Mutual Recognition – Session 1
Developing Professional Networks and MRAs around the Globe

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Status of Mutual Recognition in Australia and New Zealand

In October 1892, representatives from the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and New Zealand held the inaugural meeting of the Council of Reciprocating Surveyors Boards of Australia and New Zealand (CRSBANZ). At that meeting, it was unanimously agreed that:

- each colony would reciprocally recognise certificates of competency issued by the other colonies for surveyors
- the Board of Examiners of each colony would be empowered to issue licences to those holding certificates of competency issued by the Board of Examiners of any other colony.
The profession’s commitment to mutual recognition was subsequently reflected in the legislation which regulated surveyors in each jurisdiction.

Today, CRSBANZ is made up of the relevant surveyors boards of all the Australian states and territories, and the Cadastral Surveyors Licensing Board of New Zealand. CRSBANZ submitted to this review [Australian Government Productivity Commission Research Report into Mutual Recognition Schemes] that it had demonstrated over 100 years of successful mutual recognition between jurisdictions to ensure surveyors are able to operate across borders.

Status of Mutual Recognition in Australia and New Zealand

- Mutual Recognition Act 1992 [Commonwealth / Federal]
- Trans-Tasman Mutual recognition Act 1997 [Commonwealth / Federal]
- Land/Cadastral (4 year degree, experience, competency exams)
  - All States, Territories and New Zealand
  - Some issues with areas of competency (land law, engineering & town planning)
- Mining (3 year degree, experience, competency exams)
  - NSW, Queensland & Western Australia only
  - Various classes/restrictions (open cut and underground)
- Other
  - Not regulated in Australia
Assessment of International Qualifications

• Surveyors from outside Australia and New Zealand are accepted if their qualifications are evaluated to be equivalent to a prescribed programme

• The Bureau for the Assessment of Overseas Qualifications (BAOQ)
  – Established in 1992 it has introduced unity into the acceptance (or otherwise) of overseas academic qualifications
  – Assessed against the core surveying content outlined “Attributes of Surveying Degrees in Australia and New Zealand”
  – Over 700 applications have been processed, with a 68% acceptance rate

• Surveyors from outside Australia and New Zealand are required to undertake further study and training in order to attain the competency necessary to become a licensed or registered surveyor with a Survey Board
Mutual recognition plans for the future

• Only Land/Cadastral and Mining Surveying are regulated in Australia and New Zealand
• No legislated minimum level of qualification required to be a ‘surveyor’
• Some organisations require a Diploma level or equivalent (Australian Qualification Framework) as a minimum standard for engineering/construction/control survey work
• Assessments by BAOQ are only for Bachelor level equivalency
• Consulting Surveyors National (CSN) now offer a service to assess international qualifications for equivalency to an Australian Diploma of Surveying

Further Information

Council of Reciprocating Surveyors Boards of Australia and New Zealand

Board of Surveying and Spatial Information NSW