

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS

FERNANDO BRANCO



ZARAGOZA
2010

- EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF CIVIL ENGINEERS



PART I

PAST ECCE WORK



THE DOCUMENT

THE CIVIL
ENGINEERING
CHARTER

2008





"Carta dos Engenheiros Civis", aprovada na reunião de 24 de Maio de 2008 em Riga, do ECCE ("European Council of Civil Engineers").

CIVIL ENGINEERING CHARTER

- A wird engineer is a professional, neudomizally educated and practice-oriented a last uses his scientific, technical and states pertinent based days to perform, with others, visit sugmenting arts, siming to contribute to a sustainable world, with a better quality of bla.
- 2. Examples of civil engineer acts are:

At planning design phase.

- Structural destant
- Building and other structures planning/design.
- Tunneiling and ground solutions design;
- Rouds and other communication infrastructures planning/design;
- Water and sunitary intrastructures planning/design;
- Rior r. mastal and affabore infrastructures planning/design;
- Urban and environment planning/design;
- Safety planning.

During construction of buildings and infrastructures:

- Technical supervision;
- Construction and dome litters mu nagement and supervision;
- Materials production
- Safety, health and environment management.

During operation and maintenance of buildings and infrastructures:

- Building investments management;
- Inspection, maintenance and repair;
- Operation and decommissioning management.

In ceneral:

- Research and teaching vivil engineering;
- · Project and design management.
- The civil engineer's knowledge is obtained from academic studies, professional experience and continuous professional development.
- 4. Based on the chill engineer's knowledge, the acts that each chill engineer should perform may be defined in each country by a national ineduction, where appropriate.

Approved at the 4 ft ECCE Meaning Rise, 24 May 2009



THE DOCUMENT

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION RECOMENDATION

2009





ECCE
PROFESSIONAL
RECOGNITION
RECOMMENDATION

LJUBLJANA, 2009



I – COMMON PLATFORM DIFFICULT TO IMPLEMENT

II – PARTIAL RECOGNITION, A SOLUTION FOR REGULATED COUNTRIES

III – ECCE CARD ASSOCIATED
WITH CHAMBERS



THE DOCUMENT

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION PROCEDURES
IN EUROPE

2010





PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION PROCEDURES IN EUROPE



MAIN NUMBERS:

- 19 COUNTRIES PARTICIPATED
- 14 COUNTRIES ARE REGULATED
- 1000 ENGINEERS MOVED IN 2009



I - HOW TO GET PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

II – CIVIL ENGINEERING LEVELS



PART II

THE REVISION OF

EU DIRECTIVE ON MOBILITY

2011-12



STEPS:

- 1. Kick off meeting done (29th October 2010)
- 2. Study about impact of educational reforms (end of the year till august 2011) going on
- 3. Public Consultation done (end of 2010 March 2011)
- 4. Green paper (autumn 2011)
- 5. Legislative proposal (2012)



THE REVISION OF EU DIRECTIVE ON MOBILITY

1. KICK OFF MEETING



BRUSSELS MEETING 29TH OCTOBER

Jurgen Tiede – Unit of Professional Qualifications

- 100 PARTICIPANTS FROM MANY PROFESSIONS

- ECCE, ECEC, AEEBC, FEANI?





Mr Jürgen Tiedje European Commission Head of Unit Professional Qualifications 1049 Brussels e mall: jurgen.tiedje@ec.europa.eu

cc: Ann Vande Walle
EU MARKT D4
Ann.vande-walle@ec.europa.eu

Ljubljana, 2 December 2010

Evaluation of the Professional Qualifications Directive - ECCE Positions / views

Dear Mr. Tiedie.

As you know the European Council of Civil Engineers represents Civil Engineers in Europe through the participation of 24 National Civil Engineering Professional Organisations.

Since its establishment, in 1985, the ECCE has been delivering very important and broad work on Professional Recognition and Mobility matters on Civil Engineering Profession and thus a permanent Standing Committee dedicated to this subject is operating within ECCE. The ECCE has also launched a special edition called "Civil Engineering Profession and Education in Europe" (2005) as well as Position Papers on the previously mentioned critical subject.

Following the 29th of October EU Brussels Meeting related to the Evaluation of the Professional Qualifications Directive, the European Council of Civil Engineering (ECCE) had its General Assembly in Zaragoza on 12th of November 2010 where the main questions raised by the Brussels meeting were discussed.

We would therefore like to present to you the positions of ECCE related to the main issues of the Evaluation of the Professional Qualifications Directive.



TEMPORARY MOBILITY

Temporary Mobility – ECCE considers that mobility through the concept of temporary mobility is useful for Civil Engineers.

Nevertheless it is frequently difficult to define the meaning of "temporary" as a construction work may vary from few months to some years.

So ECCE suggests that this type of mobility is associated to "temporary" and/or "to a specific work limited in time".



COMMON PLATFORM

Common Platform – Due to the big variety of the types

of Civil Engineers existing in Europe (see enclosed Report)

ECCE considers that the concept of a Common Platform

for recognition/mobility of Civil Engineers

is very difficult to be implemented.



PROFESSIONAL CARD

Professional Card – ECCE thinks that the concept of this card associated to a **electronic certificate of the engineer curriculum** may be useful.

Nevertheless details of it must be more deeply discussed. Some aspects were referred, namely:

The electronic data base should be controlled by the chamber to which the engineer originally belongs;

The amount of information in the data base should be agreed by each chamber.



THE REVISION OF EU DIRECTIVE ON MOBILITY

2. IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL REFORMS





EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Cirectorate General Internal Market and Services

KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY Professional qualifications

1 3 DEC. 201

MARKT/D4/EDG/((2010) 1032912

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Subject: Study evaluating the Professional Qualifications Directive against recent educational reforms in EU Member States

The European Commission Directorate-General for Internal Market and Services has commissioned GHK Consulting Ltd to carry out a study evaluating the Professional Qualifications Directive (2003/36/EC) against recent educational reforms in EU Member States.

The study will facilitate the evaluation of Directive 2005/36/EC in the light of a number of important reforms, namely: the Bologna process: the "Tuning" project; and the development of national qualifications frameworks Insted to the European Qualifications Framework (EQF), including the Framework for Qualifications in European Higher Education (EQF). It will look at whether these reforms are affecting and could improve the recognition of professional qualifications regulated by Directive 2005/36/EC. It will also examine whether certain aspects of these policies should be incorrorated into the sequit on professional qualifications.

Through this letter we would like to inform you about the study and kindly request your assistance in participating in an interview with a member of the GHK team or in providing information for this research. Your cooperation is much appreciated.

The study will be undertaken from December 2010 to September 2011. It includes surveys (with ministries and competent authorities), focus groups and detailed case studies focusing on a sample of eight professions. It will also include analysis of trends to identify economic sectors and related regulated professions for which quicker and easier (or even automatic) recognition would be most beneficial in future.

If you have any further questions regarding this study, please do not hesitate to contact. Emmanuelle Du Chulard (emuil: emmanuelle.du-chulard@ec.europa.eu) or Corinne Guidicelli (emuil: eorinne guidicelli@ec.europa.eu) at DG Intarna! Market and Services.

Yours sincerely,

Jürgen Tiedje Head of Unit



SKYPE VIDEO CONFERENCE ABOUT BOLOGNA AND PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION



THE REVISION OF EU DIRECTIVE ON MOBILITY

3. PUBLIC CONSULTATION





EUROPEAN COMMISSION Directors General Internal Market and Services

Polyagional qualifications

Brumels, 07 January 2011 MARKT D.4 D(2010)

CONSULTATION PAPER BY DG INTERNAL MARKET AND SERVICES ON THE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS DIRECTIVE.

Important comment this document is a working document of the Internal Market and Services Directionse General of the European Commission for discussion and consultation purposes. It does not purpost to represent or pre-judge any formal position or proposal of the Commission.

Commission européanne, 5-1046 Drussian / European Commissie, 15-1049 Brussei - Seiglum, Telephone: (50-2) 399 11 11, 195 (ille serope authorise), market





COMMENTS ABOUT CIVIL ENGINEERING PROFESSION

- The scope of activities for which civil engineers are prepared varies substantially across Europe;
- 2. The academic education that leads to civil engineers varies substantially across Europe;
- 3. The profession is regulated totally or partially in most of the European countries:
- The practice of the profession needs the knowledge of the language and of the technical codes of the host country.

CONSULTATION PAPER BY DG INTERNAL MARKET AND SERVICES ON THE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS DIRECTIVE

Question 1: Do you have any suggestions for further improving citizen's access to information on the recognition processes for their professional qualification in another Member State?



Question 6: Do you see a need to include the case-law on "partial access" into the Directive?

- 1. ...compensation measures. They could be avoided awarding the" partial access"
- 2. Some countries (usually with regulated profession) included already this concept in the Directive
- 3. .. allows a quicker recognition for situations where the civil engineer has a specialized academic education
- 4. For other countries, this question is still to be discussed.



Question 11: What are your views about the objectives of a European professional card?

- 1. The professional card can not be the only document of the professional recognition.
- 2. The European card could always be a connection with the professional data base and should be emitted by that chamber.
- 3. This concept increases transparency and confidence, but it does not allow automatic recognition..
- 4. The card will have no value and usefulness without cooperation between the Member States.



Question 18: How could the current declaration regime be simplified,? Is it necessary to clarify the terms "temporary or occasional"?

1. Temporary recognition it is more realistic to be

"recognition for a specific task" (construction work or design).

In this profession the word "Time" is very variable.

So both ideas should be considered.



COMMON PLATFORM DID NOT APPEAR IN THE INQUIRY



THE REVISION OF EU DIRECTIVE ON MOBILITY

NEXT STEPS:

- RESULT FROM INQUIRY
- GREEN PAPER (AUTUMN)





- EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF CIVIL ENGINEERS