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Constructing Building Integrity: Raising Standards Through Professionalism

Integrity System Maps: Engineers

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Overview

This fact sheet contains the high-level and detailed integrity system maps for engineers. It is an additional resource document that should be read in conjunction with the industry fact sheet for engineers.

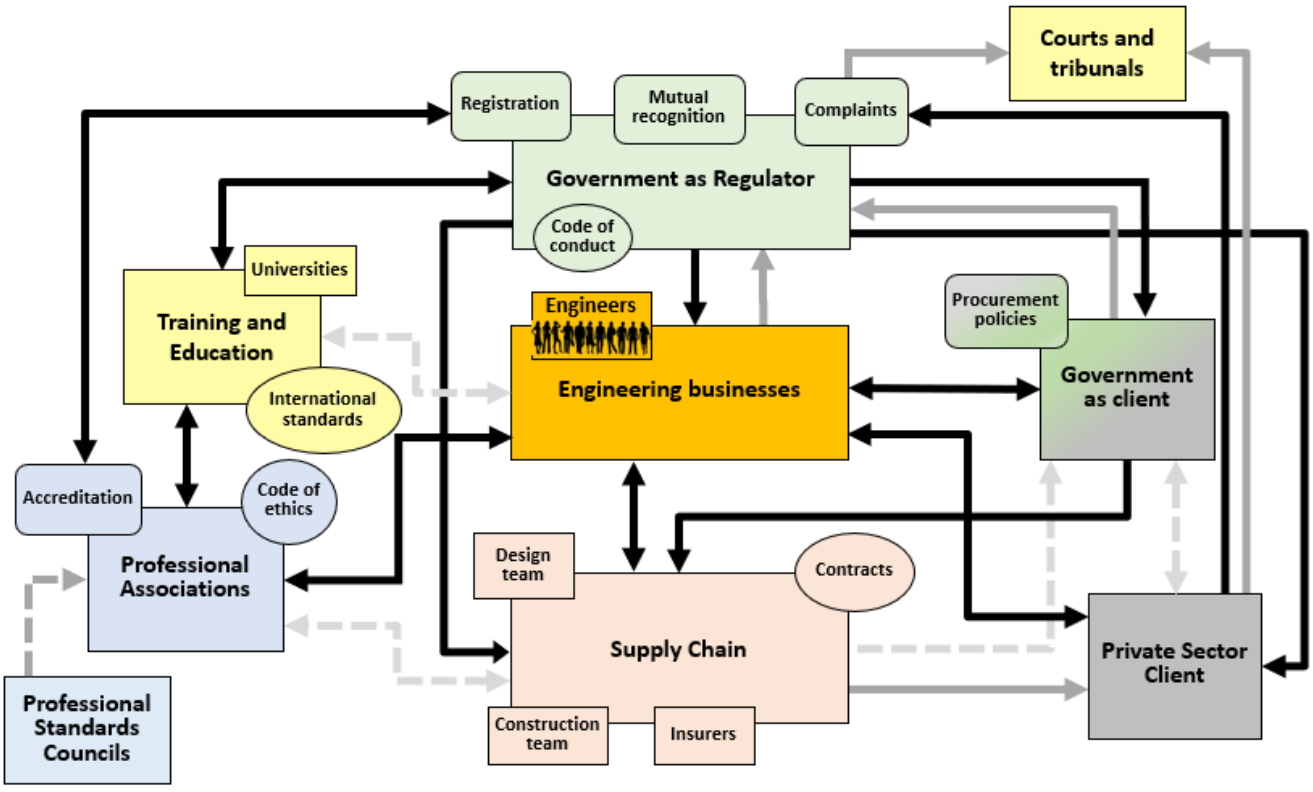
Integrity Systems

Professional integrity systems are made up of mutually supportive norms, institutions and mechanisms that work together to promote high ethical and professional standards. They are comprised of a combination of state institutions and agencies (courts, parliament, prosecutors), state watchdog agencies (industry regulators, statutory registration bodies, ombudsman, auditor general, parliamentary committees), non-governmental organisations (NGOs), laws, norms (e.g. codified acceptable standards), and incentive mechanisms.

Integrity systems aim to make the desired behaviour clear and easy to follow, while also making it hard and risky to do the wrong thing. The integrity system approach recognises that ethics and integrity cannot be left to individual professionals, and that a profession's values, and the public goods it delivers need to be supported by ethical norms, legal regulation, economic incentives and institutional design.

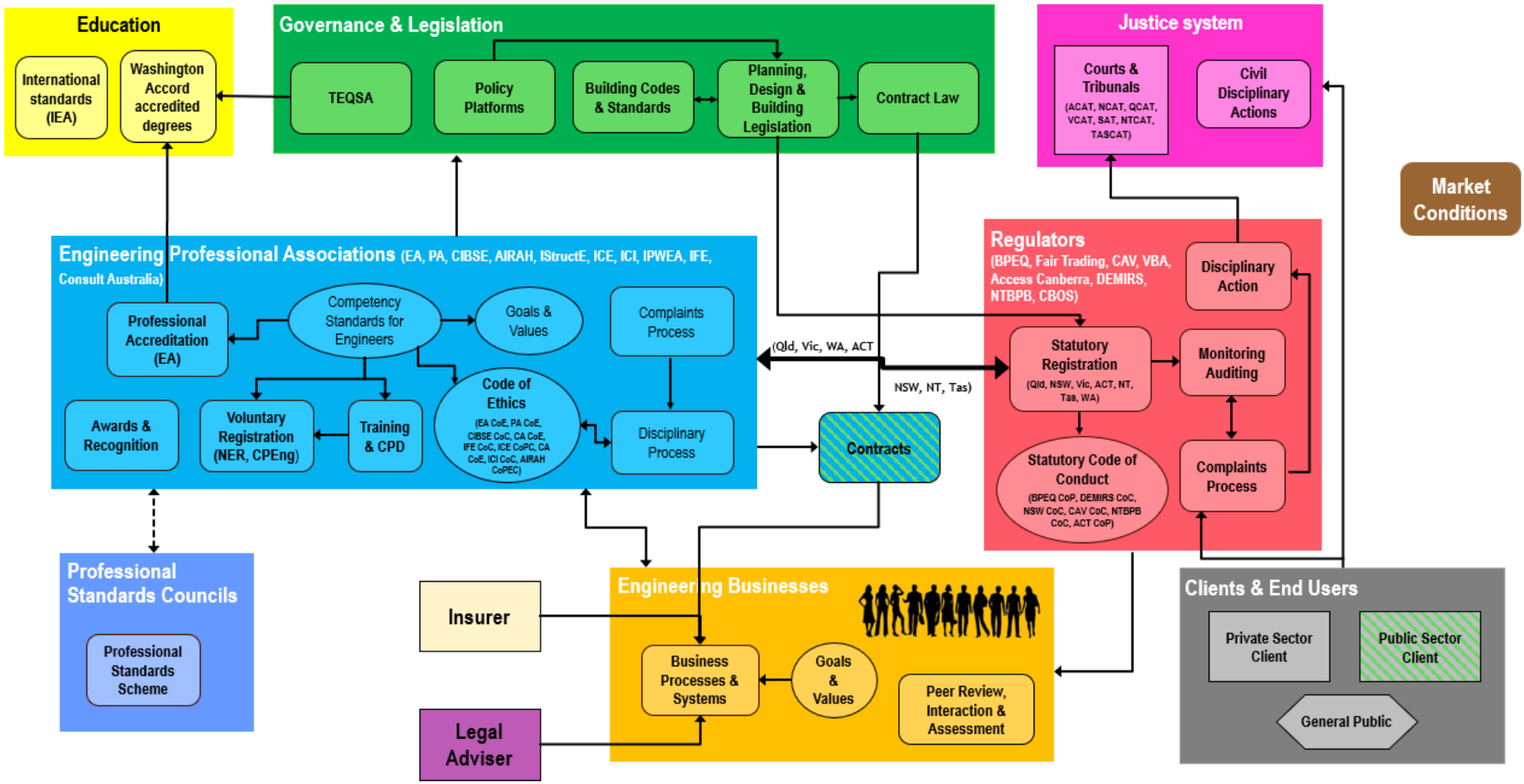
To identify the strengths and weaknesses in the integrity system for engineers, two maps were developed: a high-level map covering the system's core components (**Figure 1**); and a detailed map that provides an in-depth summary of the profession's integrity system (**Figure 2**). Please note that the research focused on the national context and four state jurisdictions: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia.

Fig. 1: High-Level Integrity System Map - Engineers



LEGEND					
	Direct influence (strong, two-way)		Indirect influence (strong, two-way)		Indirect influence (strong, one-way)
	Direct influence (moderate, two-way)		Indirect influence (moderate, two-way)		Indirect influence (moderate, one-way)
	Direct influence (weak, two-way)		Indirect influence (moderate, two-way)		Indirect influence (moderate, one-way)

Fig. 2: Detailed Integrity System Map - Engineers



ABBREVIATIONS							
AIRAH	Australian Institute of Refrigeration, Air-conditioning and Heating	**BPEQ**	Board of Professional Engineers Queensland	**CIBSE**	Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers	**DEMIRS**	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA)
ACAT	ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal	**CPEng**	Chartered Professional Engineer	**NSW**	New South Wales	**Tas**	Tasmania
ACT	Australian Capital Territory	**EA**	Engineers Australia	**NT**	Northern Territory	**TASCAT**	Tas Civil and Administrative Tribunal
CA	Consult Australia	**ICE**	Institution of Civil Engineers	**NTBPB**	NT Building Practitioners Board	**TEQSA**	Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency
CAV	Consumer Affairs Victoria	**ICI**	Institution of Civil Infrastructure	**NTCAT**	NT Civil and Administrative Tribunal		
CoC	Code of Practice	**IEA**	International Engineering Alliance	**PA**	Professionals Australia	**VCAT**	Vic Civil and Administrative Tribunal
CoE	Code of Ethics	**IFE**	Institution of Fire Engineers	**QCAT**	Qld Civil and Administrative Tribunal	**Vic**	Victoria
CoP	Code of Conduct	**NCAT**	NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal	**Qld**	Queensland	**WA**	Western Australia
CPD	Continuing Professional Development	**NER**	National Engineering Register	**SAT**	State Administrative Tribunal		

FURTHER READING

Breakey, H. & Charles Sampford (2018) 'Integrity Systems' *Professions Research Library* Professional Standards Councils. https://www.psc.gov.au/research-library/professions/integrity-systems

Pope, J. (2000) Confronting Corruption: The elements of a National Integrity System (The TI Source Book), Transparency International. https://bsahely.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/the-ti-source-book-20001.pdf

Sampford, C., Smith, R., & Brown, A. J. (2005). From Greek Temple to Bird's Nest: Towards A Theory of Coherence and Mutual Accountability for National Integrity Systems. *Australian Journal of Public Administration, 64*(2), 96-108.

CITATION

Bazen, E. (2024) *Industry Fact Sheet: Engineers*. Griffith University, October 2024.

PROJECT RESEARCH

Sampford, C., Burton, P., Desha, C., Reid, S., Stewart, R., Hampson, K., Phillimore, J., Easthope, H. Ostwald, M., London, K., Pablo, Z., Breakey, H., Cooper, K., Sahin, O., Bazen, E., Gillon, C., Bok, B., Gow, P. (2024, Constructing Building Integrity: Raising Standards through Professionalism. *Final Industry Report*. Griffith University, August 2024. https://www.griffith.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0029/2007659/ARC-LP-CBI-Final-V2.pdf

Additional research arising from the project (including the Final Industry Report) can be found at: https://www.griffith.edu.au/law-futures-centre/institute-ethics-law-governance/our-research/construction-building-integrity