



PROFESSIONALS AUSTRALIA'S ASSESSMENT SCHEME FOR ENGINEERING REGISTRATION (VIC)

June 2026



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1. Introduction

Professionals Australia administers an assessment scheme for engineers seeking registration in Victoria under the *Professional Engineers Registration Act 2019*, as administered by the Business Licensing Authority (BLA). Professionals Australia provides assessments in the following prescribed areas of engineering practice:

- Civil
- Mechanical
- Structural
- Electrical

Engineers who provide professional engineering services to the building industry may also be required to obtain Building Industry Endorsement with their assessment.

The definitions of the terms within the assessment guidelines can be found on our website.

For any queries regarding the assessment process, please contact the Engineer Assessment Team at:

rpeng@professionalsaustralia.org.au

2. Engineering Disciplines

Professionals Australia is unable to provide advice on which discipline an engineer should be registered in. Engineers should seek independent legal advice about which discipline to be assessed in.

2.1 Civil Engineering

Civil engineering involves the research, design, construction, and maintenance of the natural and built environment. As a guide, this may include:

- structures (including those made from steel, concrete or timber), for example, roads, railways, bridges, airports, pipelines, dams, canals, harbours, dockyards, towers and buildings
- analysing the likely behaviour of soil and rock when placed under pressure and designing above and below ground natural or built structures or foundations
- environmental impacts, for example, transport, urban development and municipal services, resource protection of building and construction of other infrastructure and service industries, and
- water based hydraulic services and waste systems.

Civil engineering has many different areas of focus or speciality areas. As a guide, some of the main areas of focus are:

- structural engineering
- geotechnical engineering, and
- hydrology engineering.

Professional engineers providing professional engineering services in any of the above or main areas of focus must be registered in the area of civil engineering. A civil engineer who intends to work in the building industry must:

- be registered as a professional engineer in the area of civil engineering, and
- have their registration endorsed to work in the building industry in the area of civil engineering.

Civil engineers working in the building industry can work with foundations and footings systems, construction materials and structural systems, water based hydraulic services and waste systems.

2.2 Mechanical Engineering

Mechanical engineering is concerned with the research, design, construction, analysis, manufacture and maintenance of devices, machines and mechanical structures and systems that may include mechanical equipment, cranes, weigh bridges, lifts, conveyors, air conditioning plants, production plants, ventilation systems, lathes, hoppers, pipelines, wind turbines and manufacturing systems, pressurised piping and hydraulic services.

It also involves the production and usage of heat and mechanical power for the design, production, and operation of systems, machines and tools.

Mechanical engineering has many different areas of focus. As a guide, some of the main areas of focus are:

- acoustic engineering
- aerospace and aeronautical engineering
- equipment engineering (including automotive and manufacturing)
- piping engineering, and
- structural analysis engineering.

Professional engineers providing professional engineering services in any of the above or main areas of focus must be registered in the area of mechanical engineering.

A mechanical engineer who intends to work in the building industry must:

- be registered as a professional engineer in the area of mechanical engineering, and
- have their registration endorsed to work in the building industry in the area of mechanical engineering.

Mechanical engineers working in the building industry can work with mechanical systems for vertical transport, heating ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC-R) and smoke control, thermal and environmental systems and systems to aid the disabled.

2.3 Structural Engineering

Structural engineering is an area of focus of civil engineering.

It primarily deals with the research, design, construction, monitoring, maintenance, rehabilitation and demolition of permanent and temporary structures. Structures include, for example, buildings, bridges, in-ground structures, footings, large tanks, silos, mining structures and various plants, and frameworks and space frames.

A structural engineer who intends to work in the building industry must:

- be registered as a professional engineer in the area of structural engineering, and
- have their registration endorsed to work in the building industry in the area of structural engineering.

As with civil engineers, structural engineers working in the building industry can work with foundations and footings systems, construction materials and structural systems.

Note: As structural engineering is an area of focus of civil engineering, to work in the building industry a professional engineer must be either registered and endorsed as a civil engineer or registered and endorsed as a structural engineer.

2.4 Electrical Engineering

Electrical engineering is concerned with the design, application, manufacture and maintenance of equipment, devices, plant and systems which use electricity, electronics, and electromagnetism.

These activities can apply to electricity generation, transmission, distribution, electrical installations in buildings and on industrial sites, electrical equipment manufacture, instrumentation and control system applications in industry, communications networks, electronic plan and equipment, and also the integration and control of computer systems.

Electrical engineering has many different areas of focus. As a guide, some of the main areas of focus are:

- power engineering
- control engineering
- electronics engineering, and
- telecommunications engineering (such as signal processing, signalling and communications and radiofrequency engineering).

Professional engineers providing professional engineering services in any of the above or main areas of focus must be registered in the area of electrical engineering.

An electrical engineer who intends to work in the building industry must:

- be registered as a professional engineer in the area of electrical engineering, and
- have their registration endorsed to work in the building industry in the area of electrical engineering.

Electrical engineers working in the building industry can work with electronic data transmission, security and communications systems, lighting systems and control systems for vertical transport, HVAC-R and fire detection.

2.5 Crossover areas of focus

Several areas of focus span two or more of the areas of engineering. For these focus areas the nature of the professional engineering services being provided will determine the area/s of engineering in which a professional engineer must be registered.

Environmental engineering	Civil engineering and chemical engineering • Civil engineering where activities may relate to the design of physical infrastructure such as, roads, bridges, sewerage, water and wastewater treatment infrastructure, to support sustainable buildings and precincts. • Chemical engineering where activities may relate to process systems designed for sewerage, water and wastewater treatment. Registration requirements – An environmental engineer must be registered in the area of civil engineering to provide professional engineering services in that area but is not required to be registered to provide professional engineering services in chemical engineering.
Biomedical engineering	Electrical engineering and mechanical engineering • Electrical engineering where activities may relate to the design, construction and development of health and monitoring devices or computers and diagnostic systems. • Mechanical engineering where activities may relate to the development of medical devices such as exoskeletons, prosthetics, and orthotics. Registration requirements – A biomedical engineer must be registered: • in the area of electrical engineering if the professional engineering services they provide are exclusive to that area of engineering, or • in the area of mechanical engineering if the professional engineering services they provide are exclusive to that area of engineering, or • in the areas of both electrical and mechanical engineering if the professional engineering services they provide span both of these areas of engineering. There are several areas of biomedical engineering that are often conducted by scientists. Registration is not required for these areas.
Materials engineering	Civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and chemical engineering • Civil engineering where activities may relate to advice on the performance of materials in structures and their ability to resist various stresses. • Electrical engineering where activities may relate to the specification of conductors, semiconductors, insulators and magnetic materials. • Mechanical engineering where activities may relate to the selection, processing and development of materials to design and make machines and structures. • Chemical engineering where activities may relate to the chemical properties of engineering materials, including chemical composition, chemical bonding, corrosion resistance and acidity or alkalinity. Registration requirements – A materials engineer must be registered: • in the area of civil engineering if the professional engineering services they provide are exclusive to that area of engineering, or • in the area of electrical engineering if the professional engineering services they provide are exclusive to that area of engineering, or • in the area of mechanical engineering if the professional engineering services they provide are exclusive to that area of engineering, or • in a combination of the areas of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering depending on the areas of engineering in which they provide professional engineering services. A materials engineer is not required to be registered to provide professional engineering services in the area of chemical engineering.

3.3 How to Apply

To apply for assessment, applicants must submit an application via the official [website](#).

Applicants are required to provide supporting information and evidence as part of the application process to enable assessment against the relevant requirements.

Detailed guidance on application requirements, including the types of supporting evidence to be submitted, is published on the website. Applicants are responsible for reviewing and complying with these assessment guidelines prior to submission to ensure their application is complete and can be assessed without unnecessary delay.

Professionals Australia reserves the right to request additional information or clarification where required to support the assessment process.

Privacy

All personal information collected will be managed in accordance with the National Privacy Principles, as set out in Schedule 3 of the Commonwealth Privacy Act, and all other applicable privacy laws.

3.4 Assessment process

All assessments must be conducted in an independent and professional manner.

3.5 Notification of Outcome

Applicants will be notified via email with a Letter of Outcome advising them of the result of their application.

3.6 Use of Post-Nominals

Professionals Australia is not responsible for granting State Registration post-nominals. Applicants who have been assessed as meeting the qualification and experience requirements recommended for registration with the relevant State Authority must adhere to that State Authority policy for use of post-nominals.

3.7 Breaches and Complaints

All matters relating to complaints and breaches, are managed in accordance with the [Complaints Handling Policy](#). Where applicable, relevant State or Territory engineering registration authorities will also be notified.

3.8 Conflict between assessment guidelines

Where there exists a conflict between these assessment guidelines and the guidelines of a state body, the respective state body shall prevail.