

# LICENSEE

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*The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*



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## 1 OVERVIEW

The purpose of this discussion paper is to review the Licensee designation given to qualified individuals who do not have Canadian citizenship or permanent resident status.

## 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Licensee is a designation used for individuals who do not meet the Canadian citizen or permanent resident criteria but would otherwise qualify for registration as a Professional Member.

Licensees are granted a full licence to practise engineering or geoscience in Alberta and have the full practice rights and responsibilities of a P.Eng. or P.Geo. but are not given full privileges to participate in APEGA governance matters.

Having a separate category of membership causes confusion to the public as the designation Licensee does not fully describe what the individual can practise.

APEGA recommends eliminating this designation so that qualified individuals may be registered as Professional Members, as it would then reflect their full scope of practice, irrespective of whether they are a Canadian citizen or permanent resident.

## 3 EXISTING LEGISLATION

*The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act (The EGP Act)* (Appendix 1) defines Licensee as an individual who holds a licence under the Act but is not a Professional Member. The Licensee designation is given to individuals who, under the Regulations,<sup>1</sup> meet all of the requirements for registration as a P. Eng. or P.Geo. but do not meet the Canadian citizen or permanent resident criteria and are, therefore, not considered eligible under the definition of Professional Member.

Under the existing *Engineering and Geoscience Professions (EGP) Act*<sup>2</sup>, *Regulations*<sup>3</sup> and *Bylaws*,<sup>4</sup> only Professional Members and Professional Licensees are entitled to:

- vote in Council elections
- vote in annual, district or special meetings of the Association
- vote on proposed Regulation or Bylaw changes
- run for election to Council

This is collectively referred to in this paper as APEGA governance matters.

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<sup>1</sup> *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act, Regulations*, Section 13(1)(a),14(1)(2)

<sup>2</sup> *EGP Act* s.14(1),(2), 19(4), 20 (3) and 86.2(1)

<sup>3</sup> *EGP General Regulations* 25, 26(1), 27(1) and 78

<sup>4</sup> *EGP Bylaw* 6(3), 37(3), 38(1), and 40

## 4 RESEARCH SUMMARY

Research indicates there is a large variation in Canada among constituent engineering and geoscience associations, and other Alberta professions, on licensing people without Canadian citizenship or permanent resident status.

Some constituent associations licence individuals as P.Eng. or P.Geo. irrespective of their Canadian citizenship or permanent resident status:

- Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador
- The Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon
- Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists

Some constituent associations have some form of licence separate from the P.Eng. or P.Geo. designation for individuals who are not Canadian citizens or permanent residents:

- The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
- The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta
- The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan
- The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
- The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick
- Engineers Nova Scotia
- Geoscientists Nova Scotia
- Engineers PEI

These licences have various names, including non-resident licensee, foreign licensee, temporary licensee and P.Geo. (Temporary).

People seeking foreign licences to practise may require:

- examinations before licences are issued
- to be limited to specific projects\* and windows of time to practice
- oversight of a professional member\*\* on services provided depending on the jurisdictional requirements.

\*The following constituent associations stipulate that foreign national licences to practice are for specific projects:

- The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba,
- The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia,
- The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario,
- Professional Engineers Ontario,
- Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec
- Ordre des Géologues du Québec

\*\*The following constituent associations may require oversight by a Professional Member for work done by a foreign licensee:

- The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
- Professional Engineers Ontario
- Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec
- Ordre des Géologues du Québec

Some engineering and geoscience constituent associations distinguish between individuals who are Canadian citizens or permanent residents versus those who are not but are still able to legally work in Canada:

- The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta
- The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
- The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan
- Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec
- Ordre des Géologues du Québec
- Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador
- The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick
- Geoscientists Nova Scotia
- Engineers PEI

Some constituent associations make a further distinction based on whether the individual is a resident in their respective province:

- The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba
  - The Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon
  - Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists
- These licenses have various names including non-resident licensee, foreign licensee and temporary licensee.

Other constituent associations make a further distinction for individuals who are not residents in their province even though they may be Canadian citizens or permanent residents and reside in another province:

- Professional Engineers Ontario
- The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
- Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec
- Engineers Nova Scotia
- Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists

Some constituent associations give individuals the right to vote even though they are not Canadian citizens or permanent residents:

- Professional Engineers Ontario
- Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec
- The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
- The Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon

Alberta's accountants, architects, dentists, lawyers physicians and veterinarians register individuals who are Canadian citizens or who are "lawfully admitted to and entitled to work in Canada," which is different from permanent resident status (Appendix 3).

Some regulators grant the right to vote and run for election within their associations to individuals who are not Canadian citizens or permanent residents as long as they are lawfully entitled to work in Canada (e.g., College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta and the Alberta Veterinary Medicine Association).

## **5 DISCUSSION**

The designation Licensee is an historical reference that has been legislated since 1955. There are about 1,200 registered licensees at APEGA – mostly U.S.-based Professional Engineers and Professional Geoscientists. Having two designations that give the same practice rights but are called different names can be confusing to the public.

## **6 RECOMMENDATION**

The Licensee designation should be eliminated so that qualified individuals may be registered as Professional Engineers or Professional Geoscientists irrespective of Canadian citizenship or permanent resident status.

### *Rationale*

If individuals have the competency to independently practice engineering or geoscience, they should be registered as Professional Engineers or Professional Geoscientists. Citizenship or residency have no bearing on their competency to independently practice engineering or geoscience.

Eliminating the Licensee category will reduce confusion and increase clarity for the public and authorities having jurisdiction.

It is important, from a self-governance perspective, that practicing Members who are governed by APEGA legislation be given the opportunity to actively participate in the governance and decision-making processes of the Association.

APEGA Council has considered this issue and supports the recommendation to eliminate the Licensee designation so that qualified individuals can be registered as Professional Engineers or Professional Geoscientists irrespective of whether they are Canadian citizens or permanent residents.

## **7 APPENDICES**

Appendix 1 – The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act, Regulations and Bylaws

Appendix 2 – Constituent Engineering and Geoscience Regulatory Associations

Appendix 3 – Comparison of Alberta Professional Associations

# APPENDICES

## *LICENSEE*



## **Appendix 1 – Existing legislation from *The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act, Regulations and Bylaws***

### **Definitions**

1(k) “licensee” means an individual who holds a license under this Act but does not include a professional licensee;

#### **Council members**

14(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Council shall include the president, 2 vice-presidents, the immediate past-president and at least 12 other professional members, the number of which shall be prescribed by the bylaws, each of whom shall be elected by the professional members at the time, in the manner and for the period provided for in the bylaws

(2) The Council shall consist of

(a) at least 16 professional members among whom there shall be not less than

(i) 2 professional engineers, and

(ii) 2 professional geoscientists, and

19(4) A regulation must be approved in principle by a majority of the professional members

(a) present and voting at a special meeting called for that purpose,

(b) voting by a mail vote or a vote authorized by bylaw that is conducted by electronic, telecommunication or other appropriate means, or

(c) at the annual general meeting following the Council’s adoption of the regulation.

20(3) A bylaw under subsection (1) does not come into force unless it is approved by a majority of the professional members

(a) present and voting at a general meeting, or

(b) voting by a mail vote or vote conducted by electronic, telecommunication or other appropriate means conducted in accordance with the bylaws.

### **General Regulations**

#### **Division 6 Licensees**

##### **Registration as licensee**

13(1) A person who meets the following requirements and applies to the Registrar for registration is entitled to be registered as a professional member:

(a) the applicant is a Canadian citizen or is lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence

14(1) A person who meets all of the requirements of section 13 for registration as a professional member, except the requirement set out in section 13(1)(a), is entitled to be registered as a licensee.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an applicant is entitled to be registered as a licensee if

(a) the applicant is of good character and reputation, and

(b) the applicant is registered and in good standing with a professional regulatory organization under an Act of another province or territory of Canada to perform an occupation that, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, is substantially equivalent, in terms of scope of practice and competencies, to that of a licensee.

#### **Part 4 Council**

##### **President and Vice-presidents - election and powers**

25(1) The President of the Association must be elected annually by the professional members of the Association, and holds office until a successor is elected.

(3) The President may vote at meetings of the Council or the Association only in the event of a tied vote.

(4) The 2 Vice-presidents must be elected annually by the professional members of the Association and must be designated as First Vice-president and Second Vice-president on the basis of the number of votes cast for each of them.

(4.1) The First Vice-president is deemed to be the President Elect and must be the sole nominee for the office of President in the succeeding year.

##### **Election of Council**

26(1) The professional members of the Council, other than those mentioned in section 25, must be elected annually by the professional members of the Association.

##### **Vacancy**

27(1) Where there is a vacancy in the Council, the remaining members of the Council shall appoint a professional member to fill the vacancy until the next regular election.

(2) Where a vacancy is filled at a regular election, the person elected holds office for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the person being replaced.

#### **Bylaws**

##### **Conduct of elections**

6(3) Each professional member is entitled to one vote for one candidate for vice-president, and to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies to be filled for Council, or for a lesser number.

37(3) A vote by mail shall be declared valid if at least 10 percent of the professional members respond and the matter shall be declared carried or defeated on the basis of a simple majority of the votes returned.

38(1) Proposed amendments to by-laws shall be submitted to a properly convened meeting of the Association and shall not be effective unless approved by a majority of the professional members present and voting at the meeting, or shall be submitted to the professional members for a mail vote in accordance with section 37.

### **Professional Licensees**

#### **Application of Act**

86.2(1) Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 19(4), 20(3), 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 39, 78, 79, 80(2), 81 and 82(2) apply to a professional licensee as if the professional licensee were a professional member

#### **Application of regulations**

78 Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 47, 48, 48.1, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 59, 60 and the Schedule apply in respect of professional licensees as if they were professional members

#### **Amendments to Bylaws**

40 Sections 2, 5, 6, 7, 12(3), 16(3), 18, 19, 20, 37 and 38 of these Bylaws apply to professional licensees (engineering), and professional licensees (geoscience) as if they were professional members.

## Appendix 2 – Constituent Engineering and Geoscience Regulatory Associations

	<b>The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta</b>	<b>The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia</b>	<b>The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan</b>
Foreign Licensee category	Yes	Yes	Yes
Criteria	<p><b>Act</b> 31(1) The Board of Examiners shall approve the registration as a professional member of a person who proves to the satisfaction of the Board that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the person is of good character and reputation,</li> <li>(b) the person is a Canadian citizen or lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, and</li> <li>(c) the person meets the requirements of the regulations.</li> </ul> <p>(2) If an applicant for registration as a licensee is not a Canadian citizen or lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence but otherwise complies, to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, with subsection (1), the Board shall approve the registration.</p> <p><b>Regulations</b> 13(1) A person who meets the following requirements and applies to the Registrar for registration is entitled to be registered as a professional member:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the applicant is a Canadian citizen or is lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence;</li> </ul> <p>14(1) A person who meets all of the requirements of section 13 for registration as a professional member, except the requirement set out in section 13(1)(a), is entitled to be registered as a licensee.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection</p>	<p><b>Act</b> 13 (1) The council must admit a person to membership in the association if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) both of the following apply:</li> <li>(b) the person is a person whom the council is obliged under the Labour Mobility Act to admit to membership in the association.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the person is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident of Canada;</li> <li>(ii) the person has submitted to the council the evidence referred to in subsection (1.1), or</li> </ul> <p>(b) the person is a person whom the council is obliged under the Labour Mobility Act to admit to membership in the association.</p> <p>(1.1) An applicant under subsection (1) (a) must submit to the council evidence satisfactory to the council of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) that the applicant has either</li> <li>(i) graduated in applied science, engineering or geoscience from an institute of learning approved by the council in a program approved by the council, or</li> <li>(ii) passed examinations established by the bylaws of the association or passed examinations, requiring special knowledge in branches of learning specified by the council, of an association or institute approved by the council;</li> <li>(b) that the applicant has passed special examinations required by the council;</li> <li>(c) that the experience in</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regulatory Bylaws</b> 16 A temporary licence is available to a person of good character who is not a member, but who is entitled to the benefits of temporary licensure under the North American Free Trade Agreement.</p>

	<p>(1), an applicant is entitled to be registered as a licensee if</p> <p>(a) the applicant is of good character and reputation, and</p> <p>(b) the applicant is registered and in good standing with a professional regulatory organization under an Act of another province or territory of Canada to perform an occupation that, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, is substantially equivalent, in terms of scope of practice and competencies, to that of a licensee.</p>	<p>engineering or geoscience work established by the bylaws has been obtained;</p> <p>(d) that the applicant is of good character and good repute;</p> <p>(e) that all examination and registration fees have been paid to the association.</p> <p><b>13(4) A person who is neither a citizen or permanent resident of Canada nor a person referred to in subsection (1) (b), whose qualifications are those required by subsection (1.1) (a) to (d), and who desires to engage temporarily in the practice of professional engineering or professional geoscience in the Province, must first obtain a licence from the council which will entitle him or her to engage in the practice of professional engineering or professional geoscience in respect of a particular work or for a temporary period, or both, as the council decides.</b></p> <p>(5) A person to whom subsection (4) applies must be granted the licence referred to in that subsection on</p> <p>(a) producing evidence satisfactory to the council of his or her qualifications under subsection (4), and</p> <p>(b) paying the established fees.</p>	
Note	Designation: Licensee – Full licence to practice	Designation: Licensee – Licence to practice in “a particular work or for a temporary period”	Designation: Temporary Licensee – full licence to practice

	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba	Professional Engineers Ontario
Foreign Licensee category	No	No
Criteria	<p><b>Act</b> 17 A licence to engage temporarily in the practice of professional engineering or the practice of professional geoscience within the province may be granted if the applicant</p> <p>(a) is a professional engineer or professional geoscientist residing outside the province; and</p> <p>(b) is otherwise considered by the registration committee to be qualified to practice professional engineering or professional geoscience within the province.</p> <p><b>Manual of Admission (Policy document)</b> 9.0 Candidates Registered in Other Canadian and U.S. Jurisdictions Subject to the requirements listed below, candidates registered in other Canadian Jurisdictions shall be considered to have met all the Basic Requirements for Registration and will be deemed to be otherwise qualified under subsection 15(1)(d) of the Act. Subject to the requirements listed below, practicing professional engineers (pe's) registered in jurisdictions within the United States shall be considered to have met all the Basic Requirements for Registration and will be deemed to be otherwise qualified under subsection 15(1)(d) of the Act provided the following additional requirements are met: • The applicant has graduated with a four year Washington Accord engineering degree • The applicant has written and passed both the NCEES Fundamentals of Engineering exam (FE) and the Professional Engineering exam (PE). • The applicant has completed and been credited with four years of engineering experience as confirmed by the state board(s) in which he/she is/was registered. • The applicant must write and pass APEGM's Act, Bylaws and Code of Ethics test (ABC) with 90% or greater.</p> <p>11.0 Temporary License In accordance with the Act the Association may issue a temporary license. Note: applicants who fulfill certain criteria will be eligible for full registration. See section 9.0.</p> <p>11.1 To qualify for this type of License the applicant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be a professional engineer or professional geoscientist registered outside of Manitoba; and</li> <li>• be in Good Standing with the Association</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regulations</b> 42. (1) Every temporary licence must specify,</p> <p>(a) the works, facilities, machinery, equipment or other property in Ontario to which the temporary licence relates;</p> <p>(b) the name of the person, firm or corporation by whom the holder of the temporary licence is employed or engaged to perform services in Ontario within the practice of professional engineering;</p> <p>(c) the name of the Member, if any, with whom collaboration is required under this Regulation; and</p> <p>(d) the period of time, not exceeding twelve months, for which the temporary licence has been issued.</p> <p>(2) It is a condition of every temporary licence that the services within the practice of professional engineering that may be provided by the holder of the temporary licence are limited to the services specified in the temporary licence.</p> <p>43. The requirements and qualifications for the issuance of a temporary licence are payment of the fee for the temporary licence and one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Residence in a province or territory of Canada other than Ontario and membership in an association of professional engineers in another province or territory of Canada that has objects similar to the objects of the Association and that requires qualifications for membership at least equal to the qualifications required for the issuance of a licence to engage in the practice of professional engineering in Ontario.</li> <li><b>2. Qualifications at least equal to the qualifications required for the issuance of a licence to engage in the practice of professional engineering in Ontario.</b></li> <li>3. Wide recognition in the field of the practice of professional engineering in respect of which the work to be undertaken under the temporary licence relates and not less than ten years' experience in such field.</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• normally be non-resident in Manitoba</li> </ul> <p>11.2 The holder of a temporary license shall not use their seal to verify or validate any work that is not associated with the project described when making application for the license.</p> <p>11.3 To gain a Temporary License the applicant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• complete an application form; and</li> <li>• pay all applicable fees and dues; and</li> <li>• demonstrate that they are a professional engineer or professional geoscientists registered outside of Canada; and</li> <li>• provide a description of the project including the scope of work; and</li> <li>• <b>pass the Professional Practice Test</b></li> </ul>	
Note	<p>Designation (this comes from a policy document, not the Act, Regulation or Bylaw): Temporary Licensees – They must pass the Professional Practice Exam before they are issued a Temporary License. As well, <b>the license is tied to a specific project</b>. The Engineer or Geoscientists cannot use their stamp for anything except that which is tied to the project.</p>	<p>Designation – Temporary Licensee - <b>The licence application is tied to a specific project</b> and must outline the works, facilities, machinery, equipment or other property used in the project and may be issued a special seal for their project.</p>

	Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario	Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec	Ordre des Géologues du Québec
Foreign Licensee category	Yes	No	No
Criteria	<p><b>Regulations</b></p> <p>11. An applicant for a temporary certificate of registration shall meet one of the following requirements:</p> <p>1. Be a resident of a jurisdiction other than Ontario and a member of a self-regulatory organization of professional geoscientists in that jurisdiction that has objects similar to those of the Association and that requires qualifications for membership at least equal to the qualifications required for a practising member certificate of registration under this Regulation.</p> <p>2. Be nationally or internationally recognized in the area of practice in respect of which the work to be undertaken under the certificate relates and have at least 10 years experience in that area.</p> <p><b>12. A temporary certificate of registration shall specify,</b></p> <p><b>(a) the activity in Ontario to which it relates;</b></p> <p><b>(b) the name of the person, firm or corporation by whom the certificate holder is employed or engaged to perform services in Ontario;</b></p> <p>(c) the name of the practising member, if any, with whom collaboration is required under this Regulation; and</p> <p>(d) the period of time, not exceeding 12 months, for which the certificate has been issued</p> <p>13. (1) It is a term and condition of a temporary certificate of registration that the holder carry out only those activities specified in the certificate.</p>	<p><b>Act</b></p> <p>18. The board of directors, on payment of a fee not exceeding the amount of the annual assessment of the members, may grant a temporary licence for a specific project to any person domiciled in Canada who is a member of a Canadian association of engineers authorized to govern the practice of the engineering profession, upon presentation by such person of his credentials.</p> <p><b>20. The board of directors may accept as a member a person who has not been legally admitted to Canada as a permanent resident but who is qualified and whose services as a specialist are required in Québec. Such member must be admitted for specific employment and shall not practise except for the purposes of that employment.</b></p>	<p><b>Act</b></p> <p>24. A person legally authorized to practise outside Québec the same profession as the members of the Ordre des géologues <b>is deemed to hold a special authorization to practise</b> that profession in Québec for a period of 12 months from 22 August 2001. The authorization may be renewed in accordance with the Professional Code (chapter C-26).</p> <p><b>Professional Code</b></p> <p>42.2. The board of directors of an order may issue a special permit for certain professional activities to a person who holds a legal authorization to practise the profession outside Québec, in accordance with a regulation under paragraph r of section 94. 94(r) establish special permits; the regulation must contain the reasons justifying the issue of a special permit, the conditions for the issue of the permit, the title, abbreviation and initials its holder may use, <b>the activities the holder may engage in and the conditions the holder must meet to engage in those activities.</b></p>

	<p>(2) It is a term and condition of a temporary certificate of registration that the holder collaborate with a practising member in carrying out the activities specified in the certificate unless the holder,</p> <p>(a) is a member of a self-regulatory organization of professional geoscientists in another jurisdiction that has objects similar to those of the Association and that requires qualifications for membership as least equal to the qualifications for a practising member certificate of registration under this Regulation;</p> <p>(b) provides evidence of qualifications at least equal to the qualifications required for a practising member certificate of registration under this Regulation and of knowledge of all codes, standards and laws relevant to the work undertaken under the certificate;</p> <p>(c) provides evidence of national or international recognition in the area of practice relevant to the work undertaken under the certificate and of knowledge of all codes, standards and laws relevant to that work; or</p> <p>(d) is carrying out the work outside Ontario and that work is undertaken under the certificate to satisfy a requirement set out in a statute of Ontario other than the Act. O. Reg. 59/01, s. 13 (2).</p> <p>(3) It is a term and condition of a temporary certificate of registration held by a person who must collaborate with a practising member that the person not issue a final drawing, specification, plan, report or other document unless the practising member has signed and dated it and affixed his or her seal to it.</p> <p>(4) It is a term and condition of a temporary certificate of registration that the holder use</p>		
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	the designation "P.Ge. (Temporary)" in English or "G.P. (membre temporaire)" in French		
Note	Designation: P.Ge. (Temporary) The licence is tied to the specific activity in Ontario as well as the company the Geoscientist is collaborating with	Designation: Temporary Licence Holder. <b>Licence is tied to a specific project and stamps can only be done for said project</b>	Designation: Special Permit Holder This licence has a specific and defined scope.

	<b>Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	<b>Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick</b>	<b>Engineers Nova Scotia</b>
Foreign Licensee category	No	Yes	Yes
Criteria	<p><b>Regulations</b></p> <p>5. (1) In order to be eligible for registration as a professional engineer-unrestricted licence or professional geoscientist-unrestricted licence, an applicant shall, in addition to other applicable requirements of the Act, the regulations and (d) have general knowledge of the practice of the professions demonstrated by successfully completing an examination in professional practice or by those other means that the registration committee may require;</p> <p>(f) satisfy all academic and applicable experience requirements.</p> <p>(2) In order to satisfy all academic and practical experience requirements referred to in paragraph (1)(f), an applicant shall have either</p> <p>(a) a degree in engineering or geoscience from a university program approved by the registration committee and at least 4 years of applicable work experience satisfactory to the registration committee in the practice of engineering or geoscience 3 years of which shall be gained subsequent to the conferral of the degree;</p> <p>(b) academic qualifications equivalent to a degree in engineering or geoscience demonstrated by successful completion of the confirmatory examinations that may be required by the registration committee and at least 4 years of applicable work experience satisfactory to the registration committee in the practice of</p>	<p><b>Act</b></p> <p>10(1) Any applicant for registration who (c) is a graduate in engineering or geoscience of an accredited university or other academic or technical institution recognized by the Council;</p> <p>10(4) Any non-resident of New Brunswick who is a registered member of an association of engineers or geoscientists in any other province or territory of Canada, with a constitution or act of incorporation similar to that of the Association, may obtain from the Registrar a registration to practise as a professional engineer or geoscientist in New Brunswick, provided the person is qualified under paragraph (1)(c) and upon production of satisfactory evidence of registration in good standing in such other association, and on payment of such fee as may be fixed by the by-laws</p> <p>10(5) Upon submitting to the Council the required evidence, and upon payment of the prescribed fee, any non-resident applicant for registration who is a registered member in good standing of an association of engineers or geoscientists in any other province or territory of Canada with a constitution or an act of incorporation similar to that of the Association, may be entitled to practise as a professional engineer or geoscientist in New Brunswick for a period of three months thereafter, pending the disposition of the application.</p>	<p><b>Act</b></p> <p>8 (1) Any person, not resident of the Province, shall be entitled to a licence to practise upon tendering the fees, and dues prescribed by or under the by-laws and filing with the Registrar satisfactory proof that</p> <p><b>(a) such person is a registered member in good standing of an association of engineers, which association in the opinion of the Council is similarly constituted and has similar membership requirements to the Association;</b> or</p> <p>(b) such person is qualified to practise professional engineering, but is a resident of a province, state or country in which there is no association similarly constituted.</p> <p>(2) Every person, who in the opinion of the Council, expressed by a resolution thereof, has complied with subsection (1), shall be granted a licence to practise.</p>

	<p>engineering or geoscience subsequent to the attainment of those academic qualifications; or  (c) successfully completed the examinations that may be prescribed by the registration committee and have a total of at least 6 years of applicable work experience satisfactory to the registration committee in the practice of engineering or geoscience, one year of which shall be obtained subsequent to successful completion of the prescribed examinations.</p> <p><b>(3) The registration committee shall waive the requirements for registration provided in paragraphs (1)(d) and (1)(f) and subsection (2) where</b>  <b>(a) an applicant holds a registration and is in professional good standing with a registration authority; and</b>  <b>(b) the category of registration held by the applicant is recognized by the registration committee as equivalent to that of a professional engineer-unrestricted licence or professional geoscientist-unrestricted licence.</b></p>	<p><b>10(6) Any person who is not a resident of Canada, but who is a member in good standing of any engineering, geoscientific, or technical organization or society of standing recognized by the Council, may obtain a licence to practise, subject to the qualifications for registration under the provisions of this Act.</b></p> <p><b>Bylaws</b>  3.3 Upon registration of a non-resident under subsections 10(4) and (5) of the Act, the applicant shall receive a licence to practise.  3.4 Persons who are not residents of Canada and are not required to register in the jurisdiction in which they normally practise may be granted a licence to practise provided they meet the requirements for registration in New Brunswick except for the residence requirement.</p>	
Note	Designation: P.Eng. or P.Geo.	Designation: Licensee – Full licence to practice	Designation: Licensee – Full licence to practice

	<b>Geoscientists Nova Scotia</b>	<b>Engineers PEI</b>	<b>Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon</b>	<b>Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists</b>
Foreign Licensee category	Yes	Yes	No	No
Criteria	<p><b>Act</b></p> <p>11 (1) Any person is entitled to a licence to practise upon tendering the fees and dues prescribed by the by-laws and filing with the Registrar satisfactory proof that any other conditions or requirements prescribed by the by-laws have been met and that</p> <p><b>(a) the person is a registered member in good standing of an association of geoscientists which association, in the opinion of the Council, is similarly constituted and has similar membership requirements to the Association;</b> or</p> <p>(b) the person is qualified to practise professional geoscience but is a resident of a province, state or country in which there is no association similarly constituted.</p> <p>(2) Every person who, in the opinion of the Council expressed by a resolution of the Council, has complied with subsection (1) shall, in the manner prescribed by this Act</p>	<p><b>Act</b></p> <p>5(8) Any applicant for license to practise who satisfies the Council that he</p> <p>(a) is not a resident;</p> <p>(b) has provided evidence of being a registered member in good standing in another association of engineers in any other province which has similar membership requirements to that of the Association;</p> <p>(c) has successfully completed any examinations that may be prescribed by the Council;</p> <p>(d) has paid the fees as prescribed in the bylaws, shall be entitled to a license to practise.</p> <p>(9) Any applicant for a license to practise who satisfies the Council that he</p> <p><b>(a) is not a resident of Canada;</b></p> <p><b>(b) is a member in good standing in any engineering or technical organization or society of standing recognized by the Council;</b></p> <p>(c) has filed with the Registrar satisfactory proof that such person is qualified to practise</p>	<p><b>Regulations</b></p> <p>6. An applicant for registration as a professional member shall meet the following qualifications before being approved for registration:</p> <p>(a) (i) a confirmed degree in Engineering from a university program which is accredited by the Canadian Engineering Accreditation Board and is recognized by the Board of Examiners, or</p> <p>(ii) is a graduate of a program which the Board of Examiners judges to be equivalent, and</p> <p>(iii) has at least four years experience in Engineering acceptable to the Board of Examiners;</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>(b) registration as a professional engineer in a jurisdiction recognized by the Board of Examiners</b> and</p> <p>(c) knowledge of the Act, practise of the profession, and these Regulations including the Code of Ethics in Schedule A demonstrated by passing one or more examinations set by the</p>	<p><b>Act</b></p> <p>16(2) Council shall register as a licensee a person, other than a member, who</p> <p>(a) applies in accordance with the bylaws;</p> <p>(b) pays the required fees; and</p> <p>(c) satisfies Council that he or she</p> <p>(i) is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident or is otherwise lawfully permitted to work in Canada, and</p> <p>(ii) either</p> <p>(A) satisfies the requirements set out in section 13, or</p> <p><b>(B) is a member or a licensee of an equivalent extraterritorial professional association.</b></p>

	and the by-laws, be licensed to practise professional geoscience.	professional engineering; (d) has successfully completed any examinations that may be prescribed by the Council; and (e) has paid the fees as prescribed in the bylaws, shall be entitled to a license to practise.	Board of Examiners.	
Note	Designation: Licensee – Full licence to practice	Designation: Licensee – Full licence to practice	Designation: P.Eng.	Designation: P. Eng. or P.Geo.

Appendix 3 – Comparison of Alberta Professional Associations

	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta	Chartered Accountants of Alberta	Law Society of Alberta
Foreign Licensee category	Yes	No	No
Criteria	<p><b>Act</b> 31(1) The Board of Examiners shall approve the registration as a professional member of a person who proves to the satisfaction of the Board that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the person is of good character and reputation,</li> <li>(b) the person is a Canadian citizen or lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, and</li> <li>(c) the person meets the requirements of the regulations.</li> </ul> <p>(2) If an applicant for registration as a licensee is not a Canadian citizen or lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence but otherwise complies, to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, with subsection (1), the Board shall approve the registration.</p> <p><b>Regulations</b> 13(1) A person who meets the following requirements and applies to the Registrar for registration is entitled to be registered as a professional member:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the applicant is a Canadian citizen or is lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence;</li> </ul> <p>14(1) A person who meets all of the requirements of section 13 for registration as a professional member, except the requirement set out in section 13(1)(a), is entitled to be registered as a licensee.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an applicant is entitled to be registered as a licensee if</p>	<p>Act (Chartered Professional Accountants Act) (2) An applicant may provide evidence of competence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) by fulfilling one or more of the following required by the regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) education requirements, which may include being enrolled in a program of studies;</li> <li>(ii) experience requirements;</li> <li>(iii) successful completion of examinations;</li> <li>(iv) holding certificates, degrees or diplomas,</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) by being registered with a professional regulatory organization that regulates accounting in a province or territory that is a signatory to one or more domestic trade agreements that are in force in Alberta at the time the application is made,</li> </ul> <p><b>(c) by being registered in a manner that meets the criteria set out in the regulations with an organization outside Canada that regulates accounting, and that is recognized by the board in accordance with the regulations as having substantially equivalent competence, experience and practice requirements, and by fulfilling any additional requirements specified by the regulations, or</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(d) by satisfying the registrar or the registration committee of having, as determined in accordance with the regulations, a combination of education,</li> </ul>	<p>Act 48(1) Subject to the rules, the Executive Director may authorize an individual enrolled as a member of a law society in any province or territory of Canada other than Alberta</p> <p>Regulation 71 (1) In addition to the definitions set out in Rule 47, in this subdivision, unless the context indicates otherwise, <b>(k) "visiting lawyer" means a lawyer who is entitled to practise law in a Canadian jurisdiction other than Alberta.</b></p>

	(a) the applicant is of good character and reputation, and (b) the applicant is registered and in good standing with a professional regulatory organization under an Act of another province or territory of Canada to perform an occupation that, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, is substantially equivalent, in terms of scope of practice and competencies, to that of a licensee.	experience, practice and other qualifications that demonstrates the competence required for registration. (3) An applicant's registration pursuant to subsection (2)(b) must be dealt with in a manner consistent with the applicable domestic trade agreement or agreements referred to in that clause.	
Note	Designation: Licensee – Full licence to practice	Designation – Full practitioner	Designation: Visiting Lawyer – Must be a recognized barrister or solicitor in a Canadian jurisdiction

	Architects Association of Alberta	Dental College and Association
Foreign Licensee category	No	No
Criteria	<p>Act</p> <p>15(1) The Council may approve the registration of an individual who has applied under this Part and is eligible in accordance with this Act and the regulations to be registered as a visiting project architect for the purpose of a project approved by the Council.</p> <p>(2) The Council may, for the purposes of this section, approve</p> <p>(a) a project described in an application for registration under this section, and</p> <p><b>(b) subject to the regulations, the proposed relationship between the applicant for registration as a visiting project architect and a registered architect who will collaborate on the project approved under clause (a).</b></p> <p>(3) An individual becomes entitled to be registered as a visiting project architect when the Council approves the individual's registration.</p> <p><b>Regulations</b></p> <p>15 An individual who wishes to apply for registration as a visiting project architect must apply to the Council in writing and provide the following:</p> <p>(a) the applicant's full name;</p> <p>(b) evidence that the applicant is</p> <p>(i) a registered member in good standing with a professional association, and</p> <p>(ii) entitled to practise architecture in another jurisdiction that possesses standards of registration, licensing and professional practice acceptable to the Council;</p> <p><b>(c) the name and location of the project in respect of which the applicant wishes to become registered as a visiting project architect;</b></p> <p>(d) the name of the registered architect with whom the applicant will be collaborating;</p> <p>(e) a letter signed by the registered architect referred to in clause (d) describing the responsibilities that will be allocated to the applicant and to the registered architect, the fees that will be paid to the registered architect and acknowledging that the registered architect will collaborate with the applicant and be responsible for the matters allocated to the registered architect;</p> <p>(f) the estimated length of the design and</p>	<p>Health Professions Act</p> <p>28 (2) An applicant may provide evidence of competence in the practice of the profession</p> <p>(a) by fulfilling one or more of the following as required by the regulations:</p> <p>(i) education requirements, that may include being enrolled in a program of studies,</p> <p>(ii) experience requirements,</p> <p>(iii) successful completion of examinations, or</p> <p>(iv) holding certificates or diplomas,</p> <p>(b) by being registered with a profession in another jurisdiction recognized by the regulations or the council as having substantially equivalent competence and practice requirements and meeting the requirements for persons to be registered with that profession in that jurisdiction, or</p> <p>(c) by satisfying the registrar, the registration committee or competence committee, of having as determined in accordance with the regulations, a combination of education, experience, practice or other qualifications, that demonstrates the competence required for registration as a regulated member.</p> <p><b>Regulations</b></p> <p>5 An applicant currently registered in good standing in another jurisdiction recognized by the Council under section 28(2)(b) of the Act as having substantially equivalent registration requirements may be registered on the appropriate register.</p> <p>Bylaws</p> <p><b>7 An applicant who is registered as a dentist in good standing in another jurisdiction and who requires registration in Alberta on a temporary basis for a specified purpose approved by the Registrar is eligible to be registered on the courtesy register for up to 30 days.</b></p>

	<p>construction period for the project;  (g) the warranty period for the project;  (h) any other information that may be required by the Council.</p>	
Note	Designation – Visiting Project Architect – license is project specific	Designation: Courtesy Member – limited to specific purpose with a 30-day time limit

	College of Physicians and Surgeons	Veterinary Medical Association
Foreign Licensee category	No	No
Criteria	<p>Health Professions Act 28 (2) An applicant may provide evidence of competence in the practice of the profession (a) by fulfilling one or more of the following as required by the regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) education requirements, that may include being enrolled in a program of studies,</li> <li>(ii) experience requirements,</li> <li>(iii) successful completion of examinations, or</li> <li>(iv) holding certificates or diplomas,</li> </ul> <p>(b) by being registered with a profession in another jurisdiction recognized by the regulations or the council as having substantially equivalent competence and practice requirements and meeting the requirements for persons to be registered with that profession in that jurisdiction, or</p> <p>(c) by satisfying the registrar, the registration committee or competence committee, of having as determined in accordance with the regulations, a combination of education, experience, practice or other qualifications, that demonstrates the competence required for registration as a regulated member.</p> <p>Regulation <b>9(1) An applicant for registration as a regulated member on the emergency register must satisfy the Registrar that the applicant is registered in good standing and entitled to practise medicine or osteopathy in another jurisdiction in Canada or in the United States of America.</b></p>	<p>Regulations 6(1) The Registration Committee may approve the registration for a temporary period of an applicant who meets the requirements of section 2, and who (a) is a graduate of a professional degree program in veterinary medicine at a university recognized by the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, and (b) has</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) been issued a Certificate of Qualification to practise veterinary medicine by the National Examining Board of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, or</li> <li>(ii) successfully completed the preliminary examinations of the National Examining Board and has been accepted by the National Examining Board as a candidate to sit the Clinical Proficiency Examination for a Certificate of Qualification.</li> </ul> <p>(2) A person who is registered pursuant to subsection (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) shall be categorized as a temporary registered veterinarian,</li> <li>(b) shall only practise veterinary medicine under the supervision of an unrestricted veterinarian,</li> <li>(c) may practise for a period of not more than 6 months, which period may be extended by the Registration Committee on the receipt of a written request for an extension for a further period of not more than 18 months, and</li> <li>(d) shall pay such fees as are determined by the bylaws for a temporary registered veterinarian.</li> </ul> <p><b>(3) The Registration Committee may restrict the practice of a temporary registered veterinarian.</b></p> <p><b>(4) The Registration Committee may designate the type of animal in respect of which a temporary registered veterinarian may practise.</b></p> <p><b>(5) The Registration Committee may determine the degree to which a temporary registered veterinarian shall be supervised by an unrestricted veterinarian.</b></p> <p>(6) The Registration Committee shall assign an unrestricted veterinarian who shall be responsible for supervising the work of the temporary registered veterinarian and who shall ensure adherence to the terms and conditions of the</p>

		<p>temporary registration.</p> <p>(7) The Registrar shall cancel the registration of any person registered as a temporary registered veterinarian when directed to do so by the Council.</p> <p>(8) In the event that the Registration Committee cancels or fails to renew temporary registration, or in the event that the applicant wishes to have reviewed or to appeal the terms and conditions of the temporary registration, the applicant may ask for a review of the decision or appeal the decision in accordance with section 18 of the Act.</p> <p>(9) A temporary registered veterinarian shall not be entitled to receive notice of, attend at or vote at any general meeting or special general meeting of the members of the Association.</p>
Note	Designation – Regulated Member – only members from Canada or the U.S. are eligible for this designation	Designation: Temporary Registered Veterinarian – many limitations on scope of practice