



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
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Briefing for the Incoming Minister for Building and Construction

26 October 2017

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1. Portfolio Overview

The performance of the building sector is important from an economic, social and environmental perspective

1. **Delivering the affordable housing New Zealanders need relies on a productive building sector with the right workforce.** There is a significant task ahead to deliver on the Government's commitments to build the housing that is urgently needed. The opportunity for the construction sector is significant, but the sector has already been stretched to capacity by sustained growth, and it will not be able to meet this demand without change.
2. **The safety, health and wellbeing of all New Zealanders depends on the performance of the buildings they use.** Having enough safe, warm, dry and durable buildings that meet New Zealanders' needs is the foundation for other social outcomes, such as health, education security and social cohesion. The recent tragedy at Grenfell Tower in London, as well as the Kaikōura and Canterbury earthquakes, are sobering examples of the importance of ensuring buildings perform well.
3. **The building sector is a large and growing part of New Zealand's economy.** It contributed \$14b to New Zealand's GDP in the last year, or around 6% of total GDP, making it the fifth-largest contributing sector. The value of construction work grew 8% to \$34b in 2016. Growth is expected to continue, with activity expected to reach \$37b in 2017 and an expected high of \$42b in 2020. This is a large and important industry and its economic performance and productivity is an important contributor to the overall health of the economy.
4. **The building sector employs almost a tenth of New Zealand's workforce, and demand is still growing.** Construction-related occupations are estimated to employ about 250,000 people, 9.3% of New Zealand's workforce. The industry employed 15,300 more people over the year to March 2017, and the nationwide boom is expected to increase demand for construction-related occupations to at least the end of 2022. Between 2012 and 2015 the construction sector directly contributed one out of every five new jobs in New Zealand. There is an opportunity to leverage this growth to help more New Zealanders acquire skills and start sustainable careers, working together with the education, welfare and immigration systems.

The building regulatory system can help or hinder the sector's ability to deliver for New Zealanders

5. New Zealand's building regulatory system focusses on good building performance, so that everyone has access to safe, healthy, durable homes and buildings. **A well-functioning regulatory system can support growth in productivity and innovation** through flexible, efficient performance settings and regulatory processes. For New Zealanders, this can mean that high-quality construction will cost less, involve fewer project delays and that they have a wider variety of options to satisfy consumer demand. For the industry, this can mean improved financial sustainability, better skills development and a better ability to weather the cyclical nature of the industry. The leaky homes crisis, the cost of which was estimated to be

\$11.3 billion, is an important reminder of the significance of ensuring regulatory settings are right.

6. While the performance-based building regulatory system is designed to be flexible and allow for innovation, in reality system settings and incentives may be making it hard for people to use innovative technologies, designs and products.

The building regulatory system is underperforming and there is an opportunity to drive improvements

7. **Regulatory inefficiencies can have a real cost for New Zealanders and the sector.** Slow consenting and unnecessary inspections can add time and cost to building work, regulatory risk-aversion can stifle innovation, and unclear roles and accountability can make it hard for homeowners to get redress if things go wrong. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) considers there to be room for improvement in each of its objectives for the building regulatory system – effectiveness, efficiency, resilience, and fairness and accountability.

Sector productivity is low, with slow uptake of technology and innovation

8. **The New Zealand construction sector has low labour productivity and productivity growth has been poor.** Despite a rise in project complexity the associated risks and numerous new international products and design processes, the construction sector lags behind most others in terms of technological uptake. These are characteristics of international construction sectors as well and therefore not unique to New Zealand.
9. The volatile nature of the sector limits productivity. Workers come and go from the industry and businesses face high uncertainty reducing their incentives to invest in skills and development for the long term. The sector is made up of many small businesses and individual contractors, engaged in fragmented contracting arrangements, working on small-scale developments. These characteristics limit the opportunities for innovation and efficiency through large-scale projects, keeping productivity in the sector low.
10. Despite these challenges, there are a number of opportunities for the industry and the government to make changes to improve sector productivity. Every 1% increase in labour productivity for construction would yield an increase in GDP of around \$139m. A 10% increase in productivity would equate to a 1% increase in national GDP.

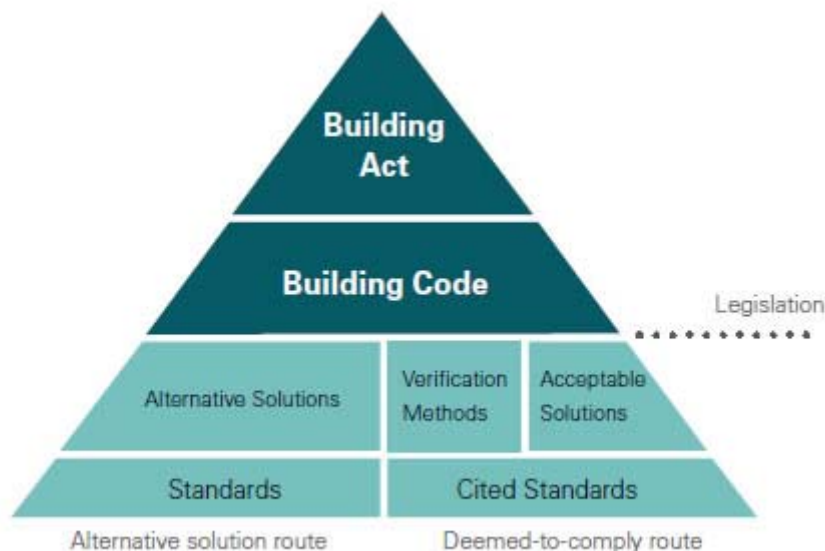
MBIE has a framework for thinking about the performance of the building regulatory system

11. The building regulatory system should enable innovation and support improvements to industry capacity and capability. There are challenges that have meant such a system has not always been delivered. MBIE's framework for thinking about the system as a whole and its interdependencies is intended to ensure the building industry is supported by an effective regulatory system.

12. There are four key levers in the framework to influence how the building regulatory system operates:
- Commercial and regulatory processes – this includes consenting processes, processes for the accreditation and monitoring of Building Consent Authorities (BCAs), and commercial processes such as the use of Building Information Modelling
 - Products – the building regulatory system has a role in ensuring building products are reliable, fit for purpose, and competitively priced
 - Performance requirements – the Building Code sets out minimum performance requirements about how all new building work must perform
 - People – the building and construction sector relies on informed consumers and a skilled and accountable workforce that includes six regulated occupational groups, building consent officials, and a wider construction workforce

The Building Act

13. The Building Act 2004 (the Act) and the Building Code are the primary pieces of legislation governing building work. The Building Code is contained in regulations under the Act. The Act specifies four purposes that should be achieved by regulation of building work, licensing building practitioners, and setting performance standards for buildings:
- people who use buildings can do so safely and without endangering their health
 - buildings have attributes that contribute appropriately to the health, physical independence, and well-being of the people who use them
 - people who use a building can escape from the building if it is on fire
 - buildings are designed, constructed, and able to be used in ways that promote sustainable development.
14. The Act is also aimed at promoting the accountability of owners, designers, builders, and building consent authorities (BCAs) – all of whom have responsibilities to ensure that building work complies with the Building Code.
15. The Act applies mainly to the physical aspects of new building work and establishes a framework for decision-making, with checks and balances at each stage of the building process. Recent work has increased the focus on the existing building stock and its safety: for example, earthquake-prone building legislation and work on managing technical issues in existing buildings.
16. All building work in New Zealand must comply with the Building Code, even if it doesn't require a building consent. This ensures buildings are safe, healthy and durable for everyone who may use them. The figure below provides an overview of the regulatory system.



17. The system is performance based. Performance-based regulation focuses on how a building must perform in its intended use rather than prescribing how to achieve this. In practice, this means there can be many ways of meeting the requirements. There is a balance to be struck between ease of use for the majority of building designs and ensuring there is an attainable alternative compliance pathway for more innovative designs or products. There are two general compliance pathways:

- prescriptive pathways that must be accepted as complying with the Building Code by BCAs. These pathways include specific construction methods (Acceptable Solutions), methods for testing, calculation and measurement (Verification Methods), agreed specifications for products, processes, services, and performance (Cited Standards), national multiple-use approvals for plans and specifications (MultiProof), certified building products and methods (CodeMark) or formal determinations made by MBIE.
- alternative pathways that must meet minimum performance requirements rather than prescribing how to achieve compliance. These pathways are intended to provide flexibility and enable developments and innovation.

The building sector is fragmented and complex

18. The building sector is made up of the institutions and markets involved in the building, construction and maintenance of commercial and residential property in New Zealand, and covers:

- direct service providers (designers, architects, engineers, builders, plumbers, gasfitters, drainlayers and electricians) and product suppliers
- financial institutions (banks and insurance companies)
- research agencies (Building Research Association of New Zealand (BRANZ), universities)
- regulatory partners (BCAs)
- quality assurance and compliance organisations (Conformity Assessment Bodies and Product Certification Bodies)

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- residential and commercial building owners and developers
 - building users.
19. The sector is characterised by large numbers of small, diverse businesses with many self-employed people. In 2015, 90% of businesses involved in construction had five or fewer employees. There is also high churn in the sector. This may contribute to low productivity, and adds a level of challenge to communicating and influencing change consistently across the sector.

MBIE has the roles of steward and central regulator

20. MBIE is the lead policy advisor to government on the building regulatory system. It is responsible for advice on legislation and regulations, including the Building Code. The stewardship role requires MBIE to look across the system as a whole and provide advice on how to ensure the building regulatory system is high performing. As the central regulator, MBIE manages the system that regulates building work.
21. A number of parts of MBIE have a role to play in the building regulatory system (refer to the diagram in Annex 1). The Building System Performance (BSP) branch is responsible for managing building laws and regulations that protect public safety and property. BSP provides building practitioners, officials, homeowners and other regulators training, guidelines and information about their roles and responsibilities. Its work includes:
- overseeing the building regulatory system, including administering the Building Act and the Building Code
 - producing documents that show ways to comply with the Building Code
 - providing the legal framework for occupational regulation
 - sector-based education
 - responding to the majority of the findings of the Canterbury Earthquake Royal Commission that are related to the building regulatory system
 - reporting on sector trends and innovations.
22. BSP is undergoing a transformation programme to ensure it has the capability to be an effective regulator and increasing capacity to deliver its functions.
23. The Market Services group provides operational services to the Minister for Building and Construction. It works with businesses, employees and consumers to help them participate effectively in the market place by:
- providing information on rights, responsibilities and dispute resolution to consumers
 - administering the Licensed Building Practitioner and Electrical Worker occupational regulation schemes
 - investigating complaints
 - administering the building product certification scheme (CodeMark)
 - making determinations about disputes on certain building matters
 - supporting the independent Standards Approval Board to develop standards
 - monitoring the performance of BCAs.

24. MBIE also receives leaky home dispute applications and provides assessment, information, and guidance to claimants. MBIE administers existing claims under the Financial Assistance Package (a five-year scheme which expired in June 2016 to offer eligible homeowners a financial contribution towards repairing their leaky home). Dispute resolution functions for leaky homes are split between MBIE and the Ministry of Justice.

It is time to strengthen MBIE's role as a central regulator

25. Over recent years MBIE's work has been largely reactive in response to weathertightness issues and the Canterbury and Kaikōura earthquake events. There have been significant advances in terms of the development of new performance standards, guidance and documentation.
26. MBIE is shifting its focus from being reactive to ensuring the building regulatory system is coherent and adaptable for the longer term. MBIE is considering the appropriate, balanced set of improvements for the regulatory system that:
- ensure the risks in the existing building stock are well understood and managed
 - support innovation and ensure there are viable pathways for new designs and products to demonstrate compliance and become widely adopted if they are effective
 - include a strategic approach to the construction workforce
 - support responsiveness and competition across the sector
 - strengthen the regulatory system for products
 - support stability and longevity in the sector (there is a significant amount of business churn and labour movement in and out of the industry).

2. Portfolio Responsibilities

Your responsibilities

27. As Minister for Building and Construction you are responsible for several pieces of legislation, oversee the administration of the Building and Construction appropriations within Vote Building and Housing, and set the direction of the building regulator's role in the building and construction sector. You are also responsible for appointments to a number of statutory boards.

Legislation you are responsible for

28. As Minister for Building and Construction your responsibilities include the following legislation administered by MBIE (refer Annex 3 for more detail):
- Building Act 2004
 - Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 2006
 - Electricity Act 1992 (provisions relating to registration of electrical workers only)
 - Construction Contracts Act 2002
 - Engineering Associates Act 1961
 - Registered Architects Act 2005
 - Chartered Professional Engineers of New Zealand Act 2002
 - Weathertight Homes Resolution Services Act 2006

Statutory boards

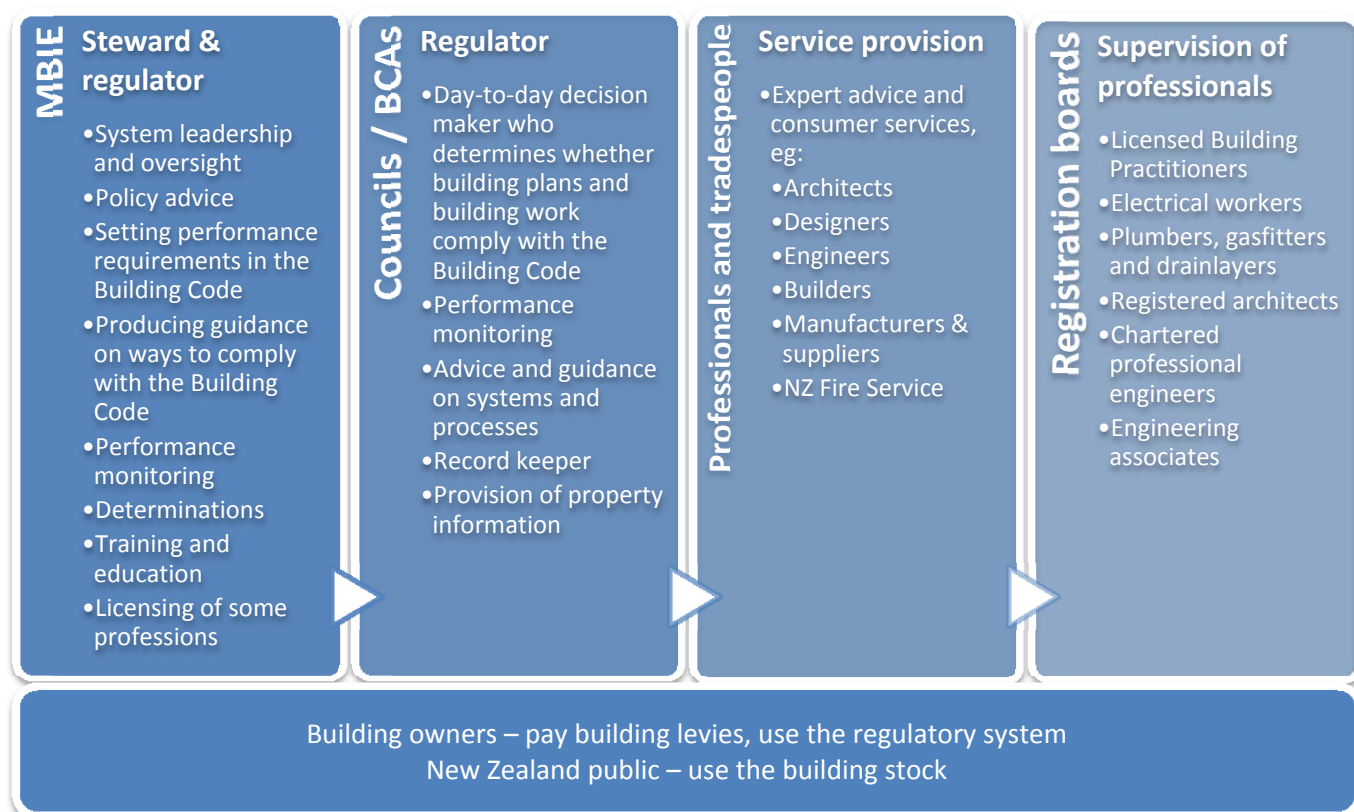
29. MBIE is responsible for the policy and enabling legislation for six regulated occupational groups' boards. The registration boards include:
- Building Practitioners Board
 - Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Board
 - Electrical Workers Registration Board
 - New Zealand Registered Architects Board
 - Engineering Associates Registration Board
 - Engineering New Zealand as the Engineers Registration Authority and the Chartered Professional Engineers Council.
30. A number of appointments will need to be made in the coming months for these boards (refer section 5 below and Annex 4 for further information).

Wider roles and responsibilities

31. The effectiveness of the building regulatory system relies on MBIE as steward and central regulator, BCAs as co-regulators, occupational boards to oversee the regulated occupations and the capability and capacity of the workforce. The figure below provides an overview of the different roles in the regulatory system and who carries them out. MBIE is also supported by

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the Building Advisory Panel to provide independent strategic advice on the issues facing the construction sector (refer Annex 5 for further detail).

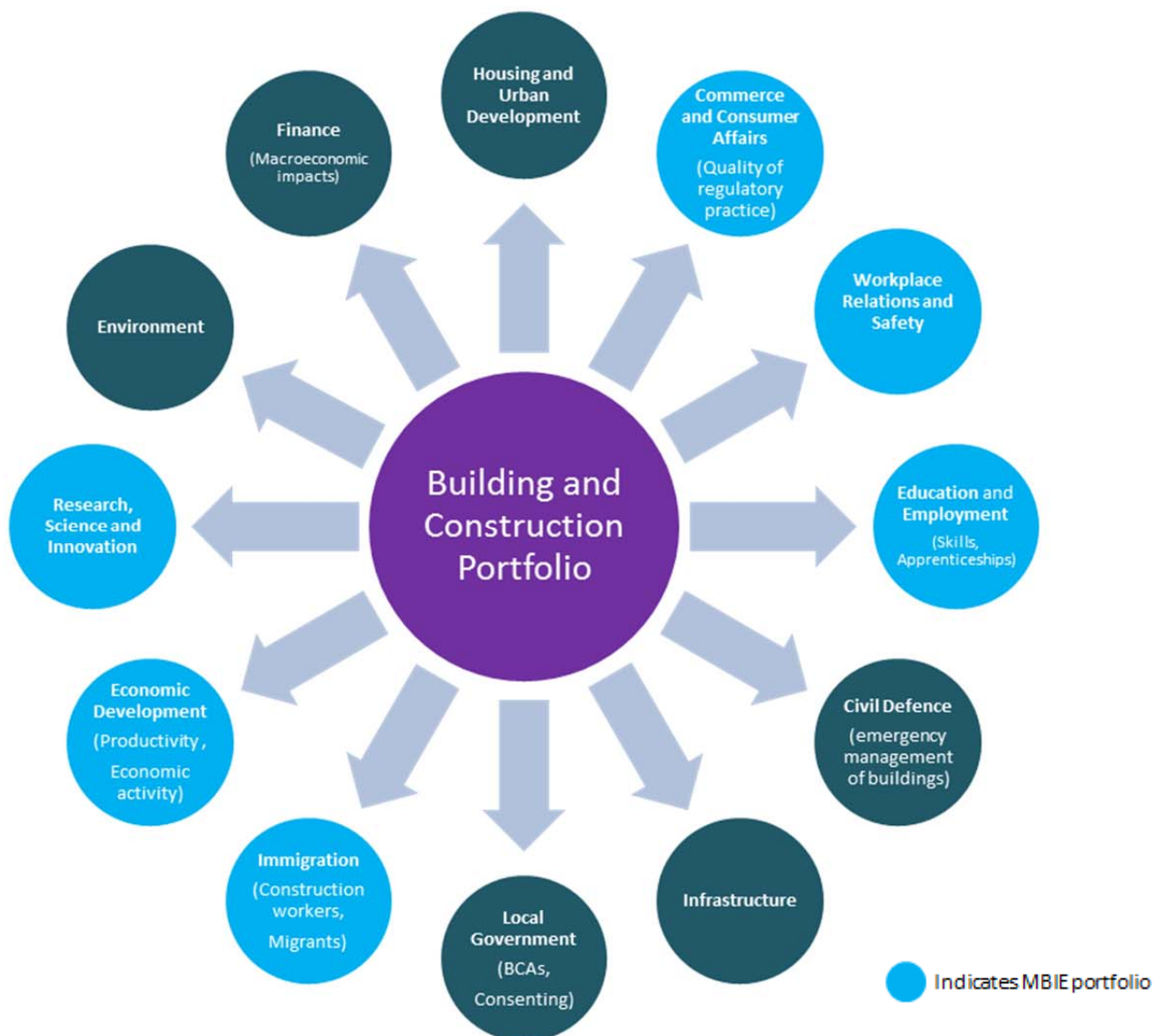


Vote Building and Housing

32. You are responsible for building and construction expenditure within the current Vote Building and Housing totalling around \$56m in 2017/18 (excluding Building and Construction 'Policy Advice and Related Services').
33. A considerable portion of building expenditure is funded by the building levy. 'Building Regulation and Control' expenditure (\$29m in 2017/18) and a portion of 'Building Policy' expenditure is funded by the building levy. This is a levy that is collected on all building work in excess of \$20,000 and is forecast to be \$33m in the 2017/18 financial year. The money collected can only be used to fulfil the CE functions under the Building Act. A building levy surplus has resulted in a Building Controls Memorandum Account balance of \$34m as at August 2017. Currently, the levy allocation framework and the levy rate and threshold are under review.
34. Portions of the occupational licensing work are funded through practitioner fees. These fees include \$5.1m in forecast licensed building practitioner fees and \$3.3m in forecast electrical worker fees in 2017/18.
35. The diagram in Annex 2 provides a breakdown of Building and Housing expenditure.

3. Major Links with Other Portfolios

36. The Ministers you will need to work closely with include Housing and Urban Development, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Workplace Relations and Safety, Local Government, Environment, Finance, Education, Employment, Immigration, Research, Science and Innovation, Infrastructure, Economic Development, and Civil Defence.
37. The overall efficient functioning of the building regulatory system has, in particular, an important role to play in supporting the objectives of the Housing and Urban Development portfolio. The building regulatory system can have an impact on residential housing costs, supply, quality and the time taken to build and consent new houses. There is considerable overlap across the Building and Construction and Housing and Urban Development portfolios in terms of labour supply and skills. A significant subset of the construction sector workforce works in the residential housing market.



4. Key MBIE officials

38. Responsibility for providing advice on building regulatory system issues sits within MBIE's Building System Performance branch and Market Services group. Key officials you will meet with include:

Contact	Role	Priority Area	Contact details
Carolyn Tremain 	Chief Executive, MBIE	All	E carolyn.tremain@mbie.govt.nz P 04 901 1357 M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]
Chris Bunny 	Deputy Chief Executive, Building, Resources and Markets	All	E Chris.bunny@mbie.govt.nz P 04 901 8728 M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]
Anna Butler 	General Manager, Building System Performance, Building, Resources and Markets	Building policy and performance	E Anna.butler@mbie.govt.nz P 04 901 1602 M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]
Sanjai Raj 	General Manager, Consumer Protection and Standards, Market Services	Building system assurance, Consumer protection and occupational licensing	E Sanjai.raj@mbie.govt.nz P 04 474 2699 M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]
Phillippa Fox 	General Manager, Housing and Tenancy Services, Market Services	Determinations and weathertight services	E Phillippa.fox@mbie.govt.nz P 04 474 2612 M [Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(a) of the Official Information Act 1982]

5. Building System Work Programme

Focus for the first 100 days

Topic	Description	Timing	Driver
Things that are going to happen			
Building Practitioners Board appointments	Five members' terms have or will expire by December 2017. One member does not want to be considered for reappointment. MBIE has found a suitable candidate to fill this vacancy. Members may continue past their term's expiry date until reappointed or replaced.	MBIE will provide you with advice with recommended action in the following weeks, before terms expire in December 2017.	Board appointments (statutory)
Chartered Professional Engineers Council appointments	Four members' terms will expire by December 2017. Two of these are nominated by the Institution of Professional Engineers New Zealand. Of the other two, one is a consumer representative. Members may continue past their term's expiry date until reappointed or replaced.	MBIE will provide you with advice with recommended action in the following weeks, before terms expire in December 2017.	Board appointments (statutory)
New Zealand Registered Architects Board appointments	Three members' terms will expire by December 2017. Two of these are nominated by the New Zealand Institute of Architects. In addition, MBIE recommends appointing a further member to make it easier for the Board to form complaints and disciplinary committees. Members may continue past their term's expiry date until reappointed or replaced.	MBIE will provide you with advice with recommended action in the following weeks, before terms expire in December 2017.	Board appointments (statutory)
Electrical Workers Registration Board appointments	The Board carries one vacancy after a lay member resigned. The presiding member and one registered member also do not wish to be reappointed when their terms expire this year. The other four members' terms have or will expire by December 2017. MBIE has found suitable candidates to fill the vacancies. Members may continue past their term's expiry date until reappointed or replaced.	MBIE will provide you with advice with recommended action in the following weeks, before terms expire in December 2017.	Board appointments (statutory)
October Baseline Update	The October Baseline Update is an in-year revision of the Budget, where variances against the previous set of forecasts are charged against the operating allowance. There are a number of pending October Baseline Update (OBU) items yet to be signed off. MBIE will provide you with a briefing that seeks your agreement to make changes with financial implications to the appropriations for which you are responsible within Vote Building and Housing. <i>[Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(f)(iv) of the Official Information Act 1982]</i>	MBIE will provide you with a briefing in the coming weeks.	October Baseline Update

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Topic	Description	Timing	Driver
Budget 2018	MBIE would like to have an early conversation with you about your plans for Budget 2018.	At your earliest convenience	Budget 2018
Things currently scheduled to happen			
<i>[Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(f)(iv) of the Official Information Act 1982]</i>			
Things to be aware of			
Response to review of voluntary product assurance scheme, CodeMark	<i>[Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(f)(iv) of the Official Information Act 1982]</i>	MBIE will provide you with advice on addressing the findings of the review before the end of 2017.	Agency briefing on proposed options
Unreinforced masonry requirements – approach to enforcement	On 28 February 2017, the government introduced a new requirement for owners of certain unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings to secure street-facing parapets and facades, in response to the 2016 Hurunui/Kaikōura earthquakes. Following the Hurunui/Kaikōura earthquakes in November 2016, GNS Science advised there was an increased risk of further earthquakes over the following 12 months in certain areas (Wellington City, Lower Hutt City, Marlborough and Hurunui Districts). The primary focus is public safety. On busy thoroughfares, on routes that have high pedestrian and vehicular traffic, street-facing URM parapets and facades present significant risks to life safety due to their vulnerability in an earthquake event. The risk increases significantly on busy routes that have high concentrations of street-facing URMs. Building owners have until March 2018 to meet the requirements.	MBIE will provide you with advice before the end of 2017.	Agency briefing on progress, <i>[Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(f)(iv) of the Official Information Act 1982]</i>

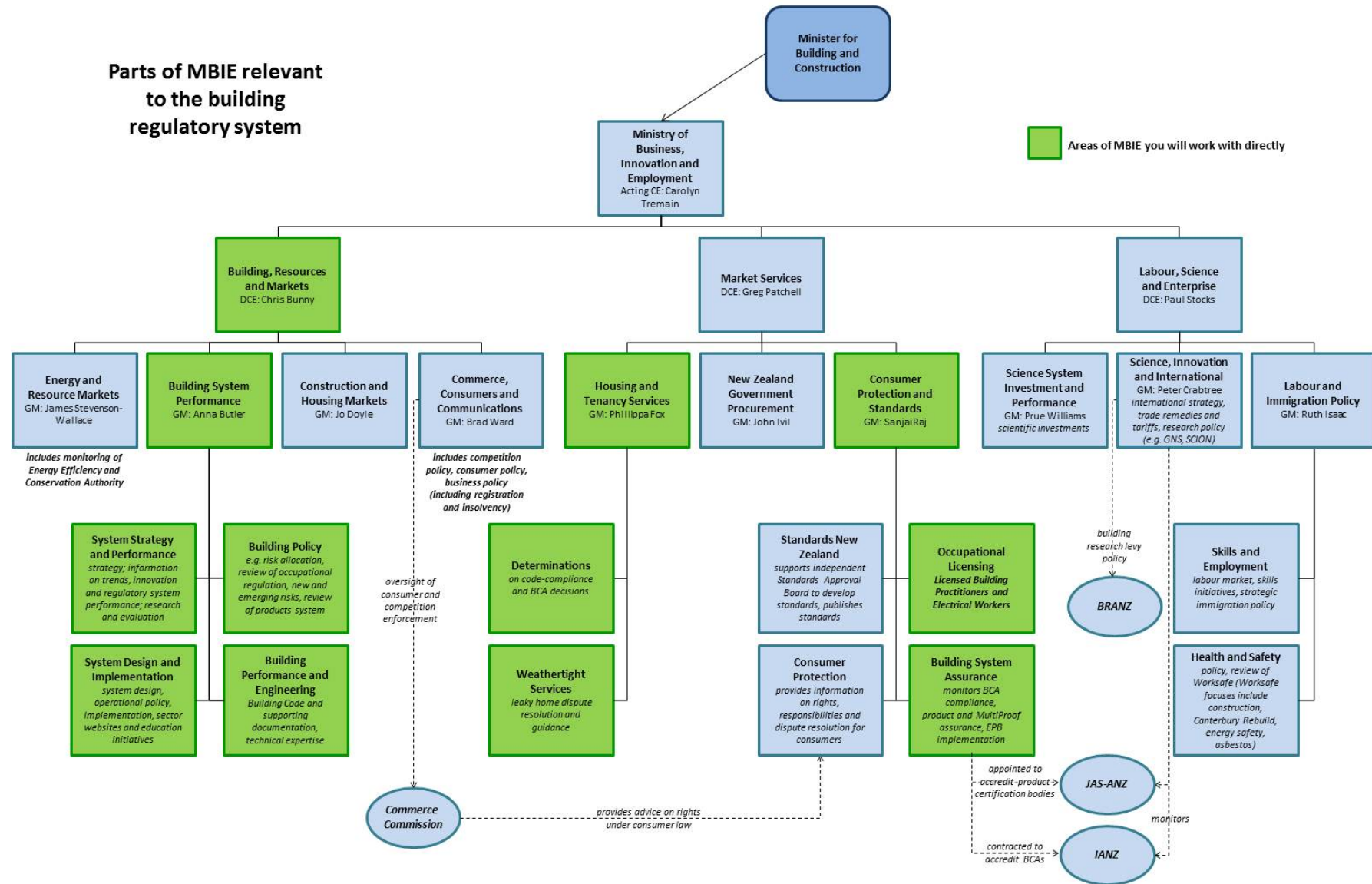
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Topic	Description	Timing	Driver
Regulatory Systems Amendment Bill 3 (RSB3)	Regulatory Systems Bills seek to provide a vehicle for making continuous improvements to regulatory systems that do not warrant a standalone Bill and are not suitable for inclusion in a Statutes Amendment Bill. <i>[Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(f)(iv) of the Official Information Act 1982]</i>	<i>[Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(f)(iv) of the Official Information Act 1982]</i>	Agency briefing on proposed regulatory changes
Fire protection provisions	A consultation that proposed amendments to the fire provisions in the Building Code and supporting documents was held in 2017. Analysis of the submissions received from the consultation process is underway and this is expected to result in recommendations for changes to the Building Code. You can expect to be briefed on the findings of the consultation process before the end of this year. In the wake of the London Grenfell Tower tragedy, MBIE is also working with metropolitan councils to understand the implications and prevalence of combustible external cladding systems used on high-rise buildings in New Zealand.	MBIE will provide an update before the end of 2017	Agency briefing on findings
Consultation on banning the use of loop bar connections in pre-cast concrete double-tee flooring	In response to findings from the investigation into the performance of Statistics House in the November 2016 Kaikōura earthquake, which found that the loop bar connections used in double-tee pre-cast concrete floor systems contributed to some of the floor units losing support, MBIE is proposing to ban their use in future designs. A consultation document has been released to support the ban and the consultation process will also allow feedback to be provided on the introduction of an updated Concrete Structures standard that provides more rigorous requirements for the design of buildings with pre-cast concrete floor systems.	Consultation has commenced with the implementation of the ban, if it is considered appropriate, expected in early 2018	Release of public consultation document
Review of Electrical Workers and Licensed Building Practitioners fees levels	<i>[Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(f)(iv) of the Official Information Act 1982]</i>		Agency briefing on proposed options

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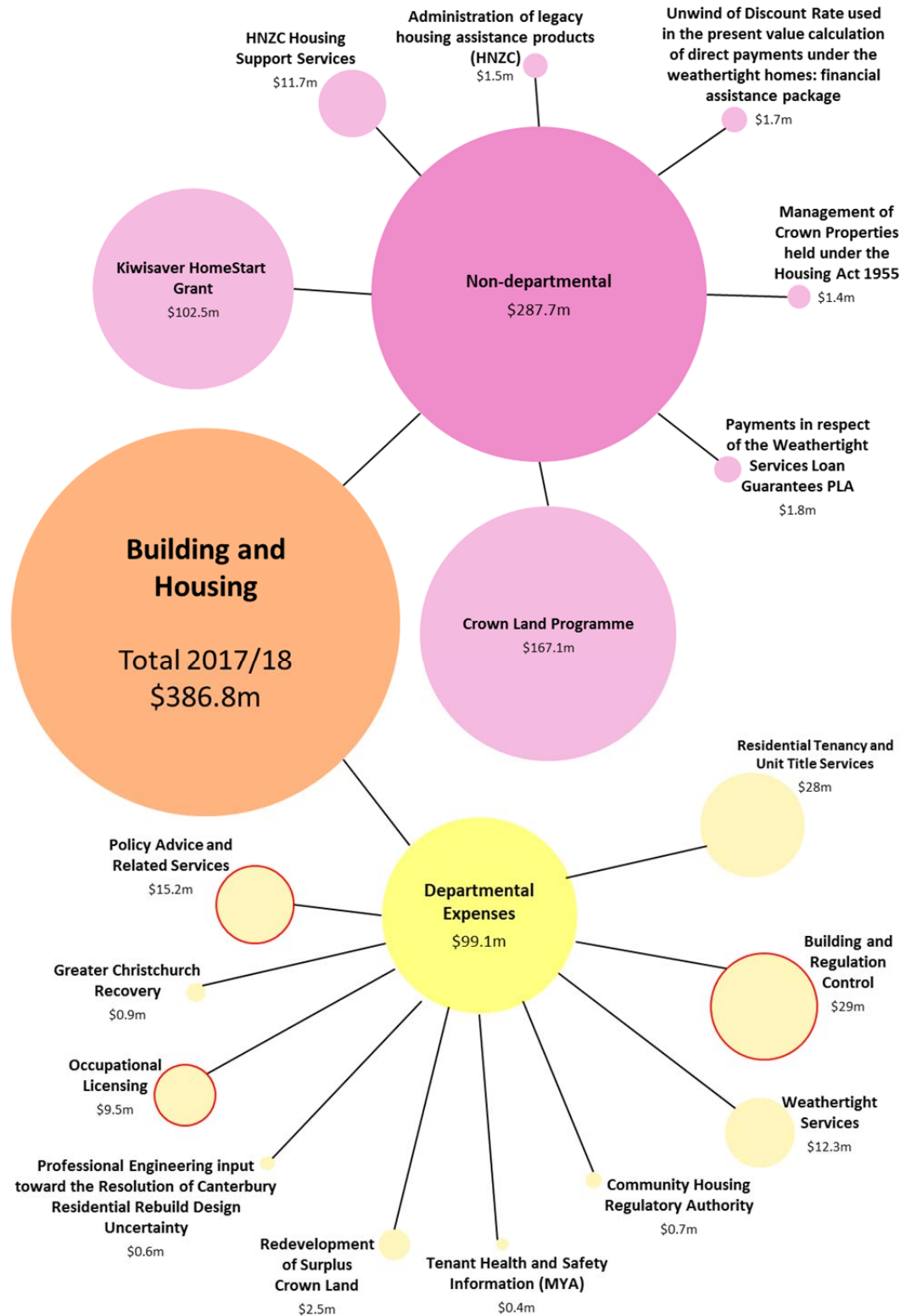
Topic	Description	Timing	Driver
<i>[Information withheld consistent with s9(2)(f)(iv) of the Official Information Act 1982]</i>			

Annex 1: MBIE and the building regulatory system



Annex 2: Finances

The diagram below sets out the total 2017/18 appropriation for Vote Building and Housing. This captures both departmental funding (funding received by MBIE to provide services directly) and non-departmental funding (funding provided via MBIE to other agencies for them to provide services). Items circled in red are at least partially funded by third parties (including through fees and levies).



Annex 3: Legislation you are responsible for

The **Building Act 2004**:

- provides for the regulation of building work, the establishment of the Licensed Building Practitioner scheme and performance standards for buildings – in particular, standards related to health, safety, escape from fire and sustainability
- promotes the accountability of owners, designers, builders and building consent authorities who have responsibilities for ensuring building work complies with the building code.

The Building Act also establishes the *Building Practitioners Board* (see Annex 4) to oversee the Licensed Building Practitioner scheme – including hearing appeals against licensing decisions made by the Registrar, hearing complaints about the conduct of Licensed Building Practitioners and approving the Licensed Building Practitioner rules.

The **Chartered Professional Engineers of New Zealand Act 2002** (CPENZ Act):

- establishes a registration system for chartered professional engineers and requires those registered to meet minimum standards
- requires a code of ethics and a complaints and disciplinary process to apply to chartered professional engineers.

The CPENZ Act also establishes the *Chartered Professional Engineers Council* (see Annex 4) to carry out functions relating to registration, the code of ethics and the complaints and disciplinary process.

The **Construction Contracts Act 2002** sets out the law relating to construction contracts, to:

- facilitate regular and timely payments between parties to a construction contract, as well as set out remedies for the recovery of payments
- provide a process for resolving disputes under construction contracts
- regulates the use of retentions.

The **Engineering Associates Act 1961** provides for the registration and control of people associated with or employed in engineering work and to encourage better qualification of those in that work.

The Engineering Associates Act also establishes the *Engineering Associates Registration Board* (see Annex 4) to carry out functions relating to registration and complaints and disciplinary processes.

The **Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Act 2006** (PGD Act) regulates those who carry out plumbing, gasfitting and drainlaying services and ensures their competency to protect public health and safety.

The PGD Act also establishes the *Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Board* (see Annex 4) to carry out functions relating to registration, licensing, professional competency and complaints and disciplinary processes.

The **Registered Architects Act 2005**:

- establishes a registration system for registered architects and requires them to meet minimum standards
- requires a code of ethics and a complaints and disciplinary process to apply to registered architects.

The Registered Architects Act also establishes the *NZ Registered Architects Board* (see Annex 4) to carry out functions relating to registration, the code of ethics and the complaints and disciplinary process.

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The provisions of the **Electricity Act 1992** related to the Building and Construction portfolio set out the regulatory framework for the regulation and control of electrical workers and establish the *Electrical Workers Registration Board* (see Annex 4). The Act covers:

- registration and licensing of electrical workers
- restriction on electrical work.

The **Weathertight Homes Resolution Services Act 2006** provides:

- access to a speedy, flexible and cost-effective process for assessing and resolving leaky building claims
- a financial assistance package to facilitate leaky building repairs.

Annex 4: Statutory boards

Board/Entity	Members	Appointment dates
Building Practitioners Board <i>Established under the Building Act (see Annex 3).</i> You recommend appointments to the Governor-General to this Board. The Board and the Ministry are jointly accountable for the performance of the registration and licensing system and you are able to set expectations relevant to the Board's functions, as laid out in its legislation.	Christopher John Preston (Chair) Richard John Merrifield Dr Robin James Dunlop Faye Dawn Pearson-Green Robert Guy Monteith Brian Henry Nightingale Melbourne (Mel) J Orange Catherine Joy Taylor	12/08/2013 - 11/08/2018 28/05/2012 - 27/05/2017 18/12/2014 - 17/12/2017 22/05/2017 - 11/08/2018 1/10/2015 - 30/09/2017 10/06/2010 - 20/08/2017 12/08/2013 - 11/08/2018 1/11/2013 - 20/08/2017
Electrical Workers Registration Board <i>Established under the Electricity Act 1992 – the Minister of Energy and Resources has overall responsibility for the legislation (see Annex 3).</i> You are responsible for appointing members to this Board. The Board and the Ministry are jointly accountable for the performance of the registration and licensing system and you are able to set expectations relevant to the Board's functions, as laid out in its legislation.	Shane Christopher Dolan (Presiding Member) Michael John Douglas Macklin Neil Ian McLeod Melbourne (Mel) J Orange Quentin Cyril Varcoe William Henry Waterworth Vacancy	25/10/2010 - 24/10/2017 2/07/2009 - 16/12/2017 2/07/2009 - 16/12/2017 10/09/2012 - 9/09/2017 1/12/2014 - 16/12/2017 1/12/2012 - 16/12/2017 N/A
Engineering Associates Registration Board <i>Established under the Engineering Associates Act (see Annex 3).</i> You are responsible for appointing members to this Board (six members are nominated by associations). You and the Board have a performance agreement which sets out expectations relevant to the Board's functions, as laid out in its legislation.	Dr Robin James Dunlop (Chair) Deborah Jane Cranko Karen Deborah Illenberger (Debbie Hogan) Glynn Maurice Cowley Victor Gradowski Gilbert William Inkster Ernest (Bruce) Hurley Warren Geoffry Crawley Graeme Denis Wells	7/04/2010 - 19/12/2018 14/12/2012 - 19/12/2018 14/12/2014 - 19/12/2018 14/12/2012 - 19/12/2018 14/12/2014 - 19/12/2018 20/12/2016 - 19/12/2018 14/12/2014 - 19/12/2018 14/03/2016 - 19/12/2018 2/08/2006 - 19/12/2018

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Board/Entity	Members	Appointment dates
New Zealand Registered Architects Board <i>Established under the New Zealand Registered Architects Act (see Annex 3).</i> You recommend appointments to the Governor-General to this Board (four members are nominated by associations). You and the Board have a performance agreement which sets out expectations relevant to the Board's functions as laid out in its legislation, as well as governance of the Board.	Warwick Bell (Chair) Professor Diane Brand Kimberly Browne Euan Mac Kellar Marc Woodbury Louise Wright	5/08/2010 - 4/08/2018 19/12/2015 - 18/12/2017 3/10/2016 - 2/10/2018 19/12/2013 - 18/12/2017 2/05/2016 - 1/05/2018 18/12/2014 - 7/12/2017
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Board <i>Established under the Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act (see Annex 3).</i> You are responsible for appointing members to this Board. You and the Board have a performance agreement which sets out expectations relevant to the Board's functions as laid out in its legislation, as well as governance of the Board.	Graham [Peter] Jackson (Chair) Graham James Hardie (Dep Chair) Deborah Jane Cranko Kenneth Neil Douglas Nicholas Zeke Fleckney Diana Louise Kuhtz Richard John Merrifield Craig Norman O'Connell Colleen Mary Upton Barry John Willcox	17/09/2010 - 16/09/2018 17/09/2010 - 16/09/2018 17/09/2015 - 16/09/2018 15/08/2015 - 14/08/2018 17/09/2012 - 16/09/2018 17/09/2016 - 16/09/2018 15/08/2014 - 14/08/2018 12/07/2011 - 14/08/2018 29/02/2016 - 28/02/2018 17/09/2015 - 16/09/2018
Chartered Professional Engineers Council <i>Established under the Chartered Professional Engineers of New Zealand Act (see Annex 3).</i> You recommend appointments to the Governor-General to this Board (four members are nominated by associations). You and the Council have a performance agreement which sets out expectations relevant to the Board's functions as laid out in its legislation, as well as governance of the Council.	Jonathan Williams (Chair) Ross Tanner (Deputy Chair) Roland Frost Susan Simons Alan Winwood Christopher Harrison Sandra Hardie	1/07/2010 - 30/06/2018 1/09/2013 - 31/08/2018 8/10/2008 - 13/10/2017 1/12/2015 - 30/11/2017 18/12/2015 - 17/12/2017 21/12/2014 - 20/12/2017 30/10/2016 - 29/10/2018

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Board/Entity	Members	Appointment dates
Engineering New Zealand (ENZ) <i>Acts as the Registration Authority under the Chartered Professional Engineers of New Zealand Act (see Annex 3).</i> ENZ, as the registration authority for chartered engineers, nominates three members to the Chartered Professional Engineers Council, which you then appoint. You receive an annual report from ENZ and a report on its performance from the Council.	Susan Freeman-Greene (Chief Executive)	N/A You do not have a role in appointing members of ENZ.

Annex 5: Advisory boards

MBIE has established the *Building Advisory Panel* (the Panel) to provide independent strategic advice on the issues facing the construction sector, as well as guidance, advice and direction on the ways that the Ministry can support an innovative and high-performing sector. The Panel's establishment is also a requirement of the Building Act.

The current members of the Panel were appointed in April 2017 and are:

Members	Roles
Dr Helen Anderson (Chair)	Chair, BRANZ Councillor, Institute of Directors
Richard Aitken	Executive Chairman, BECA Group Limited
Connal Townsend	Chief Executive, Property Council of New Zealand
David Kelly	Chief Executive, Registered Master Builders Chair, Construction Industry Council
Pamela Bell	Chief Executive, Prefab New Zealand
Steve Evans	Chief Executive, Residential and Land Development, Fletcher Building Limited
Geoff Hunt	Chair, Construction Strategy Group
Andrew Reding	Chair, BIM Acceleration Committee
Peter Fehl	Director Property Services, University of Auckland
Dean Kimpton	Chief Operating Officer, Auckland Council
Janine Stewart	Partner, MinterEllisonWatts, Construction Division