



1st EUROPEAN ENGINEERS' DAY

**THE CIVIL ENGINEERS'
MOBILITY IN EUROPE**

The ECCE Perspective

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- EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF CIVIL ENGINEERS



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PART I
WHAT IS A
CIVIL ENGINEER
IN EUROPE ?



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WHAT IS A CIVIL ENGINEER ?

IN EUROPE WE SEE:

- **VARIOUS TYPES OF ACADEMIC DEGREES (3, 4, 5, 6 YEARS)**
- **VARIOUS TYPES OF FORMATION (WIDE AND NARROW)**
- **VARIOUS TYPES OF CONDITIONS TO BE PROFESSIONAL**
- **VARIOUS TYPES OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS**



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THE CIVIL ENGINEER CHARTER

1. A civil engineer is a professional, academically educated and practice-oriented, who uses his scientific, technical and other pertinent knowledge to perform civil engineering acts, aiming to contribute to a sustainable world, with a better quality of life.

2. The civil engineer acts are presently: (Examples of civil engineering acts are:)

a. Design of :

- Structures;
- Building physics and piping;
- Foundations and geotechnical solutions;
- Roads and other communication infrastructures;
- Water and sanitary infrastructures;
- River and coastal infrastructures;
- Urban planning;
- Safety planning.

b. Construction of buildings and infrastructures, performing :

- Technical direction;
- Construction management and control;
- Materials production;
- Safety, health and environment management.

c. Operation and maintenance of buildings and infrastructures, performing :

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

3. The civil engineer knowledge is obtained from academic studies, professional experience and life learning education.

4. Based on his knowledge, the acts that each civil engineer should perform are defined in each country by a national institution.



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TO BE CIVIL ENGINEER IN EUROPE

TYPICAL SITUATIONS:

- **REGULATED PROFESSION**
- **NON REGULATED PROFESSION**
- **PARTIAL REGULATED PROFESSION**



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TO BE CIVIL ENGINEER IN EUROPE

REGULATED PROFESSION:

- **EXIST PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS**
- **TO BE A PROFESSIONAL IT IS NEEDED TO BE REGISTERED IN A ASSOCIATION OR MINISTRY**
- **A FOREIGNER NEEDS TO BE ADMITED TO THE ASSOCIATION OR MINISTRY BASED ON C.V. AND ACADEMIC RECOGNITION**



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TO BE CIVIL ENGINEER IN EUROPE

NON REGULATED PROFESSION:

- **ASSOCIATIONS ARE MORE OF CULTURAL TYPE**
- **TO BE A PROFESSIONAL IT IS JUST NEEDED TO HAVE A RECOGNIZED ACADEMIC DEGREE**
- **A FOREIGNER NEEDS:**
 - a) **Nothing**
 - b) **Recognition of academic degrees**



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TO BE CIVIL ENGINEER IN EUROPE

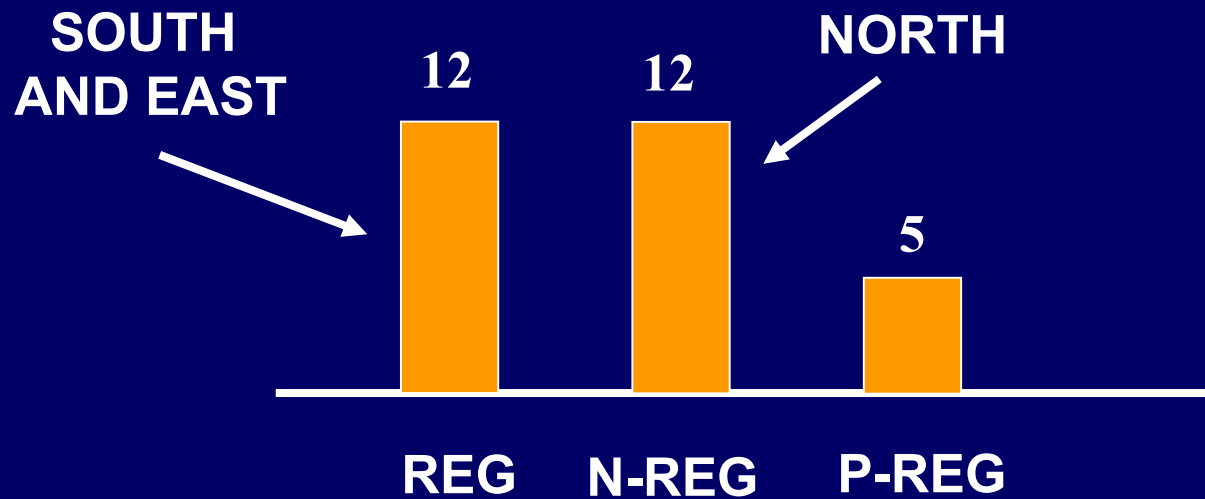
PARTIAL REGULATED PROFESSION:

- **IT IS REGULATED FOR SOME ACTIVITIES**
(Independent engineer, construction, etc.)
- **IT IS NON REGULATED FOR OTHERS**
(Public servant, etc.)



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CIVIL ENGINEERING IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES





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PART II

**WHAT ARE THE
PROBLEMS TO BE ENGINEER
IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY ?**



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1. LANGUAGE

**2. ETHICS, TECHNICAL AND
ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS**

3. PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION



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1. LANGUAGE



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**CIVIL ENGINEERING ACTS
MUST BE PERFORMED
IN HOST COUNTRY LANGUAGE**

EXAMPLE:

- **DESIGN DOCUMENTS IN HOST COUNTRY LANGUAGE**
- **CONSTRUCTION CONTROL WITH TRANSLATOR**



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2. ETHICS, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS



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ETHICS, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS FROM HOST COUNTRY

EXAMPLE:

- EUROPEAN CODES**
- HOST COUNTRY CODES**



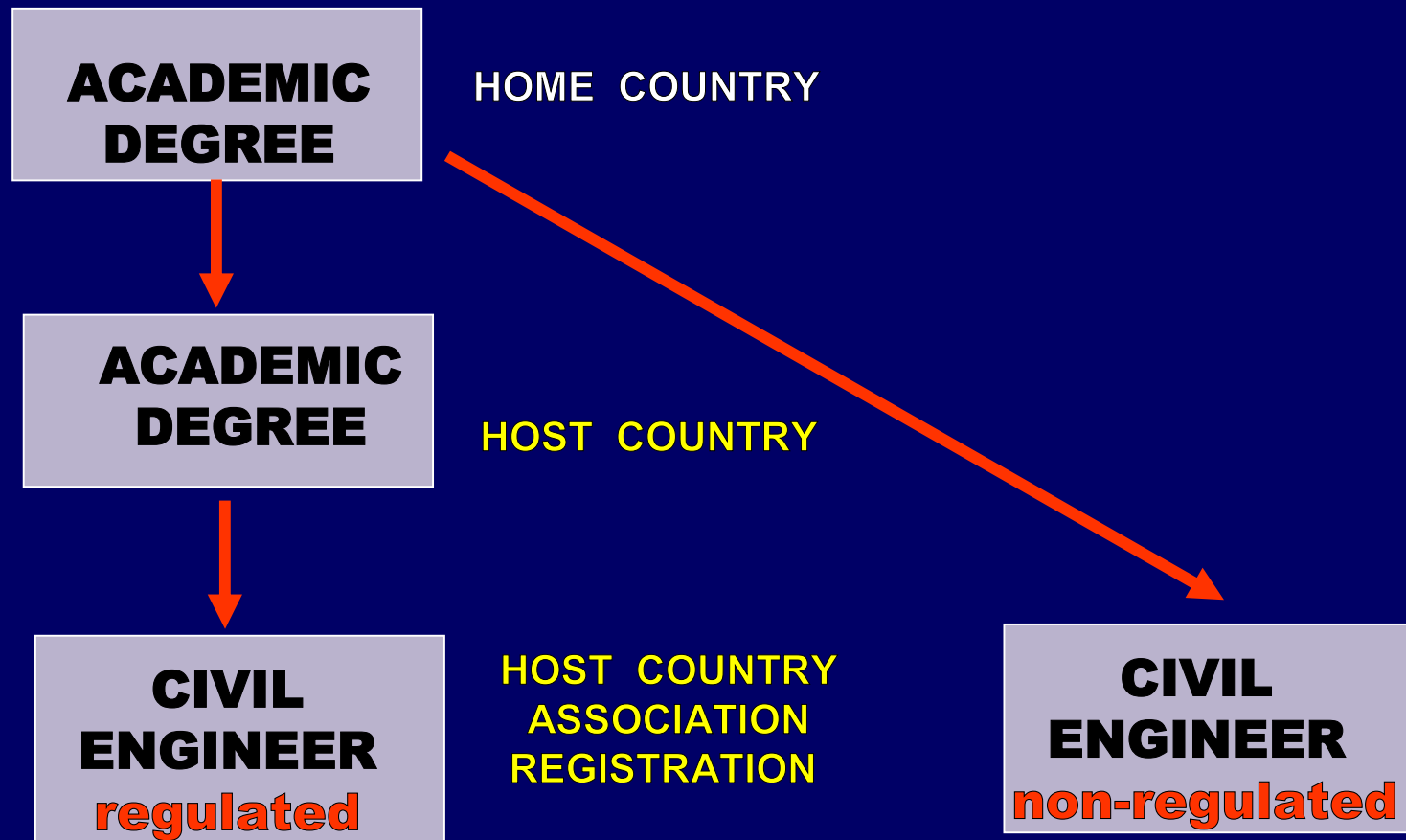
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3. PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION STRATEGIES



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ACADEMIC APPROACH





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ACADEMIC APPROACH

PROBLEMS:

- **IT WORKS ONLY IF ACADEMIC DEGREES ARE SIMILAR IN BOTH COUNTRIES.**
- **IT TAKES A LONG TIME**



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PART III

ECCE WORK



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THE DOCUMENT
PROFESSIONAL
RECOGNITION
RECOMENDATION
THE ACTUAL DIRECTIVE

2009



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ECCE
PROFESSIONAL
RECOGNITION
RECOMMENDATION

LJUBLJANA, 2009



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**I – COMMON PLATFORM
DIFFICULT TO IMPLEMENT**

**II – PARTIAL RECOGNITION, A
SOLUTION FOR REGULATED
COUNTRIES**

**III – ECCE CARD ASSOCIATED
WITH CHAMBERS**



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**THE DOCUMENT
PROFESSIONAL
RECOGNITION
PROCEDURES
IN EUROPE**

2010



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 European Council
of
Civil Engineers

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION & MOBILITY

**PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION
PROCEDURES
IN EUROPE**

November 2010



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**I - HOW TO GET
PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION**

**II – CIVIL ENGINEERING
LEVELS**



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PART IV

THE REVISION OF EU DIRECTIVE ON MOBILITY

2011-12



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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**) - **done**
5. Legislative proposal (**2012**)



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THE HOT POINTS



PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

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”**.



PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

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 RECOGNITION

PARTIAL ACCESS

Compensation measures could be avoided awarding the " **partial access** "

Some countries (usually with regulated profession) **included already** this concept in the Directive

Allows a **quicker recognition** for situations where the civil engineer has a **specialized academic education**



PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

PROFESSIONAL CARD

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

This concept increases **transparency and confidence**, but it does **not allow automatic recognition**

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.



PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION



European Council
of
Civil Engineers

COMMENTS ABOUT CIVIL ENGINEERING PROFESSION

1. 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;
4. 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?



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END



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