N/A	N/A	
E-2.2	There is broad acceptance of self-regulation by Canadians.	Likely	Moderate	See E-1.1 above.
E-2.3	The federal government addresses the public interest concerns of the engineering profession.	N/A	N/A	
E-2.3.1	The federal government and policy-makers use the expertise of the engineering profession.	N/A	N/A	
E-2.4	Constituent associations maintain the right of self-regulation.	Almost Certain	Significant	See E-1.1 above.
Sustainability of the Profession				
E-3	Engineering is recognized as an attractive profession. This End shall be allocated between 15 and 25 percent of the overall resources.	Likely	Moderate	Consistency of information and practice methodology gives the public confidence in the unity of the profession across Canada.
E-3.1	Sustainable membership of the constituent associations that is reflective of Canadian demographics.	N/A	N/A	
E-3.1.1	Most graduates from Canadian Engineering Accreditation Board programs apply for licensure in Canada.	N/A	N/A	
E-3.1.2	Studies, reports, trends and information are used in decision-making by policy-makers.	N/A	N/A	
E-3.2	New areas of engineering practices are recognized by the constituent associations and government.	N/A	N/A	
E-3.3	The professional, social and economic needs of licensed engineers are met.	Likely	Significant	The practice committee works on providing the basis for a standard of conduct
Protection of the Engineering				
E-4	The public is not misled by persons improperly using engineering terms, titles, images, and words in federal corporations and trade-marks. This End shall be allocated no more than 10% of the overall resources.	N/A	N/A	
E-4.1	Terms, titles, images, and words that are integral to the engineering brand including the regulatory and licensing functions of constituent associations are protected from misuse.	N/A	N/A	

Assessment Type	Qualifications Board Practice Committee					Ends N/A	
	Global End "E"	DEGREE OF CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING ENDS					
		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Significant		Major
LIKELIHOOD OF CONTRIBUTING TO ENDS	Almost Certain				E-1 E-1.1 E-1.5 E-2.4	E-1.2 E-1.4	
	Likely			E-2.2 E-3	E-2	E-2.1 E-2.3 E-2.3.1	
	Possible			E-1.3		E-3.1 E-3.1.1 E-3.1.2 E-3.2	
	Remote						
	Rare					E-4 E-4.1	

Engineers Canada Board Report
Canadian Engineering Qualifications Board
Continuing Competence Committee

EC End	Annual Activities	CAR?	% Response	Status	% Complete	Comments
1.1, 1.3, 1.5 2.2, 2.4, 3, 3.3	Maintain Guideline on Continuing Professional Development and Continuing Competence for Professional Engineers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1.1, 1.3, 1.5 3.3	Maintain Step-by-step Guide for the Preparation and Implementation of an Individual Continuing Professional Development Plan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1.1, 1.3, 1.5	Host bi-annual teleconferences of CPD constituent associations staff	N/A	N/A	Planning first meeting	10	
1.1, 1.3, 1.5 2.2, 2.4, 3, 3.3	Complete implementation Standard for Continuing Professional Development	Yes	N/A	Reviewing final draft	0	
1.1, 1.3, 1.5 3.3	Complete Guideline on Returning to Active Practice	Yes	N/A	to be finished		
	Review Terms of Reference for 2015					

Qualifications Board Continuing Competence Committee		Likelihood of Contributing to the End	Degree of Contribution to the End	Rationale for Ranking (Not required for N/A)
Engineers Canada's Purpose				Retrospective Assessment
E-1	Engineers Canada exists so that constituent associations have support for an advancing engineering profession and its self-regulation in the public interest at a cost that is justified by the results.	Likely	Significant	For reasons as stated below
Consistency in Regulatory Standards and Practices				
E-1	Consistency among the constituent associations' regulatory standards and practices to protect and serve the public interest is the highest priority among Ends. This End shall be allocated no less than 40 percent of the overall resources.	Almost Certain	Significant	All constituent associations agree the practice of professional engineers should have a structured professional development program to protect and serve the public, provide quality of practice and maintain high professional competence.
E-1.1	The constituent associations have a nationally consistent framework for regulation based upon best practices.	Likely	Moderate	Consistent continuing professional development and guidelines produced by the committee are contributing to individual constituent associations definitions of professional development program requirements and regulation
E-1.2	Accreditation of Canadian engineering programs is to a level that meets the requirements for licensure as a professional engineer in Canada and the standards of the Washington Accord.	N/A	N/A	
E-1.3	Full mobility with jurisdictions exists where public accountability of engineering practice is required.	Possible	Moderate	Consistent continuing professional development programs across Canada would remove potential barrier to mobility
E-1.4	Foreign credential recognition is done in a consistent and timely manner to meet the requirements for immigration and licensure in Canada.	N/A	N/A	
E-1.5	National and international information and trends on self-regulation are available to constituent associations.	Almost Certain	Significant	The committee gathers, compiles and distributes information to the constituent associations on the trends in mandatory professional development programs

Public Confidence in the Profession				
E-2	The public has confidence that engineers practise with competency and integrity and recognize that their work benefits society. This End shall be allocated between 15 and 25 percent of the overall resources.	Possible	Moderate	For reasons as stated below
E-2.1	Public communications are consistent amongst the constituent associations and Engineers Canada.	N/A	N/A	
E-2.2	There is broad acceptance of self-regulation by Canadians.	Possible	Minor	Constituent associations have a higher benchmark to avoid threats to self-regulation.
E-2.3	The federal government addresses the public interest concerns of the engineering profession.	N/A	N/A	
E-2.3.1	The federal government and policy-makers use the expertise of the engineering profession.	N/A	N/A	
E-2.4	Constituent associations maintain the right of self-regulation.	Likely	Moderate	Constituent associations have a higher benchmark to avoid a threats to self-regulation.
Sustainability of the Profession				
E-3	Engineering is recognized as an attractive profession. This End shall be allocated between 15 and 25 percent of the overall resources.	Likely	Moderate	Assists in creating and improving opportunities for engineers to develop professionally
E-3.1	Sustainable membership of the constituent associations that is reflective of Canadian demographics.	N/A	N/A	
E-3.1.1	Most graduates from Canadian Engineering Accreditation Board programs apply for licensure in Canada.	N/A	N/A	
E-3.1.2	Studies, reports, trends and information are used in decision-making by policy-makers.	N/A	N/A	
E-3.2	New areas of engineering practices are recognized by the constituent associations and government.	N/A	N/A	
E-3.3	The professional, social and economic needs of licensed engineers are met.	Almost Certain	Significant	Helps meet the professional needs to practicing engineers
Protection of the Engineering				
E-4	The public is not misled by persons improperly using engineering terms, titles, images, and words in federal corporations and trade-marks. This End shall be allocated no more than 10% of the overall resources.	N/A	N/A	
E-4.1	Terms, titles, images, and words that are integral to the engineering brand including the regulatory and licensing functions of constituent associations are protected from misuse.	N/A	N/A	

Assessment Type		Qualifications Board Continuing Competence Committee					Ends N/A
Global End "E"		DEGREE OF CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING ENDS					
		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Significant	Major	
LIKELIHOOD OF CONTRIBUTING TO ENDS	Almost Certain				E-1 E-1.5		E-1.2 E-1.4
	Likely			E-1.1 E-2.4 E-3			E-2.1 E-2.3 E-2.3.1
	Possible		E-2.2	E-2 E-1.3			E-3.1 E-3.1.1 E-3.1.2 E-3.2
	Remote						
	Rare						E-4 E-4.1

