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ECTP-CEU (European Council of Spatial Planners - Conseil européen des urbanistes)

ECTP-CEU Study

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on the Recognition of Planning Qualifications in Europe

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction and Study Context

1.1.1 This study was commissioned in December 2010 by Henk van der Kamp of the Irish Planning Institute in his capacity as chair of the ECTP-CEU working group on the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

1.1.2 The decision to undertake the study arose from decisions taken at various Executive Committee Meetings of the ECTP-CEU in response to ongoing developments in European Union legislation regarding the recognition of professional qualifications.

1.1.3 The overall aim of the study was to investigate the potential for mutual recognition of planning qualifications in Europe as well as the development of a 'common platform' as defined in the EU Directive 2005/36/EC. The study brief identified a number of specific tasks to be carried out as part of the research as follows:

1. Carry out a survey of the membership categories in each of the ECTP full member organisations
2. Carry out a survey of the education requirements for full membership in each of the ECTP full member organisations
3. Carry out a survey of training requirements for operating as a professional planner in each of the member states of the EU
4. Explore a set of criteria that could be developed and could be used for mutual recognition of professional qualifications
5. Develop draft protocol agreements that could be exchanged with professional organisations outside the EU.
6. Explore potential for arrangements used by other professions, e.g. 'Europass'.

1.1.4 This report presents the results of an extensive research exercise on these matters which was undertaken between December 2010 and March 2011 by Dónall Ó Ceallaigh, an external research consultant commissioned by and reporting to Henk van der Kamp at the Dublin Institute of Technology.

1.1.5 The report was presented in draft form to the ECTP-CEU General Assembly in Belgrade in May 2011. In October 2011 the draft was circulated to representatives of the various member organisations for feedback and was subsequently discussed at the ECTP-CEU General Assemblies in Paris and Istanbul in November 2011 and June 2012 respectively.

1.1.6 This final version of the report includes a number of corrections and revisions arising from the detailed input of a number of ECTP-CEU member representatives on previous drafts for which Mr. van der Kamp and the researcher are most grateful. Appendix 2 of this report presents a brief overview of the feedback received during the course of the study as well as details of how the points raised in the feedback have been addressed.

1.2 Study Methodology

1.2.1 The study methodology employed by the research consultant mostly entailed extensive desk based research drawing on a wide range of primarily web based information sources, e-mail correspondence and telephone conversations with representatives of ECTP-CEU member organisations¹.

1.2.2 The initial geographical scope of the survey included all 47 countries in the Council of Europe² but in response to the study brief, this was reduced to 33 countries, namely all 27

¹ See Appendix 11 for a list of information sources referred to during the course of this study.

² See Appendix 1 for a full list of all 47 countries with (ISO Codes) as well as a diagram of the relevant European supra-national organisations including the Council of Europe and the European Economic Area (EEA).

members of the European Union as well as Croatia, Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey.

1.2.3 It should be noted that for reasons of practicality, this study made use of the ISO 3166 coding system that identifies each territorial entity with two letters rather than using its full name. As a result, in most of the tables contained in this report, countries are generally listed in alphabetical order according to the two letters used at the end of a web address for that country with Spain (.es) for example being listed after Estonia (.ee).

1.2.4 The results of the entire survey process were entered in an extensive Microsoft Excel spreadsheet which is included on a data compact disc provided to the ECTP-CEU by the researcher. This disc also contains an extensive archive of electronic files relating to each of the countries and organisations surveyed as part of this research project.

1.3 Outline Structure of Study Report

1.3.1 **Chapter 2** addresses the first task specified in the study brief and presents the findings of research into the various membership categories of ECTP-CEU full member organisations. It also explains the concept of 'full membership' of an ECTP-CEU organisation which is an important concept in the context of this report.

1.3.2 **Chapter 3** of the report builds on the information collected as part of the first task by providing details of the requirements for full membership in all of the full member organisations of the ECTP-CEU. This section also includes an indicative typology of ECTP-CEU full member organisations based on the entrance criteria specified by each organisation.

1.3.3 **Chapter 4** addresses the third research task which relates to the training requirements for operating as a professional planner in each of the member states of the EU. This section goes somewhat beyond the requirements of the original task by looking at the specific regulatory requirements in countries where planning is considered as a 'regulated profession' under European Directive 2005/36/EC. It also provides an overview of existing requirements in non EU member countries which are covered by the terms of the study brief.

1.3.4 **Chapter 5** relates to the fourth and fifth research tasks identified in the study brief, both of which are concerned with the issue of the mutual recognition of professional qualifications by professional planning organisations in different countries. Chapter 5 briefly addresses some of the drawbacks to the 'Common Platform' approach favoured by the European Union before concentrating on the 'Mutual Agreement' approach which seems to promise a more pragmatic approach to the recognition of professional qualifications.

1.3.5 **Chapter 6** responds to the sixth, and final research task by providing a number of examples of arrangements used by other professionals (including architects and engineers) to facilitate the recognition of qualifications of professionals from countries other than the host country.

1.3.6 Finally, **Chapter 7** of this report provides some concluding comments as well as a number of recommendations for further action and research to build upon work carried out to date by the ECTP-CEU and AESOP (Association of European Schools of Planning). The chapter concludes by recommending that such additional research should be aimed at gaining a deeper understanding of the nature of the planning profession in Europe in order to facilitate cooperation between professional planning organisations from across the continent and beyond.

2 Membership Categories of ECTP-CEU Organisations

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This chapter addresses the first task specified in the study brief which was to “*carry out a survey of the membership categories in each of the ECTP full member organisations*”.

2.1.2 This stage of the research process drew upon previous research documents produced by the ECTP-CEU and the RTPI’s International Relations Department. It also involved intensive internet based research focused on the websites of the relevant ECTP-CEU member organisations’ websites.

2.1.3 While the research process involved the collection of a large amount of detailed information relating to professional planning organisations across Europe and beyond, this section will concentrate on the names and membership category details of ECTP-CEU organisations only.³

2.2 ECTP-CEU Full Member Organisations

2.2.1 According to the ECTP-CEU website (www.ceu-ectp.eu), the European Council of Spatial Planners is an umbrella organisation of spatial planners with member organisations from across Europe.

2.2.2 The site also states that in order to qualify for full membership of the ECTP-CEU, an organisation needs to be an independent body dedicated to promotion of the planning profession, supporting the roles and activities of spatial planners as set out in the New Charter of Athens 2003.

2.2.3 At present, there are 25 full member organisations in the ECTP-CEU in 23 different European Countries. The names of these organisations and their home countries are listed in Table 2.1 overleaf.

2.2.4 The table shows that ECTP-CEU organisations are present in 19 of the 27 European Union Countries as well as in the non-EU member states of Croatia, Norway, Serbia and Turkey. The ECTP-CEU is not present in a small number of EU member states namely Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Sweden and Slovakia⁴.

2.2.5 Table 2.1 also provides an approximate number of individual members in each organisation and indicates that the combined membership of the 25 full ECTP members exceeds 38,000.⁵

³ For more detailed results, please see Appendix 3 to this document.

⁴ While information was collected on professional planning organisations in these countries as part of the overall research process, this information has not been included here but has been provided in electronic form to the ECTP-CEU.

⁵ Please note that these numbers are based from information provided on member organisation websites so may not be completely accurate and up to date.

Table 2.1: List of ECTP-CEU Full Member Organisations

Country (Code)	Organisation Name	Approximate Membership
Belgium (.be) ⁶	CUB (Chambre Urbanistes de Belgique)	136
	VRP (Vlaamse Vereniging voor Ruimte en Planning)	388
Cyprus (.cy)	CATP (Cyprus Association of Town Planners)	71
Czech Republic (.cz)	AUUP (Asociace pro urbanismus a územní planování České Republiky)	235
Germany (.de)	SRL (Vereinigung für Stadt-, Regional- und Landesplanung e.V.)	1,500
Estonia (.ee)	EPÜ (Eesti Planeerijate Ühing)	79
Spain (.es)	AETU (Asociación Española de Técnicos Urbanistas)	230
France (.fr)	SFU (Société Française des Urbanistes)	300
Greece (.gr)	GPA / ΣΕΠΟΧ (Greek Planners Association / Συλλογος Ελληνων Πολεοδομων και Χωροτακτων)	100
Croatia (.hr)	UHU (Udruga Hrvatskih Urbanista)	169
Hungary (.hu)	MUT (Magyar Urbanisztikai Társaság)	365
Ireland (.ie)	IPI (Irish Planning Institute)	365
Italy (.it)	ASSURB (Associazione Nazionale degli Urbanisti e dei Pianificatori Territoriali e Ambientali)	440
	INU (Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica)	600
Luxembourg (.lu)	AULa (Aménageurs et Urbanistes du Luxembourg)	15
Malta (.mt)	MaCP (Malta Chamber of Planners - Kamra Maltija għall-Ippjanar)	50
Netherlands (.nl)	BNSP (Bond van Nederlandse Stedebouwkundigen en Planologen)	1,000
Norway (.no)	FKP (Forum for Kommunale Planleggere)	641
Poland (.pl)	KRIU (Krajowa Rada Izba Urbanistów)	1,100
Portugal (.pt)	AUP (Associação de Urbanistas Portugueses)	142
Romania (.ro)	RUR (Registrul Urbaniştilor din România)	1,694
Serbia (.rs)	STPA / UUS (Serbian Town Planners Association / Udruzenje urbanista Srbije)	100
Slovenia (.si)	DUPPS (Društvo Urbanistov in Prostorskih Planerjev Slovenije)	90
Turkey (.tr)	TMMOB / SPO (Sehir Plancilari Odasi)	5,100
United Kingdom (.uk)	RTPI (Royal Town Planning Institute)	23,332
TOTAL		38,242

2.2.6 The table illustrates the important role of the ECTP-CEU in bringing together a diverse range of planning organisations from across the continent. As the next section will show, the unifying nature of the ECTP-CEU also allows each individual organisation a considerable degree of autonomy in terms of setting its own particular organisational structure, role and membership entrance criteria.

2.3 Membership Categories of Full ECTP-CEU Member Organisations

2.3.1 After identifying all full ECTP-CEU member organisations, the official website of each organisation was visited in order to ascertain details of the various categories of membership used in each case.

⁶ The federal state of Belgium has no legislative authority in spatial planning, which is taken up by the three regions (Flanders, Brussels Capital Region and Wallonia). Planners in Belgium are represented by VRP for the Dutch speaking planners in the Flanders Region and Brussels Capital Region and the CUB for the French speaking planners in the Walloon Region and the Brussels Capital Region.

2.3.2 As was to be expected from such a relatively large number of individual organisations, this research revealed a degree of variation between the various membership categories used by each organisation.

2.3.3 As Table 2.2 shows, while there are considerable differences between some of the organisations, it is possible to identify common groupings of membership categories along the following lines:

- founding member
- corporate member
- full / normal / member
- associate / corresponding member
- student / trainee member
- honorary member.

Table 2.2: Membership Categories of Full ECTP-CEU Member Organisations

Country (Code)	Organisation	Membership Category	Equivalent In English	Partial / Full Membership
Belgium (.be)	CUB	Effectif	Full member	Full
		Stagiaire	Trainee member	Partial
		Adhérent	Associate member	Partial
		Correspondant	Corresponding member	Partial
		Honoraire	Honorary Member	Partial
	VRP	Individueel Lid	Individual Member	Full
		Werkgevers Lid	Employer Member	Full
GECORO (Gemeentelijke commissies voor ruimtelijke ordening) Lid		Municipal commission for spatial planning member	Full	
Cyprus (.cy)	CATP	Unknown	Unknown	No info online
Czech Republic (.cz)	AUUP	Řádný člen	Full member	Full
		Mimořádný člen	Associate member	Partial
Germany (.de)	SRL	Mitglied	Full member	Full
		Gastmitglied	Guest member	Partial
Estonia (.ee)	EPÜ	Liige	Full member	Full
Spain (.es)	AETU	Socio Fundadore	Founding member	Full
		Socio de número	Corporate member	Full
		Socio adherido	Associate member	Partial
		Socio de honor	Honorary member	Partial
France (.fr)	SFU	Membre Sociétaire	Full member	Full
		Membre Associé	Associate member	Partial
Greece (.gr)	GPA	τακτικό μέλος	Regular member	Full
		δοκιμασίας μέλος	Probationary member	Partial
		Επίτιμο μέλος	Honorary member	Partial
Croatia (.hr)	UHU	Punopravni član	Full member	Full
		Počasni član	Honorary member	Partial
Hungary (.hu)	MUT	Egyéni tag	Full member	Full
		Hallgatói tag	Student member	Partial
		Tiszteletbeli tag	Honorary member	Partial

Table 2.2: Membership Categories of Full ECTP-CEU Members (contd.)

Country (Code)	Organisation	Membership Category	Equivalent In English	Partial / Full Membership
Ireland (.ie)	IPI	Corporate member	-	Full
		Graduate member	-	Partial
		Student member	-	Partial
		Affiliate member	-	Partial
		Fellow member	-	Full
		Honorary member	-	Partial
Italy (.it)	ASSURB	Socio	Full member	Full
		Associati	Associate member	Partial
	INU	Membro effettivo	Full member	Full
		Socio aderente	Adherent member	Partial
Luxembourg (.lu)	AULa	Unknown (No info online No response to e-mail)	Unknown	Unknown
Malta (.mt)	MACP	Ordinary member	-	Full
		Technical member	-	Partial
		Associate member	-	Partial
		Candidate member	-	Partial
		Corporate member	-	Partial
		Correspondent member	-	Partial
		Honorary member	-	Partial
Netherlands (.nl)	BNSP	Gewone leden / senior leden	Full / senior member	Full
		Geassocieerde leden	Associate member	Partial
		Bureaulidmaatschap	Office membership	Partial
		Begunstigers	Patrons	Partial
Norway (.no)	FKP	Medlem	Full member	Full
		Studententer	Student member	Partial
Poland (.pl)	KRIU	Członek	Corporate member	Full
Portugal (.pt)	AUP	Membro Ordinário	Full member	Full
		Membro Extraordinário	Extraordinary member	Partial
		Membro Honorário	Honorary member	Partial
		Aderente Estudante	Student member	Partial
Romania (.ro)	RUR	Membru	Full member	Full
Serbia (.rs)	STPA	Punopravni član	Full member	Full
		Pridruzeni član	Associate member	Partial
Slovenia (.si)	DUPPS	Redni Član	Full member	Full
		Častni Član	Honorary member	Partial
Turkey (.tr)	TMMOB / SPO	Üye	Full member	Full
		Öğrenci Üye	Student member	Partial
		Tescilli Büro	Registered planning official	Full

Table 2.2: Membership Categories of Full ECTP-CEU Members (contd.)

Country (Code)	Organisation	Membership Category	Equivalent In English	Partial / Full Membership
United Kingdom (.uk)	RTPI	Chartered Member	-	Full
		Chartered Fellow	-	Full
		Technical Member	-	Partial
		Legal Associate	-	Partial
		Associate Member	-	Partial
		Licentiate	-	Partial
		Student	-	Partial
		Retired	-	Partial
		Honorary Member	-	Partial

2.4 Concept of Full Membership

2.4.1 It can be seen from Table 2.2 there is a number of different categories of membership across the various ECTP-CEU member organisations. However, for the purposes of this study it was necessary to differentiate between ‘full’ and ‘partial’ membership.

2.4.2 Full membership in the context of this report refers to the category of membership which requires a candidate to meet the highest levels of educational and experience requirements set by the organisation before being granted full membership. Furthermore, once granted full membership usually entitles the member to full voting rights within the organisation and (depending on the status of the organisation) also entitles them to use a protected title or to carry out certain regulated activities.

2.4.3 This definition necessarily excludes trainee/associate/student membership which is regarded as ‘partial’ as it represents a step on the way to full membership. This definition also excludes some other forms of membership such as ‘founding’, ‘fellow’ and ‘honorary’ membership because although the members in question may fulfil the criteria for full membership, they are usually appointed by the Board of an organisation based on seniority or contribution to planning rather than to set educational or experience criteria.

2.4.4 This differentiation between ‘full’ and ‘partial’ membership does not reflect the ‘status’ of a given category of membership but it merely intended to act as a filter to identify the circumstances in which a candidate must reach a certain educational or experience threshold before being accepted as a full member of a given organisation.

2.4.5 It should be noted that this concept may not be compatible with the aims of all ECTP-CEU member organisations such as VRP in Belgium or EPÜ in Estonia for example which grant full membership to all members as a matter of policy.

2.5 Conclusion

2.5.1 This chapter set out how once all the different types of membership categories used by all ECTP-CEU member organisations were identified, it was possible to make a distinction between membership ‘full’ and ‘partial’ membership categories.

2.5.2 This exercise enabled the completion of the next task specified in the study brief – *to investigate the entrance criteria for full membership of an organisation*. The results of this stage of the research project is set out in the following chapter of the report.

3 Requirements for Full Membership in ECTP-CEU Organisations

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This chapter of the report corresponds to the second task set out in the study brief which was to “*carry out a survey of the education requirements for full membership*”. In accordance with the terms of the study brief, this element of the survey was restricted to an examination of ‘full membership’ categories used by ‘full ECTP-CEU organisations’ as defined in sections 2.2 and 2.4 of the last chapter.
- 3.1.2 Once again, this element of the research project involved extensive internet based research focused on the websites of the relevant ECTP-CEU member organisations’ websites as well as on previous research documents prepared by the ECTP-CEU.
- 3.1.3 This task also entailed contacting each of the full ECTP-CEU member organisations directly by e-mail to request information on the educational background of their members.
- 3.1.4 Despite a relatively low level of response to these mails, it was still possible to develop an overview of the general educational requirements of the majority of the organisations from the founding statutes documents available online.
- 3.1.5 As the exact nature of these requirements set out in the founding documents often tended to be relatively vague and unspecific, more detailed information will be required from all ECTP-CEU organisations to provide a more accurate picture of the educational profile of its members going forward.

3.2 Requirements for Full Membership of ECTP-CEU Organisations

- 3.2.1 Table 3.1 on the three following pages, provides an overview of the basic educational requirements for full membership in full ECTP-CEU organisations. As the survey process revealed that many of the organisations also require a certain period of practical experience in order to become a full member, Table 3.1 also includes information on the level of experience required (where specified).

Table 3.1: Educational and Experience Requirements for Full Membership of ECTP-CEU Full Member Organisations

Country (Code)	ECTP Member	Category Name	Educational Requirements	Experience Requirements	Notes / General Requirements
Belgium (be.)	CUB	Effectif	3rd level qualification (“être porteur d’un diplôme de niveau supérieur”)	Minimum 3 years	Candidates for full membership must be nominated by 2 CUB members
	VRP	Leden	None	None	Full membership open to anyone with interest in planning
Cyprus (.cy)	CATP	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No info online, no response to mail.
Czech Republic (.cz)	AUUP	Řádný člen	Specific planning qualification not a prerequisite. No details of educational institutions.	Not specified (but presumption that members should be working in the field of planning)	Full Membership open to planning professionals / those working in related fields / planning education. Board votes on admission.
Germany (.de)	SRL	Mitglied	Specific planning qualification not a prerequisite.	Not specified (but presumption that members should be working in the field of planning)	Full Membership open to planning professionals / those working in related fields / planning education
Estonia (.ee)	EPÜ	Liige	Specific planning qualification not a prerequisite.	No experience required	Full membership open to anyone interested in planning
Spain (.es)	AETU	Socio de número	Relevant 2nd cycle degree	Relevant professional experience as determined by the Board	Ideally members should have a technical planning diploma (Técnico Urbanista from INAP), or be recognised by similar EU professional organisations
France (.fr)	SFU	Membre Sociétaire	(A) Relevant post graduate planning qualification	No experience required	Full Membership open to planning professionals / those working in related fields / planning education
			(B) Other qualification	1 year experience	
Greece (.gr)	GPA	τακτικό μέλος	(A) Relevant 4 year diploma or master's OR	Minimum of 3 years experience	Full membership requires a simple majority vote from Board
			(B) Relevant 3rd level qualification in related field	Minimum of 8 years experience	Full membership requires a simple majority vote from Board
			(C) Experts with significant research / project experience	Not specified (more detailed criteria apply for this route)	Full membership requires a 2/3 majority vote from Board
Croatia (.hr)	UHU	Punopravni član	Specific planning qualification not a prerequisite	Not specified (but presumption that members should be working in the field of planning)	Full Membership open to planning professionals / those working in related fields / planning education. Board votes on admission.
Hungary (.hu)	MUT	Egyéni tag	(A) Relevant post graduate planning qualification	Not specified (but presumption that members should be working in the field of planning)	Full membership open to those with considerable experience in the field of planning or those with a post graduate degree in planning.
			(B) Specific planning qualification not a prerequisite	Not specified but considerable experience required without planning qualification	

Table 3.1 Educational and Experience Requirements for Full Membership of ECTP-CEU Full Member Organisations (continued)

Country (Code)	ECTP Member	Category Name	Educational Requirements	Experience Requirements	Notes / General Requirements
Ireland (.ie)	IPI	Corporate member	Recognised third level degree in planning from IPI accredited planning school.	Minimum of 2 years experience	The IPI is a 'competent authority'. Full membership also open to full members of other ECTP-CEU organisations with 2 years experience.
Italy (.it)	ASSURB	Soci	3rd level planning course of at least 3 years duration	No experience required	-
	INU	Membro effettivo	Not specified.	Not specified.	Candidates for full membership must be nominated by 2 INU members.
Luxembourg (.lu)	AULa	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No info online, no response to mail.
Malta (.mt)	MACP	Ordinary member	(A) Bachelor's degree in planning of at least 4 years	-	-
			(B) Post graduate degree in planning of at least 4 years	-	-
			(C) BE&A (Hons) degree (planning stream) from Uni. of Malta with a post graduate degree in planning of at least 1 year	-	-
			(D) 3 year Bachelor's degree in planning plus a 1 year post graduate degree in planning	-	-
			(E) Combination of specified qualifications	Minimum of 5 years experience	-
			(F) Full membership in ECTP organisation.	Minimum of 2 years experience in Malta	-
Netherlands (.nl)	BNSP	Gewone / senior leden	(A) Recognised planning qualification	Minimum of 2 years experience	Full membership only open to those entered in the statutory register of spatial planners
			(B) Other qualification	Minimum of 5 years experience	
Norway (.no)	FKP	Medlem	Not specified.	Not specified	Full membership is open to municipal and country planners, or others interested in planning.
Poland (.pl)	KRIU	Członek	Recognised spatial planning qualification / specialisation	Relevant experience in plan making under supervision of a senior member	KRIU is a 'competent authority'. The title of 'town planner' is legally protected and KRIU keeps a statutory register of professional planners.

Table 3.1 Educational & Experience Requirements for Full Membership of ECTP-CEU Full Member Organisations (continued)

Country (Code)	ECTP Member	Category Name	Educational Requirements	Experience Requirements	Notes / General Requirements
Portugal (.pt)	AUP	Membro Ordinário	(A) Recognised bachelors or masters planning qualification	2/3 years (MSc / BA) with planning qualification	-
			(B) Qualification in related discipline	3/4 years with related qualification	-
Romania (.ro)	RUR	Membru	(A) Recognised post-graduate qualification / specialism in urban planning, architecture / related fields.	Minimum of 2 years experience	RUR is a competent authority. The title of 'town planner' is legally protected and RUR keeps a statutory register of professional planners and regulates authorisation to make certain statutory plans
			(B) Qualification in other field	Minimum of 6 years experience	
Serbia (.rs)	STPA / UUS	Punopravni član	Not specified	Not specified	Full membership is open to planners as well as those with an interest in spatial planning
Slovenia (.si)	DUPPS	Redni Član	No educational requirements	No experience requirement (but presumption that members should be working in the field of planning)	Full membership is open to any adult citizen of Slovenia, who is professionally engaged in the field of planning.
Turkey (.tr)	TMMOB / SPO	Üye / Tescilli Büro	Relevant third level degree in spatial planning	No experience required to become (Üye) full member but registry as Tescilli Büro dependent on experience on different sized settlements	SPO is statutory Chamber of Planners which maintains a register of professionals.
United Kingdom (.uk)	RTPI	Chartered	Recognised third level degree in planning from RTPI accredited planning school	Minimum of 2 years experience	The RTPI is a competent authority. It has recently introduced its Assessment of Professional Competence process for full membership.

3.3 Outline Typology of ECTP-CEU Organisations

3.3.1 The review of the education and experience requirements required for full membership of the various ECTP-CEU full member organisations presented in Table 3.1 highlights clear disparities in the 'strictness' of entry requirements between organisations. These disparities could be used to form the basis of an outline typology of full ECTP-CEU organisations based on their 'openness' to new full members.

3.3.2 For example, the results of the survey suggest that organisations with the strictest entry requirements are also those which act as competent authorities regulating the exercise of certain elements of the profession or those which are authorised to issue protected titles to their members. This group of organisations could be seen to include:

- **IPI** (and **RTPI**) in Ireland
- **KRIU** in Poland
- **RUR** in Romania
- **TMMOB / SPO** in Turkey
- **RTPI** in the United Kingdom.

3.3.3 A second sub-category of ECTP-CEU organisations could be seen to be made up of the largest number of organisations which although not regulatory authorities, still have strict criteria for membership in terms of education and professional experience. This category would seem to include:

- **CUB** in Belgium
- **ASSURB** in Italy
- **BNSP** in the Netherlands
- **AETU** in Spain
- **SFU** in France
- **GPA** in Greece
- **MUT** in Hungary
- **AUP** in Portugal
- **MACP** in Malta (MACP).

3.3.4 A third group could be seen to be made up of organisations aimed at those engaged in the field of spatial planning in a professional or educational capacity, where the entrance criteria are not precisely defined and where the decision to admit new members is ultimately at the discretion of the Board. This sub-group could be said to be made up of the following organisations:

- **AUUP** in the Czech Republic
- **SRL** in Germany
- **INU** in Italy
- **FKP** in Norway
- **DUPPS** in Slovenia
- **STPA / UUS** in Serbia (STPA).

3.3.5 Finally, at the opposite end of the scale from the first group, are two organisations which actively encourage all those with an interest in spatial planning to become full members, irrespective of their educational or professional background. These two organisations are:

- **VRP** in Belgium
- **EPÜ** in Estonia.

3.3.6 It is important to note that this is very much an indicative typology which is only relevant in terms of attempting to identify which full ECTP-CEU members have broadly similar entrance requirements for full membership of their organisation. This information could prove useful in any future moves to create mutual agreements between member organisations in relation to

the automatic recognition of professional qualifications and experience. This issue will be examined in more detail in later sections of this report.

3.4 Conclusion

- 3.4.1 This chapter of the report has indicated that true to its nature as an umbrella organisation, the ECTP-CEU allows for a range of entry requirements for full membership of the various full member organisations.
- 3.4.2 These differences reflect the diverse nature of the organisations which make up the ECTP-CEU – from highly regulated and state sanctioned bodies, to regulated yet independent organisations, to voluntary and ‘interest-group’ organisations.
- 3.4.3 In turn, this diversity reflects difference in the makeup and role of the planning profession across Europe as well as the differing roles and aims of ECTP-CEU member organisations. The next chapter of the report addresses this issue in more detail by outlining differences in the regulation of the planning profession in various member states of the European Union.

4 Operating as a Professional Planner in European Countries

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This chapter of the report relates the third task outlined in the study brief, namely to “*carry out a survey of training requirements for operating as a professional planner in each of the 27 member states of the EU*”.
- 4.1.2 Due to the time constraints associated with this research project as well as the huge variation in how spatial planning is conducted in different Member States of the European Union, it was decided to restrict this element of the research project to an examination of formal requirements and regulations (if any) relating to the exercise of the planning profession in a particular country.
- 4.1.3 It is recognised that this focus on the formal requirements for operating as a professional planner may not present a full picture of what is actually required to work as a planner in a given country. It is also recognised that in many Member States there is little or no direct regulation of planning as a separate profession and that in countries where regulation does exist, this normally only relates to the regulation of specific tasks such as plan making or to the granting of a ‘protected’ title.
- 4.1.4 Nonetheless, the information set out in the following chapter is still highly relevant. Not only does it identify formal regulations which must be taken into account in any future comparison of differing planning systems, but it also helps establish a solid starting point for future in-depth research into the actual competencies and duties of professional planners across Europe.
- 4.1.5 In light of these considerations, the research methodology for this element of the project involved gathering as much information from the websites of the European Commission, as well as from the websites of member state agencies responsible for spatial planning in their respective countries.

4.2 EU Directive on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications

- 4.2.1 A key source of initial information on the regulation of the planning profession in EU Member States is the European Commission Regulated Professions Database which lists professions covered by a key piece of legislation relating to the regulation of professions in Europe, namely EU Directive 2005/36/EC on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications.
- 4.2.2 The intention behind this Directive which entered into force in October 2007 is to make it easier for qualified professionals to practise their professions in European countries other than their own, with a minimum of red tape but with due safeguards for public health and safety and consumer protection.
- 4.2.3 The Directive facilitates this by providing for the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in order to assist the free movement of professionals throughout the EU. It also establishes rules by which a Member State makes access to or pursuit of a ‘regulated profession’ in its territory contingent upon possession of specific professional qualifications.
- 4.2.4 For a limited number of professions (including doctors and other healthcare professionals veterinarians and architects) the Directive allows for ‘automatic recognition’ so that a host Member State has no discretion but to investigate whether the qualification is in line with what is required under the various annexes of the Directive.

- 4.2.5 For the other large majority of regulated professions, a so-called 'general system' exists to allow for the mutual recognition of qualifications. Under this system, competent authorities in the destination Member States make a case-by-case analysis and in principle, access to a regulated profession will be granted to any professional who is fully qualified in his home Member State.
- 4.2.6 Only in cases where the duration or requirements of a qualification differ substantially from those of the host country, may the host country impose measures aimed at "compensating" for such differences. In such a case, the Directive allows citizens to choose between a period of supervised practice ("adaptation period") or an aptitude test. If the professional successfully meets these requirements, he or she should be accepted.
- 4.2.7 This Directive is of particular importance in the context of this study as it provides a formal, legal framework for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications between different countries where planning is a 'regulated profession'.

4.3 Recent Developments in EU Policy on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications

- 4.3.1 In July 2011, the European Commission published its own "*Evaluation of the Professional Qualifications Directive (2005/36/EC)*" – a document which has obvious relevance to the subject matter of this report. However, due to its publication after the draft version of this report, and due to the fact that many of its findings are similar to the contained in this report, the European Commission evaluation is only dealt with briefly in the following paragraphs.
- 4.3.2 In summary, one of the central findings of the Commission's as set out in the evaluation document is that "*the functioning of the general system... has proved to be a pragmatic and effective solution, though the case-by-case assessment of each request for recognition is a burdensome exercise both for competent authorities and professionals*"⁷.
- 4.3.3 Following on from this finding, the Commission identified a number of unnecessary obstacles to mobility as well as possible improvements which could be made, notably in relation to the classification of qualifications and to the conditions imposed on professionals coming from Member States that do not regulate a profession.
- 4.3.4 Significantly (in the context of the next chapter of this report) the report also found that "*the concept of common platforms, introduced in the Directive to facilitate the recognition of qualifications under the general system, did not deliver concrete results, notably because the purpose was not sufficiently clear and the conditions for setting up a platform were too demanding for professional organisations*"⁸.
- 4.3.5 The evidence presented in the evaluation document was used to prepare a Green Paper on the modernisation of the Professional Qualifications Directive which was adopted by the Commission in June 2011. This Green Paper (which is discussed briefly in Chapter 6 of this Report) was intended to form the basis for a legislative update to the Professional Qualifications Directive by the end of 2011. This update is yet to take place however.

4.4 European Countries where Planning is an EU 'Regulated Profession'

- 4.4.1 As Section 4.2 suggests, a *regulated profession* is a profession which is subject to regulations laid down in separate provisions, setting out qualification requirements and conditions for the pursuit of this profession. In other words, a regulated profession is a profession which by law or regulation requires authorization, registration or the equivalent.

⁷ European Commission (2011) Evaluation of the Professional Qualifications Directive, pp. 6.

⁸ *ibid.*

- 4.4.2 According to a European Commission consultation document from 2011⁹, the 27 Member States of the EU (as well as Switzerland and EEA¹⁰ members Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein) regulate around 4,700 professions which can be grouped into about 800 different categories.
- 4.4.3 As Croatia, Serbia and Turkey are not members of the EEA or EU, planning cannot be considered a 'regulated profession' in the sense of the Directive. However, as later sections of the report demonstrate, it is not necessary for planning to be listed as a 'regulated profession' to be subject to some sort of regulation by the state.
- 4.4.4 A search of the Commission's online database of these professions indicates that some form of regulation of the planning profession exists in 10 EU member states, 2 EEA (Iceland and Liechtenstein) and in Switzerland under three separate categories as follows:
- **Category 1 (Database ID: 6670)**
English Translation: Town Planner / Town and Country Planner
German Translation: Stadtplaner / Zugelassener Raumplaner/in
French Translation: Urbaniste / Spécialiste agréé de l'aménagement du territoire
 - **Category 2 (Database ID: 6490)¹¹**
English Translation: Interior designer-architect
German Translation: Innenarchitekt / Raumplaner
French Translation: Architecte d'intérieur
 - **Category 3 (Database ID: 6671):**
English Translation: Planning and Regional Development Engineer / Physical Planner
German Translation: Ingenieure für Raumordnung und -Entwicklung
French Translation: Ingénieur aménagement du territoire et du développement régional
- 4.4.5 Tables 4.1 to 4.3 on the next page contain the names of countries where these categories are regulated, the title of profession (including a reference code in brackets), as well as the name of the competent (or regulatory) authority for the profession in the country in question.

⁹ European Commission (2011) Consultation Paper by DG Internal Market and Services on the Professional Qualifications Directive.

¹⁰ EEA stands for European Economic Area. For an overview of supra-national organisations in Europe see Appendix 1.

¹¹ It is interesting to note that in the case of Category 2, spatial planning seems to have been incorrectly classified as 'interior design' as a result of a direct translation of the German 'Raumplaner' to 'Room Planner.'

Table 4.1: EC Registered Professions Database: Category 1 ‘Town Planner / Town and Country Planner’

Country (Code)	Title of Profession (EU Code)	Competent Authority
Switzerland (.ch)	Urbaniste (15514)	Not specified in the database but likely to be REG (the Swiss Register of Professionals in the Subjects of Engineering, Architecture & Environment)
Cyprus (.cy)	Πολεοδόμος - Χωροτάκτης (Planner) (5381)	ETEK (Cyprus Scientific and Technical Chamber)
Germany (.de)	Stadtplaner (3074)	Relevant Federal Chamber of Architects
Ireland (.ie)	Chartered town planner (71)	RTPI (Royal Town Planning Institute)
	Town planner (2885)	IPI (Irish Planning Institute)
Netherlands (.nl)	Stedenbouwkundige (852)	SBA (Stichting Bureau Architectenregister)
Poland (.pl)	Urbanista (7087)	KRIU (Krajowa Rada Izby Urbanistów)
Romania (.ro)	Urbanist (16547)	RUR (Registrul Urbaniştilor din România)
Slovenia (.si)	Odgovorni projektant (Head Town Planner) (6098)	ZAPS (Zbornica za Arhitekturo in Prostor Slovenije – the Slovenian Chamber of Architects) on behalf of the Slovenian Ministry of the Environment.
	Pooblaščen prostorski načrtovalec (Town Planner) (6102)	
United Kingdom (.uk)	Chartered town planner (1054)	RTPI (Royal Town Planning Institute)

Table 4.2: EC Registered Professions Database: Category 2 ‘Interior designer-architect’

Country (Code)	Title of Profession (EU Code)	Competent Authority
Liechtenstein (.li)	Raumplaner (Spatial Planner) (2846)	Hochbauamt (National Engineering and Construction Authority)

Table 4.3: EC Registered Professions Database: Category 3 ‘Planning and regional development engineer/physical planner’

Country (Code)	Title of Profession (EU Code)	Competent Authority
Greece (.gr)	Μιchanikós chorotaxías ke periferiakís anáptixis (3418)	Not specified in database but presumably TEE (the Technical Chamber of Greece)
Iceland (.is)	Skipulagsfræðingur (5267)	Skipulagsstofnun, (Icelandic National Planning Agency)
Italy (.it)	Pianificatore territoriale (3822)	Various regional chambers of the national ‘Ordine degli Architetti, Pianificatori, Paesaggisti e Conservatori’
	Pianificatore iunior (3823)	

4.4.6

As well as providing the name and some basic information in relation to each of the regulated professions, the database also contains data on decisions taken by competent authorities in each of the member states on applications from professionals who have qualified in another country to establish themselves in the host country on a permanent basis. Table 4.4 shows the total number, origin and outcome of all such formal applications recorded in the European Union database.

Table 4.4: EC Database Statistics on Establishment

Country (Code)	Title of Profession (EU Database Category)	Total Number of Cases	Decided Cases	Origin of Applicant	Outcome (+/-)
Switzerland (.ch)	Urbaniste (Category 1)	0	-	-	-
Cyprus (.cy)	Πολεοδόμος - Χωροτάκτης (Category 1)	0	-	-	-
Germany (.de)	Stadtplaner (1)	8	7	.ch .cz .hu .nl .uk	(1+) (1+) (1+) (1+) (3+)
Ireland (.ie)	Chartered Town Planner (Category 1)	0	-	-	-
	Town Planner (Category 1)	84	84	.ro .sk .uk	(1+) (1-) (75+) (7-)
Netherlands (.nl)	Stedenbouwkundige (Category 1)	3	3	.de	(3+)
Poland (.pl)	Urbanista (Category 1)	1	1	.de	(1+)
Romania (.ro)	Urbanist (Category 1)	2	1	.es	(1+)
Slovenia (.si)	Odgovorni projektant (Category 1)	74	74	.at .ch .cz .de .es .gr .hu .ie .it .ro .sk .uk	(10+) (2+) (6+) (29+) (4-) (1+) (3+) (1+) (1+) (1-) (+8) (4-) (1+) (1+) (2+)
	Pooblašćeni prostorski naćrtovalec (Category 1)	0	-	-	-
United Kingdom (.uk)	Chartered Town Planner (Category 1)	37	12	.de .fr .gr .nl	(7+) (3+) (+1) (+1)
Liechtenstein (.li)	Raumplaner (Category 2)	0	-	-	-
Greece (.gr)	Μιchanικός chorotaxίας ke periferiakís anáptixis (Category 3)	4	3	.de .fr	(1+) (2+)
Iceland (.is)	Skipulagsfræðingur (Category 3)	3	3	.de .se	(1+) (2+)
Italy (.it)	Pianificatore territoriale (Category 3)	0	-	-	-
	Pianificatore iunior (Category 3)	0	-	-	-
TOTAL		216	188	-	(171+) (17-)

4.5 Operating Requirements for Planning as an EU ‘Regulated Profession’

4.5.1 After identifying countries included in the EC Database, additional information was collected from websites of the various competent authorities on the regulation of the planning profession in each country. This information is set out in Tables 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7. on the following three pages.

Table 4.5: Operating Requirements for the EU Regulated Profession ‘Town Planner / Town and Country Planner’ (Category 1)

Country (Code)	Title of Profession	Educational Requirements	Experience Requirements	Notes / Other Requirements
Switzerland (.ch)	Urbaniste	Candidates should hold a third level degree from a recognised Academy School a University of Applied Sciences, a Higher Technical School, a Higher Engineering and Technical School or of a foreign educational institution recognized as equivalent	2 or 3 years depending on the degree attained	REG is the only private institution in Switzerland accredited to officially recognize the degrees of professionals in engineering, architecture, industry and the environment, obtained in foreign schools as equivalent to Swiss degrees
Cyprus (.cy)	Πολιοδότης - Χωροτάκτης (Planner)	Candidates must hold a diploma or university degree or other comparable qualification in any field of the Science of Engineering, which permits him/her to practise the profession in the country in which it was obtained and which is recognised by the Chamber	For registration one year's practical work is also required following acquisition of a relevant qualification mentioned recognised by the Chamber	ETEK (the Cyprus Scientific and Technical Chamber) is the statutory Technical Advisor to the State and is the umbrella organisation for all Cypriot engineers, (including professional planners)
Germany (.de)	Stadtplaner (Urban Planner)	Relevant postgraduate qualification for entrance to a Federal Chamber of Architects and inclusion in the particular Federal State's register of planners (Stadtplanerliste)	The level of experience varies depending on federal state but usually 2 at least years experience in spatial planning or a related field	There are 15 federal states in Germany, each with their own Chamber of Architects which maintain statutory registers of town planner. As a result requirements may differ between Chambers
Ireland (.ie)	Chartered Town Planner	Recognised Third Level Degree in spatial planning from an RTPPI accredited planning school	Minimum of 2 years experience	The title 'Chartered town planner' is regulated by the RTPPI. Only full members are permitted to use the letters MRTPI after their name
	Town Planner	Recognised Third Level Degree in spatial planning from an IPI accredited planning school	Minimum of 2 years experience	The title 'town planner' is regulated by the IPI and only full members are allowed to use the letters MIPI after their name
Netherlands (.nl)	Stedenbouw-kundige	Candidates for inclusion in the register of Stedenbouwkundigen must have a recognised third level degree from one of the Dutch educational institutes specified by the Stichting or from a comparable foreign institution.	No experience requirements are specified but if the candidate does not have the relevant education they must also pass a professional exam which they can only sit after having 7 years professional experience.	An architect, urban designer, landscape architect or interior designer who does not meet legal training requirements may also take the exam. The passing of the architect exam shall also be entitled to registration in the registry
Poland (.pl)	Urbanista	Recognised third level spatial planning qualification / specialisation	Relevant experience in plan making under the supervision of a senior member of the Chamber of Planners KRIU	KRIU is a 'competent authority'. The title of 'town planner' is legally protected and KRIU keeps a statutory register of professional planners

Table 4.5: Operating Requirements for the EU Regulated Profession ‘Town Planner / Town and Country Planner’ (Category 1) (continued)

Country (Code)	Title of Profession	Educational Requirements	Experience Requirements	Notes / Other Requirements
Romania (.ro)	Urbanist	(A) Recognised post-graduate qualification / specialism in urban planning, architecture / related fields or (B) Qualification in another field	Minimum of 2 years experience, Minimum of 6 years experience with qualification from other field	RUR is a competent authority. The title of ‘town planner’ is legally protected and RUR keeps a statutory register of professional planners
	Master urbanist, Architect urbanist, etc.	Recognised 2 year Master qualification in urban planning, regional planning or landscape planning, as post – bachelor in urbanism or related fields	Minimum of 2 years of experience as immediate postgraduate registered stage or 6 years experience in planning	
Slovenia (.si)	Odgovorni projektant (Head Planner)	Relevant third level degree in architecture, landscape planning, spatial planning or related discipline	Minimum of 5 or 7 years depending on relevance of degree to field of planning. In addition, candidates must submit five examples of previously completed work to ZAPS provided prior to examination	The actual regulation of the profession would seem to be undertaken by ZAPS, the national chamber of architects and urban planners. Candidates must meet specified educational and experience requirements in order to be eligible to sit an exam which leads to enrolment in professional register
	Pooblaščen prostorski načrtovalec (Town Planner)			
United Kingdom (.uk)	Chartered Town Planner	Recognised third level degree in planning from RTPI accredited planning school.	Minimum of 2 years experience	The RTPI is a competent authority. It has recently introduced its Assessment of Professional Competence process for full membership

Table 4.6: Operating Requirements for the EU Regulated Profession ‘Interior Designer-Architect’ (Category 2)

Country (Code)	Title of Profession	Educational Requirements	Experience Requirements	Notes / Other Requirements
Liechtenstein (.li)	Raumplaner (Spatial Planner)	A relevant professional qualification in the field of spatial planning	At least 2 years post qualification experience	This system of professional regulation applies not only to spatial and settlement planning but also to other construction related disciplines

Table 4.7: Operating Requirements for the EU Regulated Profession ‘Planning and Regional Development Engineer/Physical Planner’ (Category 3)

Country (Code)	Title of Profession	Educational Requirements	Experience Requirements	Notes / Other Requirements
Greece (.gr)	Michanikós chorotaxías ke periferiakís anáptixis	A prerequisite for being a member of the TEE is to be licensed as a qualified engineer or architect and to be a graduate of engineering and architecture schools of Greek Universities, or of equivalent schools from abroad	No experience requirements specified but candidates must pass a professional exam to become a member of TEE	TEE is the authorized body to provide work licenses to engineers of all disciplines as well as architects, graduated in Greece or abroad. The license is awarded after examinations. The examinations take place 3 -4 times a year
Iceland (.is)	Skipulagsfræðingur	4 year undergraduate degree / 2 year postgraduate degree. A review of professional registers indicate that most planners are (landscape) architects or engineers	Minimum 2 years relevant professional experience in planning	There seems to be two register for planners,: one for planners in local authorities who are 'Skipulagsfulltrúar' as well as another for consultants who have the title 'Skipulagsráðgjafar'
Italy (.it)	Pianificatore territoriale	Recognised 5 year third level degree in engineering, architecture or planning	No experience requirements but candidates must pass a professional exam administered by the relevant professional body	Applicants for inclusion on the register must pass an examination administered by the Ordine degli Architetti, Pianificatori, Paessaggisti e Conservatori) of the relevant region
	Pianificatore iunior	Recognised 3 year third level degree in engineering, architecture or planning	No experience requirements but candidates must pass a professional exam administered by the relevant professional body	

- 4.5.2 The results of the survey exercise contained in Tables 4.5 to 4.7 are significant in the context of this study due to the relative similarity between the operating requirements for planners in countries where there is some formal regulation of the planning profession.
- 4.5.3 In general it can be seen that the majority of countries require candidates to have attained a relevant planning related qualification from a third level institution such as a university and to have amassed a minimum of two years professional planning experience.
- 4.5.4 It is significant however that the database distinguishes between two distinct approaches to planning as a profession. Planning would appear to be treated as a distinct profession in Categories 1 and 2 whereas it would seem to be viewed as being more strongly associated with the professions of engineering and architecture in Category 3. The difference between these categories highlights the considerable differences that can exist between planning systems in different countries in EU Member States.
- 4.5.5 This issue of the different possible interpretation of the role and competencies of professional planners is a significant issue which will be dealt with in more detail later in this chapter. Before doing so the report will address the situation with regard to the operation of professional planners in other EU Member States where planning is not listed as a regulated profession in the Commission's database.

4.6 Operating Requirements for Planners in other European Countries

- 4.6.1 The EC Regulated Professions Database indicates that while a total of 13 countries were recorded as having some form of regulation of the planning profession, planning was not listed as a 'regulated profession' in the remaining 18 countries covered by the database.
- 4.6.2 It should be noted however that this Database does not present a complete picture of the regulation of the planning profession in European countries. In the cases of the Czech Republic and the three Belgian regions for example there is clear evidence of legal regulation of certain elements of the profession.
- 4.6.3 Furthermore, in countries where the planning profession is not considered as a distinct profession it may be the case that the exercise of competencies associated with planners are actually carried out by other regulated professions such as architects, or in some cases engineers or geographers.
- 4.6.4 As was noted previously, the database does not cover Croatia, Serbia or Turkey which are full members of the ECTP-CEU but are not members of the European Economic Area. Turkey for example has a statutory register of planners and authorised planning officials which is administered by the TMMOB / SPO.
- 4.6.5 Contrary to the impression created by the EC Database, further research indicated that only a relatively small number of countries do not have some form of regulation for the planning profession. Even in these countries effective regulation of the profession can be seen to exist with prospective planning professional having to demonstrate sufficient planning competencies and language requirements in order to gain employment in the sector.
- 4.6.6 This overall situation is illustrated in Table 4.8 overleaf provides an overview of the operating requirements for planners in other countries where planning is not listed as a regulated profession in the EC Regulated Professions Database.

Table 4.8: Operating Requirements for Planners in Other European Countries

Country (Code)	Professional Title	Level of Regulation	Notes
Austria (.at)	Raumplaner(in)	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering	Considered part of engineering / architectural professions and as a result is regulated by the BkAI (Bundeskammer der Architekten und Ingenieurkonsulenten or Federal Chamber of Architects and Engineers)
Belgium (.be) (Wallonie)	Urbaniste / Planificateur AND Auteur de projet agréé	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering AND Yes for statutory plan makers	Profession of urbaniste generally considered part of engineering / architectural professions and as a result is regulated by the Ordre des Architectes Belgique. Regional government regulates who can make statutory plans granting five year licences to officials (auteur de projet) authorising them make local and / or regional plans. Licences are granted on the bases of education, professional experience and references.
Belgium (.be) (Brussels Capital Region)	Auteur de projet agréé	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering AND Yes for statutory plan makers	Similar to Wallonie, the Brussels Regional Government grants five year licences to officials authorising them to make local and / or regional plans. Licences are granted on the bases of education OR professional experience and references
Belgium (.be) (Flanders)	Ruimtelijk Planner	Yes	Candidates for inclusion in the register of Ruimtelijk planner must have a recognised third level degree from one of the Flemish educational institutes or from a comparable foreign institution
Bulgaria (.bg)	Плановик (Planner)	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering	Considered part of engineering / architectural professions and as a result is regulated by the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works and the relevant professional chambers
Czech Republic (.cz)	Autorizovaný architekt – obor územní plánování, obor krajinářská architektura	Yes	CKA (Česká komora architektů / Czech Chamber of Architects) is authorised by law (no. 360/1992) to grant inclusion in a register of professional planners
Denmark (.dk)	Byplanlæggere	No	Similar to other Scandinavian countries, Denmark does not directly regulate planning or many of the related disciplines.
Estonia (.ee)	Planeerija	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering	Considered part of engineering / architectural professions and as a result is regulated by the Estonian Qualifications Authority
Spain (.es)	Urbanista	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering / Geographers	Other professions such as architects (Arquitecto Superior), engineers (Ingeniero Superior) and geographers (licenciado), are usually responsible for planning. These professions are regulated by the relevant chambers / administrative bodies.
Finland (.fi)	Suunnittelija	No	Similar to other Scandinavian countries, planning is not a nationally regulated profession in Finland
France (.fr)	Urbaniste	Partial	Not directly regulated but the ongoing development of the profession has led to the establishment of the Office professionnel de qualification des urbanistes (OPQU) in 1998
Croatia (.hr)	Ovlašteni arhitekt / Ovlašteni arhitekt urbanist	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering	The title 'authorised architect' and 'authorised architect - urbanist' is protected by law and may only be used by those included in a register maintained by the Chamber of Croatian Architects (HKA – Hrvatska komora arhitekata). The criteria for entry in the registry include completion of a relevant university course and two years professional experience

Table 4.8: Operating Requirements for Planners in Other EU Member Countries (continued)

Country (Code)	Professional Title	Level of Regulation	Notes
Hungary (.hu)	Urbanisztika / Okleveles településmérnök	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering	Considered part of engineering / architectural professions and as a result is regulated by their respective professional chambers.
Lithuania (.lt)	Planuotojas	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering	Considered part of engineering / architectural professions and as a result is regulated by the Ministry for the Environment.
Luxembourg (.lu)	Urbaniste	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering	Considered part of engineering / architectural professions and as a result is regulated by the Ordre des Architectes et des Ingénieurs-conseil
Latvia (.lv)	Pilsētu Plānotājs	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering	Considered part of engineering / architectural professions and as a result is regulated by their respective professional chambers.
Malta (.mt)	Planner	No	Although engineering / architectural professions are regulated by the Periti Warranting Board planning is not regulated in this way in Malta
Norway (.no)	Planleggere	No	Similar to other Scandinavian countries, Norway does not directly regulate planning or many of the related disciplines.
Portugal (.pt)	Planeadores do Território, Urbanista	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering	Considered part of engineering / architectural professions and as a result is regulated by the Ordem dos Arquitectos, Ordem dos Engenheiros
Serbia (.rs)	Odgovorni urbanista, Odgovorni planer	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering	The separate roles of town planner (urbanista) and spatial planner (planer) are regulated by the IK (Inženjerska komora - the Chambers of Engineers of Serbia) on behalf of the Serbian Government. A minimum of 5 years relevant experience is required
Sweden (.se)	Planerare / Planeringsarkitekt	No	Similar to other Scandinavian countries, Sweden does not directly regulate planning (or even many of the related disciplines such as architecture).
Slovakia (.sk)	Urbanista	Indirect - Architecture / Engineering	Considered part of engineering / architectural professions and as a result is regulated by their respective professional chambers.
Turkey (.tr)	Şehir Plancısı / Tescilli Büro	Yes	TMMOB / SPO is a statutory body which regulates the use of the title 'Şehir Plancısı' (city planner) and 'Tescilli Büro' (planning official) who are authorised to make statutory plans.

4.7 Operating Requirements and Regulation of the Profession in European Countries

- 4.7.1 By combining and simplifying the survey results set out in Tables 4.5 to 4.8 in the previous sections of this report, it was possible to compile Table 4.9 which provides a broad overview of the regulation of the planning profession in the 31 countries covered by the EC's Regulated Professions Database as well as Croatia, Serbia and Turkey.
- 4.7.2 The table shows that it is possible to group these countries into a number of different categories which correspond to the level and nature of regulation of the planning profession and therefore to the basic statutory 'operating requirements' for planners in a particular country.
- 4.7.3 The first such grouping includes countries where either the authority to carry out certain tasks associated with planning (such as plan making), or the use of a protected title (e.g. Chartered Planner) is regulated by a competent authority such as a government department or professional organisation.
- 4.7.4 While there may be considerable differences between the actual nature and scope of the regulatory systems in individual countries, the fact that planning is considered as a discrete professional activity with sufficient status to warrant specific regulation can be viewed as a positive development.
- 4.7.5 In a sense therefore, it is not the regulation itself that is significant, rather the fact that concrete mechanisms exist in these countries which specifically seek to impose set minimum criteria for entrance to the planning profession (similar to many full ECTP-CEU member organisations).
- 4.7.6 The second category set out in Table 4.9 includes countries where the exercise of many of the activities associated with spatial planning are generally considered as coming under the remit of other related professions (architecture or engineering in particular) and are regulated accordingly.
- 4.7.7 The issue here is not any lack of regulation of planning as such, but rather the possibility that regulations in these countries may restrict the carrying out of these activities to other related professionals to the disadvantage of professionals with specific planning qualifications.
- 4.7.8 The third and final category refers to a group of countries where there is little if any formal regulation of the planning profession apart from the requirements to implement planning policies in accordance with national legislation.
- 4.7.9 Once again, the issue with this category is not that professionals who carry out activities normally associated with spatial planning are not qualified, but rather that no specific, formal mechanism exists for the recognition of the planning profession in these countries.
- 4.7.10 While this may not be an issue in these countries themselves, the lack of defined standards for entry into the profession could present difficulties for planners from these countries who wish to work in other countries where the profession is regulated.

Table 4.9: Overview of Regulation of the Planning Profession in Europe

Country (code)	Title of Profession	Type of Operating Requirement
Switzerland (.ch)	Urbaniste	Regulated (EC Category 1)
Cyprus (.cy)	Πολεοδόμος - Χωροτάκτης (Planner)	Regulated (EC Category 1)
Germany (.de)	Stadtplaner (Urban Planner)	Regulated (EC Category 1)
Ireland (.ie)	Chartered Town Planner / Planner	Regulated (EC Category 1)
Netherlands (.nl)	Stedenbouwkundige	Regulated (EC Category 1)
Poland (.pl)	Urbanista	Regulated (EC Category 1)
Romania (.ro)	Urbanist	Regulated (EC Category 1)
Slovenia (.si)	Odgovorni projektant (Head Planner) / Pooblaščenî prostorski načrtovalec (Planner)	Regulated (EC Category 1)
Liechtenstein (.li)	Raumplaner (Spatial Planner)	Regulated (EC Category 2)
United Kingdom (.uk)	Chartered Town Planner	Regulated (EC Category 3)
Greece (.gr)	Μιchanikós chorotaxías ke periferiakís anáptixis	Regulated (EC Category 3)
Iceland (.is)	Skipulagsfræðingur	Regulated (EC Category 3)
Italy (.it)	Pianificatore territoriale / Pianificatore iunior	Regulated (EC Category 3)
Belgium (.be) Vlaanderen	Ruimtelijke Planner	Regulated but not in Database
Belgium (.be) Wallonie	Auteur de projet agréé	Regulated but not in Database
Belgium (.b) Brussels Capital Region (CUB)	Auteur de projet agréé	Regulated but not in Database
Czech Republic (.cz)	Autorizovaný architekt – obor územní plánování (AUUP)	Regulated but not in Database
Serbia (.rs)	Odgovorni urbanista / Odgovorni planer	Regulated but not in database
Turkey (.tr)	Şehir Plancısı / Tescilli Büro (TMMOB)	Regulated but not in database
France (.fr)	Urbaniste	Partial Regulation
Austria (.at)	Raumplaner(in)	Indirect - Other Professions
Belgium (.be) Wallonie	Urbaniste / Planificateur	Indirect - Other Professions
Bulgaria (.bg)	Плановик (Planner)	Indirect - Other Professions
Estonia (.ee)	Planeerija	Indirect - Other Professions
Spain (.es)	Urbanista	Indirect - Other Professions
Croatia (.hr)	Ovlašteni arhitekt / Ovlašteni arhitekt urbanist	Indirect - Other Professions
Hungary (.hu)	Urbanisztika / Okleveles településmérnök	Indirect - Other Professions
Lithuania (.lt)	Planuotojas	Indirect - Other Professions
Luxembourg (.lu)	Urbaniste	Indirect - Other Professions
Latvia (.lv)	Pilsētu Plānotājs	Indirect - Other Professions
Malta (.mt)	Planner	Indirect - Other Professions
Portugal (.pt)	Planeadores do Território	Indirect - Other Professions
Slovakia (.sk)	Urbanista	Indirect - Other Professions
Denmark (.dk)	Byplanlaeggere	No Regulation
Finland (.fi)	Suunnittelija	No Regulation
Malta (.mt)	Planner	No Regulation
Norway (.no)	Planleggere	No Regulation
Sweden (.se)	Planerare / Planeringsarkitekt	No Regulation

4.8 Conclusion

- 4.8.1 It is recognised that the 'regulated professions' approach to the operating requirements of professional planners in the European Union as described in the preceding pages, can only provide a broad overview of some of the operating requirements associated with working as a planning professional in various European countries.
- 4.8.2 Nonetheless, carrying out a survey of regulatory requirements associated with the operating as a planning professional in the EU can still be considered as a useful step in developing a better awareness of the differences in approach of member states to the regulation of the profession and the exercise of certain functions associated with spatial planning.
- 4.8.3 Such an awareness of the principle requirements for operating as a planner in the different regulatory systems is important in the context of the next chapter of this report which explores the issue of the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

5 Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The final three tasks identified in the briefing document for this research project all relate to the issue of establishing arrangements for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications by full ECTP-CEU organisations. This chapter of the report will deal with tasks four and five identified in the study brief:

- *Explore a set of criteria that could be developed and could be used for mutual recognition of professional qualifications*
- *Develop draft protocol agreements that could be exchanged with professional organisations outside the EU.*

5.1.2 While these tasks differ considerably from those dealt with in previous chapters they are both grounded in the initial survey research conducted into full ECTP-CEU organisations as well as the regulatory requirements relating to operating as a professional planner in various EU member states.

5.1.3 The preceding chapters are particularly relevant to this section of the report as they highlight recent efforts to regulate and standardise minimum entry requirements to the planning profession and to simplify the mutual recognition of professional qualifications between European countries.

5.1.4 The next section will begin by revisiting the European Union Directive on the Recognition of Profession Qualifications to explore what lessons can be learned from the 'Common Platform' approach regarding the development of a set of criteria that could be used for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

5.2 The European Union 'Common Platform' Approach

5.2.1 The previous chapter demonstrated that there is a concerted effort on the part of the European Union in the form of Directive 2005/36/EC to facilitate the mutual recognition of professional qualifications between member countries. A key goal of the Directive is to encourage the free movement of skilled labour around the European Union while acknowledging that standards and content of education differ between countries by seeking to establish some equivalence between those trained in the countries of the European Union.

5.2.2 As was explained earlier in the report, the Directive introduced two systems for the recognition of professional qualifications: an 'automatic system' for the so-called 'sectoral professionals'¹²; as well a 'general system' for all other regulated professions.

5.2.3 In the case of professions which fall under the 'automatic' system, the Directive lays down minimum training conditions for each profession, including the minimum duration of studies. In addition, Annex V of the Directive lists the formal qualifications issued by Member States which conform to the directive. As a result, the recognition of professional qualifications under the 'automatic system' is a well-defined relatively straightforward process which has proven to be largely successful in facilitating the recognition of professional qualifications between member states.

¹² Listed in Chapter III of the Directive as doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives, pharmacists and architects.

- 5.2.4 The 'general system' on the other hand is a much more fragmented and ad-hoc system which applies to the hundreds of other regulated professions not covered by the automatic system (including planning). Under this system it is left up to the competent authorities in each country to make case-by-case decisions based on their own research into qualifications in other countries.
- 5.2.5 If a competent authority finds there are substantial differences between a qualification acquired by an applicant from another Member State and the qualification required in their country, they may impose a 'compensatory measure' in the form of an adaptation period or an aptitude test.
- 5.2.6 With a view to simplifying what was obviously viewed as a complicated procedure, Article 15 of the Directive introduced a mechanism allowing professional associations and individual Member States to propose a simplified system of compensation measures for individual professions via so-called common platforms.
- 5.2.7 A common platform can be described as a set of criteria of professional qualifications which are suitable for compensating for substantial differences which have been identified between training requirements existing in the various member states for a given profession. Such substantial differences would be identified through a process of comparing the duration and content of the training in at least two thirds of member states, including all member states that regulate the profession.

5.3 Drawbacks of the 'Common Platform Approach'

- 5.3.1 The common platform concept can be seen as an attempt on the part of the European Commission to encourage individual professional organisations to apply the principles of the 'automatic system' to their own professions. Such an approach would have obvious benefits for a profession in that it would simplify and expedite the assessment procedure while also reducing the requirement for competent authorities to carry out independent research and develop their own case-by-case compensatory measures.
- 5.3.2 While this idea works well in theory, it can be seen that the Common Platform approach has failed in practice. Despite the concerted efforts of a number of professional organisations no common platform has been adopted to date. The principal reason for this failure is set out in explained in a 2011 EC consultation paper on the Directive which states that:
- Considerable differences in professional qualifications requirements (from no regulation at all to the requirement of university diplomas) make harmonisation or approximation between countries nearly impossible. It appears to be difficult to find a common denominator for compensation measures satisfying at the same time Member States that do not see any need for regulation and those with the most demanding requirements¹³ (EC, 2011:12).*
- 5.3.3 This statement accords with the results of the previous chapter which illustrated a number of clear differences in the regulation of the planning profession between different European Union countries. In the context of this study it also serves as a very relevant reminder of the difficulties of trying to impose a one-size fits all, unilateral approach to the recognition of professional qualifications.
- 5.3.4 The next section will therefore explore a possible alternative to this approach, namely a bilateral 'Mutual Agreement Approach' to the recognition of professional qualifications.

¹³ European Commission (2011) Consultation Paper by DG Internal Market and Services on the Professional Qualifications Directive, pp. 12.

5.4 The 'Mutual Agreement' Approach

5.4.1 A 'Mutual Agreement Approach' to the recognition of professional qualifications would seek to achieve the same goals of a 'Common Platform' but as it would be based on voluntary mutual agreement between member organisations it would be much more flexible and would not be restricted by the overly prescriptive requirements of the Directive.

5.4.2 In many ways the mutual agreement approach would combine the most effective elements of both the 'automatic' and 'general' systems for the recognition of professional qualifications set out in Directive EC 2005/36/EC. For example, in common with the 'automatic system' it would involve the creation of a common framework for the profession which would set out:

- an agreed understanding of the fundamental nature of the planning
- an annex of professional qualifications attained by planning professionals¹⁴
- minimum requirements in terms of professional experience.

5.4.3 In common with the general system, the mutual agreement approach would preserve the autonomy of individual 'competent authorities' (in this case ECTP-CEU member organisations) by allowing them to opt into and out of a mutual agreement with another organisation on a voluntary basis. In addition, as each organisation would be responsible for drawing up the country-specific protocols against which applicants from other member organisations would be judged (see section 5.6 below) they would still be able to set their own compensatory measures to ensure all applicants satisfied minimum entrance requirements.

5.4.4 This system would therefore have the considerable advantage of respecting the diversity of planning systems and the regulatory requirements of different countries while also allowing countries with similar planning systems to quickly and easily assess the competencies of applicants from those countries.

5.5 The Role of ECTP-CEU in the Mutual Agreement Approach

5.5.1 The ECTP-CEU would have an important role to play in establishing the principles underpinning mutual agreements between member organisations. As the overall co-ordinating body for the process, the ECTP-CEU would draft an overarching protocol document which could be adopted by member organisations intending to enter into mutual agreements with other members.

5.5.2 This protocol model has been successfully adopted by other umbrella professional organisations including the International Union of Architects' (UIA) which adopted its own Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice in 1999. In line with this example, such a future protocol document would establish common ground rules for professional practice in Europe by providing:

- a common definition of planning based upon the Athens Charter and other recent ECTP-CEU publications
- *minimum* educational and experience standards for operating as a planner
- a statement of ethics and proper conduct for planning professionals
- housekeeping rules for practicing outside one's own country (requirement for professional indemnity insurance etc).

5.5.3 Similar to the EU's Directive on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications, this protocol document could also include an annex listing planning qualifications which are recognised by the ECTP-CEU in association with AESOP as meeting agreed educational standards. In this way, the ECTP-CEU would effectively be playing the role played by the European

¹⁴ See Appendix 5 to this report for an example of such an annex in the form of sections from Annex V of the Directive relating to architectural qualifications.

Commission in the 'automatic system' but without the overly complicated, rigid and legalistic requirements of the common platform approach outlined earlier.

5.5.4 A key benefit of this element of the 'Mutual Agreement Approach' is that much of the reparatory work for such a protocol document has already been carried out by the ECTP-CEU in the form of the 2003 New Charter of Athens and the 2007 European Spatial Planner Quality Charter¹⁵. Furthermore, the AESOP list of member planning schools could form an excellent starting point for the compilation of an annex of recognised planning qualifications¹⁶.

5.5.5 In addition to providing the overall protocol documents, the ECTP-CEU would act as a central coordinating body facilitating the transfer of information between member organisations, and providing mediation if any conflict were to arise between members regarding the recognition of professional qualifications.

5.6 The Role of Individual ECTP-CEU Member Organisations

5.6.1 The flexible nature of the 'Mutual Agreement Approach' would provide individual member organisations with a high degree of independence to ensure that any mutual agreement would fit the institutional and cultural context of their own organisation and country.

5.6.2 Under this approach, member authorities would still effectively remain 'competent authorities' (in the sense of the Directive) capable of specifying 'compensatory measures' for candidates from other countries where the criteria for full membership differ considerably from those in the host organisation's country.

5.6.3 In order to facilitate this process and the enable individual countries to assess the differences between the professional experience and competencies of planners from other member organisations, it is suggested that each of the full ECTP-CEU member organisations should attempt to assess the key competencies required to function effectively as a professional planner in their own country.

5.6.4 A key advantage of this 'bottom-up' approach with its focus on individual member organisations is that each of the country-specific assessments would draw upon the expert knowledge of planning professionals of what is required to operate in their own planning systems.

5.6.5 These assessments would be carried by the organisations themselves but would follow a standardised template formulated by the ECTP-CEU and based on criteria already developed by both AESOP and the ECTP-CEU. This would enable individual member organisations to make direct comparisons between professional requirements in different countries.

5.6.6 The final product of the 'country assessment' process would be a detailed inventory of the requirements for working as a professional planner in each of the full ECTP-CEU member organisations' countries. While it is beyond the scope of this report to provide a finalised version of this template it is suggested that such a document should cover the following issues:

- the scope of the planning profession:
 - what constitutes 'planning' in the host country as well as what constitutes the main elements of the 'planning system' there in terms of national planning legislation, governance structures etc.
 - the minimum areas of expertise and fundamental requirements of a planner including details of the skills and competencies required in the country in question

¹⁵ See Appendix 9 to this report 'ECTP-CEU and AESOP documents'.

¹⁶ Available online at www.aesop-planning.com/

- the planning education system:
 - specific requirements in relation to minimum standards education at university level or equivalent such as level of qualification (Bachelors or Masters), length of education in years
(These would be requirements above and beyond the general criteria identified by the ECTP-CEU protocol document.)
- practical experience and internship:
 - specific requirements regarding duration of experience prior to recognition of qualification for full membership as well as requirements for mentoring or supervised experience
 - Examination requirements prior to admission to full membership
 - Requirement for continuing professional development as condition for membership
(Again, these would be requirements above and beyond the general criteria identified by the ECTP-CEU protocol document.)
- planning practice in the country in question:
 - agreed fee scales
 - procurement procedures
 - requirement to work in collaboration with qualified planners in host nation
 - rules on copyright.

5.6.7 It is intended this information would be used in tandem with the overarching ECTP-CEU document described in the previous section to form the basis of a mutual agreement between two or more organisations based on a considered and detailed understanding not only of the scope of planning as a profession but also of an appreciation of the differences between different planning systems.

5.6.8 It should once again be stressed that the determining the actual format of any 'Mutual Agreement Approach' goes well beyond the scope of this report. However, it is hoped that the issues raised in the preceding sections represent a useful starting point for dialogue between ECTP-CEU member organisations in relation to the development of criteria that could be used for the mutual recognition of qualifications.

5.7 Draft Protocol Agreement with Organisations Outside the EU

5.7.1 The fifth task specified in the study brief to "*develop draft protocol agreements that could be exchanged with professional organisations outside the EU*". As the preceding sections of this report show however, this task may be somewhat premature given the level of additional work that is required to be done to establish draft protocols between ECTP-CEU organisations.

5.7.2 Regardless of this, research was carried out to identify suitable examples of similar protocol agreements between professional organisations inside and outside the European Union. This research quickly identified the recently adopted Memorandum of Understanding between the Irish Planning Institute and the New Zealand Planning Institute¹⁷.

5.7.3 This document is particularly relevant in light of the preceding sections, as it demonstrates that once two organisations have agreed on common definitions and standards relating to planning as a profession, and are both satisfied as to the quality of the qualifications awarded in the other country, that the actual protocol document itself can be relatively straightforward.

¹⁷ See Appendix 7 to this report for the full text of this document.

- 5.7.4 The protocol document itself is relatively short and briefly addresses the following points:
- participants
 - purpose
 - terms
 - reciprocity agreement
 - review
 - schedules of IPI / NZPI accredited planning educational requirements
 - schedule of equivalent levels of membership between IPI and NZPI
 - additional requirements for entry into full membership levels of both organisations (including short courses on local planning system, examinations in lieu of / in addition to experience requirements).
 - mediation procedure.
- 5.7.5 It can be seen that these headings are in fact less detailed than those proposed in Section 5.6 above and that the document does not attempt to establish a common definition of the planning profession – possibly due to similarities between the Irish and New Zealand planning and education systems.
- 5.7.6 Despite the similarities between the systems, the IPI/NZPI protocol can still be regarded as a good working example of a protocol between organisations inside and outside the European Union. It also illustrates how straightforward such protocol agreements can be once each organisation comes to understand and trust the educational and institutional arrangements of their partner organisation.
- 5.7.7 Another excellent example of a recently adopted agreement between European and non-European organisations is that between l'Office Professionnel de Qualification des Urbanistes (OPQU) in France and l'Ordre des Urbanistes de Québec (OUQ)¹⁸.
- 5.7.8 Similar to the IPI/NZPI agreement, it can be seen that while the protocol agreement itself is relatively straightforward it ultimately represents the results of an intensive effort on behalf of both organisations to develop an in-depth understanding and trust of the systems used in the other country to ensure that qualified candidates are recognised as planning professionals.

5.8 Conclusion

- 5.8.1 The main aim of this section of the report was to explore some of the prospects and challenges associated with the recognition of professional qualifications between different countries in Europe and beyond.
- 5.8.2 During the course of the research into this issue it became increasingly clear that the highly regulated, top-down approach initially favoured by the European Union has had limited success in facilitating the recognition of qualifications across national borders. It also became clear that a more flexible model is needed which is more sensitive to the requirements of a particular profession as well as the differences in how this profession actually operates in different countries.
- 5.8.3 As this chapter has sought to explain, one possible approach to these challenges could take the form of a 'mutual agreement approach' to the recognition of professional qualifications. However, this is not the only solution, and as the next chapter will show, other professions have developed their own responses to this challenging issue.

¹⁸ See Appendix 8 for the full text of this document which is entitled 'Arrangement en vue de la Reconnaissance Mutuelle des Qualifications Professionnels' entre l'Office Professionnel de Qualification des Urbanistes et l'Ordre des Urbanistes de Québec'

6 Arrangements Used by Other Professions

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This chapter addresses the sixth and final task identified in the study brief which was to “*explore potential for arrangements used by other professions, e.g. ‘Europass.’*”

6.1.2 Research into the workings of the EU Directive on professional qualifications carried out for the purposes of this study revealed that many professional organisations share the overall aim of the European Commission to facilitate and simplify the recognition of professional qualifications between member states.

6.1.3 When the Directive was first introduced, a number of the organisations representing professions not covered by the Directive’s ‘automatic system’ began working with the Commission to develop their own ‘common platforms’ for the recognition of professional qualifications across Europe.

6.1.4 As the previous chapter showed however, despite their best efforts none of these organisations succeeded in developing a common platform which was capable of being legally adopted into the workings of the Directive. As a result, some organisations began to develop their own arrangements and frameworks for the recognition of qualifications between member organisations in EU countries and beyond.

6.1.5 The following sections of this chapter will provide a brief introduction to a number of such arrangements all of which based on a ‘seal of quality’ approach to the recognition of professional qualifications. Examples of this approach which will be explained in more detail in the following pages include:

- the FEANI Register and the Eur Ing Title
- the EFG’s European Geologist Title
- the EAP’s European Certificate for Psychotherapy (ECP)
- AEEBC’s European Building Expert (Eur BE) Card.

6.1.6 The chapter will conclude by describing the workings of the European Union’s Europass concept which although useful, should be viewed more as a tool to facilitate the standardised exchange of an individual employee’s background than as an initiative targeted specifically at the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

6.2 The FEANI Index and the Eur Ing Title

6.2.1 The first (and in many ways most relevant) example of an approach by another professional organisation to the recognition of professional qualifications is the FEANI (Fédération Européenne d’Associations Nationales d’Ingénieurs) Eur Ing professional title system.

6.2.2 According to their website “*FEANI is a federation of professional engineers that unites national engineering associations from 31 European countries. Thus, FEANI represents the interests of over 3.5 million professional engineers in Europe. FEANI is striving for a single voice for the engineering profession in Europe and wants to affirm and develop the professional identity of engineers*¹⁹.”

6.2.3 FEANI was one of the professional organisations mentioned at the start of this chapter which worked closely with the European Commission since before the introduction of Directive 2005/36/EC in an attempt to establish a common platform for the recognition of engineering qualifications across the EU.

¹⁹ Go to <http://www.feani.org>

6.2.4 FEANI abandoned this rigid, legalistic approach however in favour of a model it had developed itself previously based upon the creation of a 'seal of quality' in the form of the Eur Ing professional title. This title is awarded only to full members of FEANI organisations who have attained satisfactory levels of educational qualification and professional experience.

6.2.5 As the FEANI website explains further, the Eur Ing title is designed as a guarantee of competence for professional engineers in order to:

- *facilitate the movement of practicing engineers within and outside the geographical area represented by FEANI's member countries and to establish a framework of mutual recognition of qualifications in order to enable engineers who wish to practice outside their own country to carry with them a guarantee of competence*
- *provide information about the various education systems of individual engineers for the benefit of prospective employers*
- *encourage the continuous improvement of the quality of engineers by setting, monitoring and reviewing standards.*

6.2.6 The main elements of the model consist of an index system for educational institutions (the FEANI Index) which feeds into an accreditation system for professionals who have attained a level of 'formation' (education and professional experience) which results in them being granted the title of Eur Ing (European Engineer).

Figure 6.1: The FEANI Accreditation System



6.2.7 Their system also makes use of formulae to describe the different routes to reaching the required level of 'formation'. For example, the formula for the standard route to formation is:

$B + 3U + 2(U/T/E) + 2E$, where:

- *B equals basic secondary education*
- *3 U equals three years of post secondary professional education*
- *2 (U / T / E) equals two years of either university, training or experience*
- *2 E which equals two years of experience.*

6.2.8 A key advantage of this system is that it manages to provide an overall framework which manages to distil the complexities of practicing as a professional engineer in different EU member states into a simple, easily understandable framework can be used to evaluate and attest to the professional competence of an engineer regardless of where he or she comes from.

6.2.9 In addition, the system appears relatively straightforward and should therefore be relatively easily applied to other professions. Appendix 10 to this report contains a brief guide to the FEANI register drawn up by the organisation²⁰ which provides details of the administrative structures FEANI has set up to administer the system.

²⁰ FEANI (2000) Guide to the FEANI Register Eur Ing.

- 6.2.10 The FEANI professional accreditation could represent a very promising model for the planning profession, as it addresses the issue of the recognition of professional qualifications by drawing on existing definitions and standards relating to education and professional experience requirements without the need for a strict legal framework.

6.3 EFG – the ‘European Geologist’ Professional Title

- 6.3.1 A second example of a self-regulatory ‘seal of quality’ approach to the recognition of professional qualifications is provided the European Federation of Geologists (EFG) and their ‘European Geologist’ professional title²¹.
- 6.3.2 As is stated on their website²², the EFG has adopted a system of multi-lateral recognition between the affiliated national associations, which is incorporated in the European Geologist (‘EurGeol’) professional title. The title is open to all geologists who are involved with any aspect of geology whether they work in government, academia or industry.
- 6.3.3 A candidate for the title must have satisfactorily completed a third level educational programme and have obtained appropriate professional experience over a combined minimum total of eight years. In addition, holders of the title must comply with the EFG’s Code of Ethics and maintain their professional standards through life-long learning activities.
- 6.3.4 According to the EFG website, the European Commission has formally recognised the value of the title in facilitating the free movement of geologists within the Community. In addition, the EFG has entered into reciprocal recognition agreements with kindred professional associations in North America to guarantee wider international recognition.
- 6.3.5 Once again, this straightforward, self-regulatory approach to the recognition of professional qualifications could prove useful for the ECTP-CEU in considering its possible future role in facilitating the movement of planning professionals between member states of the European Union and beyond.

6.4 EAP – the European Certificate for Psychotherapy (ECP)

- 6.4.1 The third example of an international umbrella organisation providing a framework for the standardised recognition of professional qualifications is the European Association for Psychotherapy (EAP) Certificate for Psychotherapy.
- 6.4.2 According to their website²³, the EAP represents 128 organisations (including 28 national umbrella associations and 17 European-wide associations for psychotherapy from 41 European countries) with a total membership of more than 120,000 psychotherapists. Membership is also open for individual psychotherapists.
- 6.4.3 Based on the "Strasbourg Declaration on Psychotherapy of 1990" the EAP represents high training standards for a scientifically based profession and stands for a free and independent practice of psychotherapy and rewards suitably qualified members with the widely recognised ‘European Certificate for Psychotherapy’²⁴.
- 6.4.4 In order to be eligible to receive a European Certificate for Psychotherapy, a psychotherapist must fulfil a set of criteria concerning the level of training, supervision and practice. All ECP holders are listed in a European Register of Psychotherapists (ERP). In addition, ECP holders are required to pay an annual registration fee which varies according to the origin of the practitioner for the administration and maintenance of the EAP website and the ERP.

²¹ See Appendix 10 for a copy of the EFG Brochure which explains the aims and workings of the EurGeol title as well as an article drafted by the organisation explaining the development of the system.

²² See <http://www.eurogeologists.de>

²³ See <http://www.europsyche.org>

²⁴ See Appendix 10 for an EAP article on working as a psychotherapist in Europe which describes the development of the certification process.

Figure 6.2: Example of European Certificate of Psychotherapy



Source: European Association for Psychotherapy

Available Online at <http://www.europsyche.org/ecp> Last accessed: 14th September 2012

6.4.5 The European Certificate of Psychotherapy is relevant in the context of this study as it shows how an international umbrella group can use its role as a unifying force to introduce a pan-European register of professionals which in effect guarantees that the professional qualifications attained by its members are valued and recognised between EU member states.

6.5 AEEBC – the European Building Expert (Eur BE) Card

6.5.1 The fourth example of an international umbrella group setting up a system to standardise the recognition of professional qualifications via a self-regulatory ‘quality standard’ approach is the AEEBC and its European Building Expert Card.

6.5.2 As its website²⁵ states, the AEEBC (Association d’Experts Européen du Bâtiment et de la Construction) was formed to promote the building surveying and construction professions throughout Europe. To date it has 17 organizations from 14 member countries with a combined membership of 350,000 professionals.

6.5.3 In pursuit of the aims of the EU Directive 2005/36 on Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications and to seek free movement of building professionals, the AEEBC set up a register to which individuals may be admitted provided they meet the specified minimum requirements. According to the website, the purpose of the EurBE Register is to:

- *facilitate the movement of practicing building experts/surveyors inside and outside the AEEBC ambit and to establish a framework of mutual recognition of qualifications in order that building experts/surveyors who wish to practice outside their country can carry with them a recognition of capability*
- *give sufficient data about the information of the individual building experts/surveyors for the benefit of a prospective employer.*
- *encourage a continuous updating of the quality of building experts/surveyors by setting, monitoring and reviewing standards.*

²⁵ See <http://www.aeebc.org>

- *provide a source of information about the great variety of formation systems in Member Countries.*

6.5.4 This system is of particular relevance in the context of this study as it recognises that educational and professional systems in Europe vary considerably. Instead of introducing a rigid 'common platform' as proposed by the Directive, the AEEBC believes its member organisations should be judged in terms of the professional competence of the building experts/surveyors who emerge from each organisation.

6.5.5 To facilitate this, the AEEBC has developed a professional card (EurBE) which will shortly be available to qualifying members of each country associations making up the AEEBC. It is intended then that those who hold the EurBE will be facilitated through appropriate recognition by the member organizations in each of the European countries they represent.

Figure 6.3: Example of a EUR BE Professional Card



Source: AEEBC website
Available Online at <http://www.aeebc.org/uk/professional%20development.asp>
Last Accessed 09 March 2011

6.5.6 This approach is interesting as it combines the standardised 'seal of quality' approach adopted by the geological and psychotherapeutic professions with an innovative professional identity card approach.

6.5.7 As the next section illustrates, this professional identity card approach is increasingly being advocated by the European Union almost as a worker's passport which would enable employers and job seekers to quickly and easily establish their professional credentials in another country.

6.6 The Europass Model

6.6.1 Although the Europass Model was specifically mentioned in the study brief for this research project, it is not actually "an arrangement used by other professional groups for the recognition of professional qualifications" in the sense of research task six of the study brief. Nonetheless, the Europass approach to making people's professional qualifications, language skills and experience easily understandable in different member states via the application of a standardised template is of considerable relevance in the context of this study.

6.6.2 According to a European Union website²⁶ as well as information leaflets on the topic²⁷, Europass is an initiative aimed at removing the barriers to working, studying or training in

²⁶ See <http://www.europass.ie>

²⁷ See Appendix 10 for European Union brochures which introduce the workings of the Europass system.

Europe. The service is free of charge and helps individuals present their skills, competences and qualifications in a way that is clear and understandable.

6.6.3 Europass consists of five documents that help potential employers, educational establishments and training providers understand which subjects have been studied, what training has been completed or how much experience has been gained working. It also records non-formal learning and language skills. The Europass portfolio comprises Curriculum Vitae, Language Passport, Diploma Supplement, Certificate Supplement and Mobility. All of these documents are presented in a standardised format, to ensure maximum transparency across Europe.

6.6.4 While Europass can be seen as a useful initiative its present scope is perhaps too broad to be directly applicable to the recognition of professional qualifications between countries. However, in tandem with some form of accreditation framework (such as the professional titles described in previous sections) the Europass approach would no doubt be of benefit to jobseekers and employers in the planning sector.

6.7 Recent Developments in EU Policy – the European Professional Card

6.7.1 As was outlined in Chapter 4 of this report, the European Commission published its own evaluation of the Professional Qualifications Directive (2005/36/EC) in July 2011. The research conducted as part of the evaluation process was used to prepare a Green Paper on the modernisation of the Professional Qualifications Directive which was adopted by the Commission in June 2011.

6.7.2 A significant element of this Green Paper was the presentation of a number of new ideas for facilitating mobility in the Single Market including a 'European Professional Card', which if adopted could operate in a similar fashion to the EUR BE card discussed in the previous section of this report.

6.7.3 While the detailed operation of such a system (which has yet to be finalised) goes beyond the scope of this report, it is of interest in the context of this Chapter as it indicates a shift by the European Union to an approach which seeks to facilitate, rather than strictly regulate the mutual recognition of professional qualifications between member states.

6.8 Conclusion

6.8.1 In conclusion, it can be seen that while the examples dealt with in this chapter go above and beyond the 'mutual agreement model', they are relevant to the aims of this study as they illustrate how a number of European umbrella organisations have successfully implemented systems which enable the recognition of professional qualifications between different countries.

6.8.2 A central feature of each of these examples was a 'seal of quality' approach where each umbrella organisation set minimum educational and experience requirements for the awarding of 'pan-European' professional titles to members of the various professional organisations making up the umbrella organisation.

6.8.3 While such an approach could prove extremely useful in the future, it may be premature to attempt to implement this system in relation to the planning profession before further work has been carried out to establish an agreed definition for the scope of planning practice and education as was described in Chapter 5.

6.8.4 In addition, given the differences in size between the umbrella organisations described in the preceding sections and the ECTP-CEU²⁸ it may be more practical at this point in time to

²⁸ FEANI has over 3.5 million members and while much smaller, AEEBC still has 350,000 members – roughly ten times ECTP-CEU's combined membership of ca 35,000.



focus on the establishment of mutual agreements between individual ECTP-CEU member organisations in order to strengthen the overall institutional capacity of the ECTP-CEU as a pan-European umbrella organisation.

- 6.8.5 Nonetheless, the examples described are extremely useful in that they demonstrate that it is possible for umbrella organisations to devise and implement their own, self-regulating systems to facilitate the recognition of professional qualifications between countries. It is hoped that the in the medium to long term ECTP-CEU will be in a position to follow these examples and establish its own 'seal of quality' for planning professionals across Europe.

7 Summary of Research and Recommendations

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 As was stated in the introductory section of this report, the overall aim of this study was to investigate the potential for mutual recognition of planning qualifications in Europe as well as the development of a 'common platform' as defined in the EU Directive 2005/36/EC. In light of these aims, the study brief identified a total of six specific tasks to be carried.

7.1.2 This concluding chapter will provide a brief overview of how the preceding sections of this report addressed each of these tasks before presenting a number possible future tasks aimed at advancing the goal of implementing a system of mutual recognition of professional planning qualifications between ECTP-CEU members in the future.

7.2 Overview of Response to Study Brief

Task 1: Carry out a survey of the membership categories in each of the ECTP full member organisations

7.2.2 The research carried out in response to this study task (outlined in Chapter 2) indicated that there are 25 full member organisations in the ECTP-CEU in 23 different European Countries and that that ECTP-CEU organisations are present in 19 of the 27 European Union Countries as well as in 4 non-EU member states.

7.2.3 The research also revealed that while considerable differences exist with regard to membership categories between some of the organisations, it was possible to identify common groupings of categories along the following lines:

- founding member
- corporate member
- full / normal / member
- associate / corresponding member
- student / trainee member.

7.2.4 Having identified all the different types of membership categories used by all ECTP-CEU member organisations, it was then possible to make a distinction between which of these membership categories can be classified as full membership.

7.2.5 Full membership was interpreted as referring to the category of membership which requires a candidate to meet the highest levels of educational and experience requirements set by the organisation before being granted full membership.

7.2.6 Furthermore, full membership was seen to usually entitle the member to full voting rights within an organisation and (depending on the status of the organisation) entitles them to use a protected title or to carry out certain regulated activities.

Task 2: Carry out a survey of the education requirements for full membership in each of the ECTP full member organisations

7.2.7 The review of the education and experience requirements required for full membership of the various ECTP-CEU full member organisations (presented in Chapter 3) highlighted clear disparities in the 'strictness' of entry requirements between organisations.

7.2.8 These disparities were used to form the basis of an outline typology of full ECTP-CEU organisations based on their 'openness' to new full members ranging from those who strictly regulated full membership as a national 'competent authority' right the way to other organisations who were open to anyone with an interest in spatial planning.

7.2.9 However, despite this range of openness it became clear that the general minimum entry requirements of organisations which sought to make full membership dependent on certain qualifications were a third level (university or equivalent) qualification with a specialisation in spatial planning and at least two years professional experience in the field of spatial planning.

Task 3: Carry out a survey of training requirements for operating as professional planner in each of the member states of the EU

7.2.10 Due to time constraints as well as the considerable differences in how spatial planning is conducted in different Member States of the European Union, the research for this task (described in Chapter 4) was focused on the formal requirements and regulations (if any) relating to the exercise of the planning profession in EU member states.

7.2.11 A key source of initial information for this task was the European Commission's Regulated Professions Database. A search of this database indicated that some form of regulation of the planning profession exists in 10 EU member states, 2 EEA countries (Iceland and Liechtenstein) and in Switzerland under 3 separate categories.

7.2.12 Research into the details of the regulatory regime in each of these countries demonstrated a high degree of similarity between the operating requirements for planners with the majority of countries requiring candidates to have attained a relevant planning related qualification from a third level institution and to have amassed a minimum of two years professional planning experience.

7.2.13 When additional research was carried out into the other 18 countries in the database where planning is not specifically regulated as well as three countries not in the database, it was possible to develop an outline typology relating to the level and nature of regulation of the planning profession and therefore to the basic statutory 'operating requirements' for planners in a particular country.

7.2.14 The first category of countries in the typology includes those where either the authority to carry out certain tasks associated with planning (such as plan making), or the use of a protected title (e.g. Chartered Planner) is regulated by a competent authority such as a government department or professional organisation.

7.2.15 The second category set out in includes countries where the exercise of many of the activities associated with spatial planning are generally considered as coming under the remit of other related professions (architecture or engineering in particular) and are regulated accordingly.

7.2.16 The third and final category refers to a group of countries where there is little if any formal regulation of the planning profession apart from the requirements to implement planning policies in accordance with national legislation.

Task 4: Explore a set of criteria to be used for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications

7.2.17 Chapter 5 of the report began by exploring what lessons can be learned from the 'Common Platform' approach advocated in the EU's Professional Qualifications Directive with regard to developing a set of criteria that could be used for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

7.2.18 Research into the Common Platform approach would seem to suggest that while the idea works well in theory, it can be seen that the approach has failed in practice. Despite the concerted efforts of a number of professional organisations, no common platform has been adopted to date. The principal reason for this failure is set out in a 2011 EC consultation paper on the Directive which stated that:

Considerable differences in professional qualifications requirements (from no regulation at all to the requirement of university diplomas) make harmonisation or approximation between countries nearly impossible. It appears to be difficult to find a common denominator for compensation measures satisfying at the same time Member States that do not see any need for regulation and those with the most demanding requirements (EC, 2011:12).

7.2.19 Chapter 5 then went on to explore a possible alternative to this approach, namely a bi-lateral 'Mutual Agreement Approach' to the recognition of professional qualifications. The chapter suggested that the 'Mutual Agreement Approach' to the recognition of professional qualifications should seek to achieve the same goals of a 'Common Platform' but that it should be based on voluntary mutual agreement between member organisations which would not be restricted by the overly prescriptive requirements of the Directive.

7.2.20 The chapter also set suggested criteria that the ECTP-CEU as well individual member organisations would have to address in drawing up such mutual agreements including:

- the scope of the planning profession
- the planning education system
- practical experience and internship
- planning practice in the country in question.

Task 5: Develop draft protocol agreements to exchange with professional organisations outside the EU

7.2.21 In light of the results of research into criteria to be used for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications, it was considered that task 5 may be somewhat premature given the level of additional work that must be done to establish draft protocols between ECTP-CEU organisations.

7.2.22 Nonetheless, research was carried out to identify suitable examples of similar protocol agreements between professional organisations inside and outside the European Union which identified the recently adopted Memorandum of Understanding between the Irish Planning Institute (IPI) and the New Zealand Planning Institute (NZPI).

7.2.23 The IPI/NZPI protocol can be regarded as a good working example of a protocol between organisations inside and outside the European Union. It also illustrated how straightforward such protocol agreements can be once each organisation comes to understand and trust the educational and institutional arrangements of their partner organisation.

Task 6: Explore potential for arrangements used by other professions (e.g. Europass)

7.2.24 Chapter 6 of this report provided a brief introduction to a number of arrangements developed by other international umbrella organisations which went beyond the 'mutual agreement model' to implement a 'seal of quality' approach to the recognition of professional qualifications. These examples included:

- the FEANI Register and the Eur Ing Title
- the EFG's European Geologist Title
- the EAP's European Certificate for Psychotherapy (ECP)
- AEEBC's European Building Expert (Eur BE) Card

7.2.25 A central feature of all of these initiatives was a 'seal of quality' approach where each umbrella organisation set minimum educational and experience requirements for the awarding of 'pan-European' professional titles to members of the various professional organisations making up the umbrella organisation.

7.2.26 In response to the terms of the study brief, the chapter also described the workings of the European Union's Europass concept which was shown as being a useful tool to facilitate the

standardised exchange of an employer's background but could not be considered a specific initiative for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

- 7.2.27 Overall, the research into these examples suggested that while other umbrella organisations have been successful in establishing international accreditation systems for their professions, it may be premature to attempt to implement this system in relation to the planning profession before further work has been carried out on implementing mutual agreements between organisations based on a common definition of the scope of planning practice and education.

7.3 Recommended Actions

- 7.3.1 It is clear from the brief overview of the results of the research process set out above that a large volume of information has been collected on individual ECTP-CEU organisations as well as on the regulation of the planning profession in Europe.

- 7.3.2 However, it is also evident that that a considerable amount of additional research and advocacy work still needs to be carried out before the ECTP-CEU will be in a position to achieve its goal of establishing a system which to enable the mutual recognition of planning qualifications across Europe and beyond. The following sections briefly outline a number of recommended actions which should be undertaken to progress this goal in the short to medium term.

Ensure Accuracy of this Report

- 7.3.3 While every care was taken to ensure the accuracy of this report, due to the nature and scope of the research methodology which entailed intensive internet research in a number of different languages, it is recognised that some inaccuracies or lacunae could exist in the information provided.

- 7.3.4 It is recommended therefore that this report be posted on the ECTP-CEU website and that members of ECTP-CEU organisations should be encouraged to contact the organisation if they identify any potential inaccuracies in relation to the situation in their own country.

Compile a Directory of Planning Qualifications Held by Full Members

- 7.3.5 It was intended at the outset of this research process to attempt to establish details of the most commonly held educational qualifications attained by all full members of ECTP-CEU organisations across Europe.

- 7.3.6 Although e-mails were sent out to representatives of all the ECTP-CEU full member organisations requesting this information, the overall response rate was relatively low meaning that it was not possible to ascertain a comprehensive overview of the educational profile of professional planners in full ECTP-CEU member organisations.

- 7.3.7 As a result, a considerable amount of additional research will be required to compile a directory of planning qualifications held by full members of ECTP-CEU member organisations. Such a directory would be particularly useful as it could be used by individual ECTP-CEU members to assess the level of planning education in another member's country with their own.

Compile a Directory of Planning Courses in Europe

- 7.3.8 In light of the low response rate from ECTP-CEU organisations regarding the educational profile of their members, it was decided to begin work compiling details of planning courses offered by AESOP member planning schools across Europe. However, due to the scale and complexity of such a survey process, it was not possible to complete this task process within the time allotted for the original study.

- 7.3.9 It is recommended therefore that additional research work be carried to complete this directory. Such a directory would prove extremely useful in establishing an educational baseline which member organisations could use to compare levels of planning education in their country with those in another EU member states.

Continue to Develop an Understanding of Planning Practice across Europe

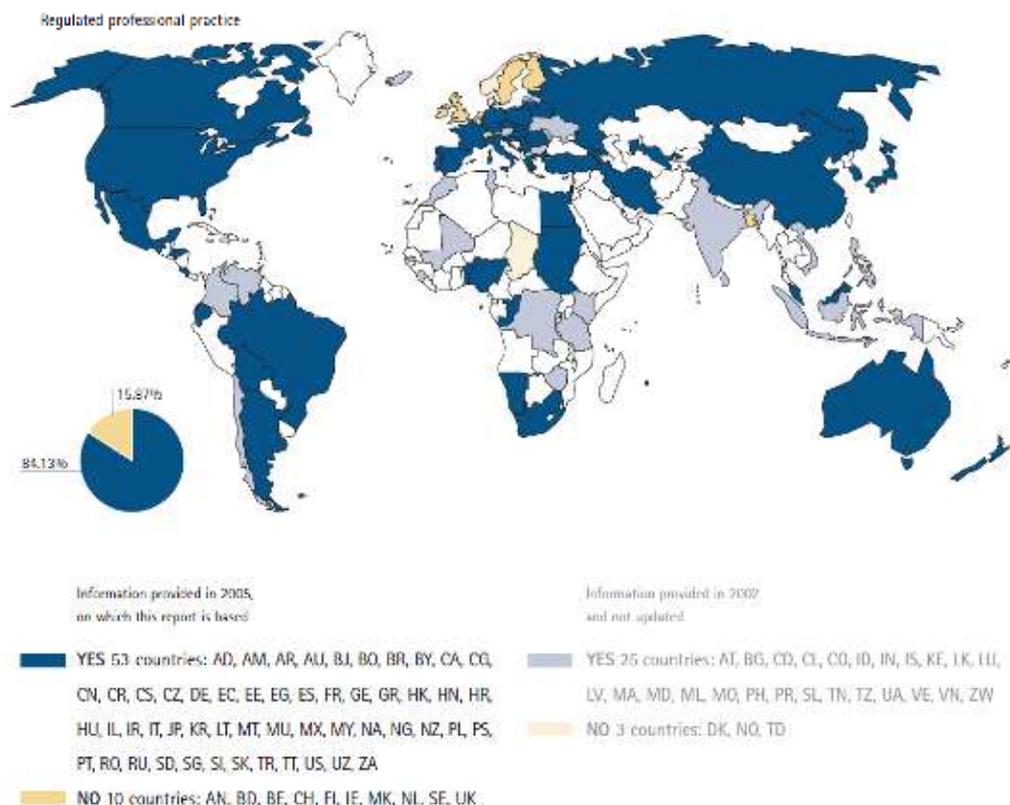
- 7.3.10 The establishment of a baseline against which ECTP-CEU organisations can compare and contrast the different educational systems in various EU member states will be a key element of establishing a system for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications across Europe.
- 7.3.11 In order to be able to properly compare professional competencies it will also be necessary to develop a better baseline understanding of the scope and nature of spatial planning in different European Countries.
- 7.3.12 As existing compendia of national planning systems²⁹ tend to focus primarily on structural elements of planning, what is needed for the purposes of mutual recognition, is an insight into the role and scope played by planning and the competencies required by planning professionals in different countries.
- 7.3.13 It is hoped that if adopted, the 'country assessment' approach to characterising planning systems in different countries suggested in Chapter 5 (Section 5.6.6) could form the basis for furthering the ECTP-CEU's understanding of the role played by professional planners in the various member states of the European Union and beyond.

Expand Research Scope to Facilitate Greater International Cooperation

- 7.3.14 As the scope of this report was largely limited to a consideration of the mutual recognition of professional planning qualifications in the European Economic Area, considerable additional research is required as to the potential to establish mutual agreements with organisations from other parts of the World.
- 7.3.15 The first step expanding this process should be to expand the scope of future research to include a survey of professional planning organisations and planning education in countries in the wider Council of Europe area. The next step again would be to start on a survey of professional planning organisations worldwide many of which may be in a position to provide this information and could be willing to enter into potential mutual agreements.
- 7.3.16 Although the scale of this task may seem daunting, a similar research process has been completed by an umbrella organisation for the architectural profession. Over an eight year period between 1997 and 2005 the Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya (COAC) carried out a wide ranging survey of the profession globally on behalf of the International Union of Architects. The result of this survey is the COAC's 'Guide to Architectural Practice Around the World' which presents detailed information on the scope and regulation of the architectural profession worldwide as well as details of the educational and training requirements for operating in each country around the world.

²⁹ ISOCARP (2008) International Manual of Planning Practice; European Commission (1997) The EU Compendium of Spatial Planning Systems and Policies; Larsson (2006) Spatial Planning Systems in Western Europe.

Figure 7.1: Map of the Regulation of the Architectural Profession Globally



Source: COAC (2005) *Architectural Practice Around the World*, page 46
Available online at <http://www.coac.net/internacional/ang/docs/APAW.pdf> Last accessed 25th Feb. 2011

Secure Institutional Support for the Mutual Agreement Approach

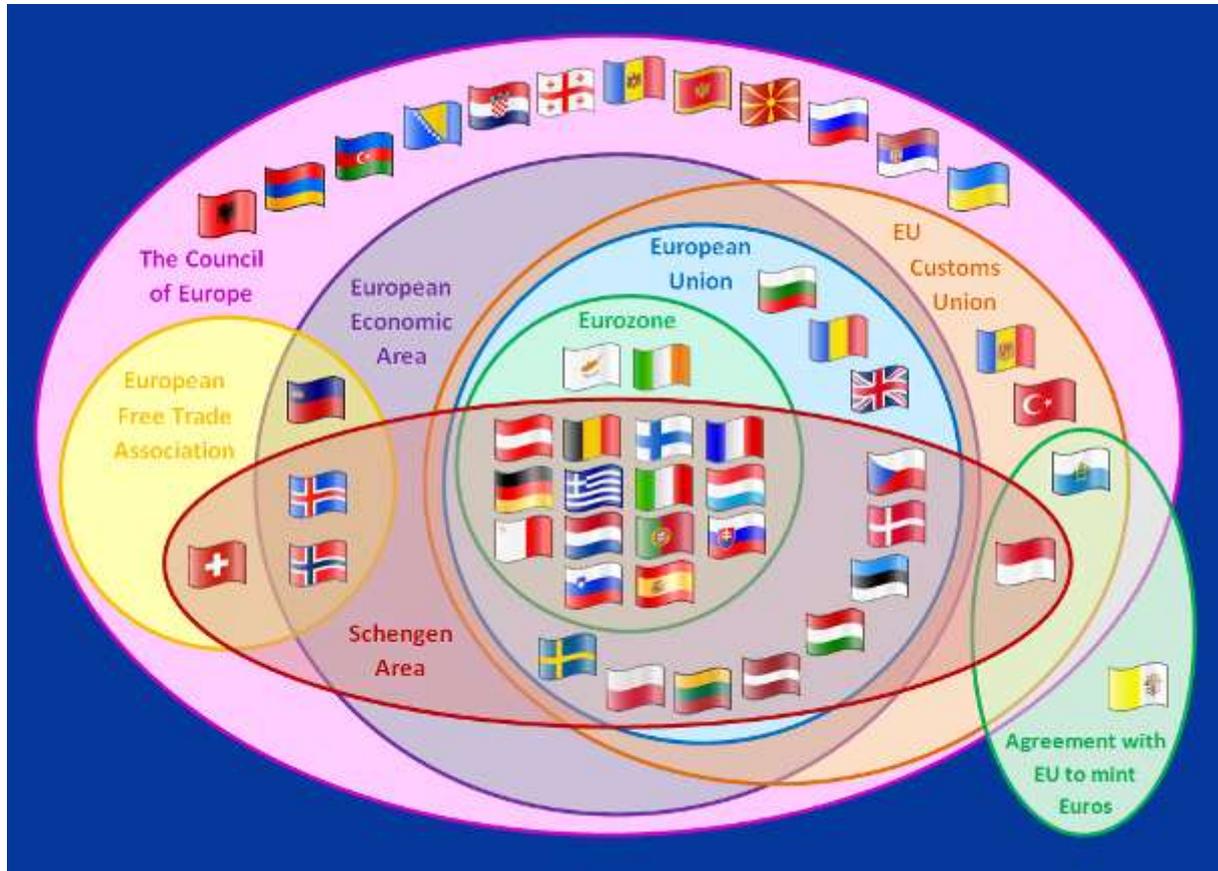
- 7.3.17 It is strongly argued that the further research into planning practice and education recommended above is necessary to secure the ECTP-CEU’s goal of establishing a system of mutual recognition of professional qualifications. It is also clear however that many of these recommendations will require considerable time and resources to complete.
- 7.3.18 Due to the comparatively small size and resource base of the ECTP-CEU it may be therefore be necessary to secure additional governmental or institutional support from bodies such as the European Union or individual national governments to further the aims of the organisation going forward.

7.4 Concluding Comments

- 7.4.1 It is hoped that the results of this study have added to the understanding of the ECTP-CEU of the workings not only of its own full member organisations, but also that it has provided an insight into the differences and similarities in the role and scope of planning in different European Countries.
- 7.4.2 It is important to bear in mind that this report can only represent the beginning of a much longer process aimed at documenting and ultimately understanding the differences and similarities in the roles played by professional planners across Europe. This process will need to be continued further to develop a basis for the proper recognition of the qualification and expertise of planning professionals regardless of their place of origin.

Appendix 1 – Countries in the Council of Europe

Initial Scope of Study: Supra-National European Organisations



Note on table colour-coding in Table A1 overleaf

Light blue	Country with ECTP-CEU Member Organisation
Dark blue	EU/EEA Country with no ECTP-CEU Member Organisation
Grey	Non-EU/EAA Country with no ECTP-CEU Member Organisation

Table A 1: European Countries with ISO 3066 Country Codes

Ref. No.	Code	Country	Capital	Area (sq. km)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	EU (Y/N Year)	Full ECTP-CEU Organisation
1	.al	Andorra	Andorra La Vella	468	84,082	180	No	No
2	.ad	Albania	Tirana	28,749	3,195,000	111	No	No
3	.am	Armenia	Yerevan	29,743	3,254,000	108	No	No
4	.at	Austria	Vienna	83,858	8,316,000	99	Yes (1995)	No
5	.az	Azerbaijan	Baku	86,600	9,047,000	264	No	No
6	.ba	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	51,129	4,613,000	90	No	No
7	.be	Belgium	Brussels	30,510	10,310,000	338	Yes (1957)	CUB (Chambre Urbanistes de Belgique) VRP (Vlaamse Vereniging voor Ruimte en Planning)
8	.bg	Bulgaria	Sofia	110,910	7,984,000	72	Yes (2007)	No
9	.ch	Switzerland	Bern	41,285	7,772,000	188	No	No
10	.cy	Cyprus	Nicosia	110,910	794,000	86	Yes (2004)	CATP (Cyprus Association of Town Planners)
11	.cz	Czech Republic	Prague	78,866	10,468,000	133	Yes (2004)	AUUP (Asociace pro urbanismus a územní plánování České Republiky)
12	.de	Germany	Berlin	357,023	82,438,000	231	Yes (1957)	SRL (Vereinigung für Stadt-, Regional- und Landesplanung e.V.)
13	.dk	Denmark	Copenhagen	43,094	5,476,000	127	Yes (1973)	No
14	.ee	Estonia	Tallinn	45,226	1,342,000	30	Yes (2004)	EPÜ (Eesti Planeerijate Ühing)
15	.es	Spain	Madrid	504,645	46,662,000	92	Yes (1986)	AETU (Asociación Española de Técnicos Urbanistas)
16	.fi	Finland	Helsinki	338,424	5,336,000	16	Yes (1995)	No
17	.fr	France	Paris	675,417	65,073,000	96	Yes (1957)	SFU (Société Française des Urbanistes)
18	.ge	Georgia	Tbilisi	69,700	4,436,400	65	No	No

Ref. No.	Code	Country	Capital	Area (sq. km)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	EU (Y/N Year)	Full ECTP-CEU Organisation
19	.gr	Greece	Athens	131,940	11,257,000	85	Yes (1981)	GPA / ΣΕΠΟΧ (Greek Planners Association / Συλλογος Ελληνων Πολεοδομων και Χωροτακτων)
20	.hr	Croatia	Zagreb	56,610	4,290,612	76	Candidate	UHU / ACUP (Udruga hrvatskih urbanista / Association of Croatian Urban Planners)
21	.hu	Hungary	Budapest	93,030	10,077,000	108	Yes (2004)	MUT (Magyar Urbanisztikai Társaság)
22	.ie	Ireland	Dublin	70,273	4,422,000	63	Yes (1973)	IPI (Irish Planning Institute)
	.is	Iceland	Reykjavik	103,125	319,756	3	Candidate	Candidate
24	.it	Italy	Roma	301,338	60,231,000	200	Yes (1957)	ASSURB (Associazione Nazionale degli Urbanisti e dei Pianificatori Territoriali e Ambientali) INU (Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica)
25	.li	Liechtenstein	Vaduz	160	35,789	221	No	No
26	.lt	Lithuania	Vilnius	65,200	3,436,000	53	Yes (2004)	No
27	.lu	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	2,586	473,000	183	Yes (1957)	AULa (Aménageurs et Urbanistes du Luxembourg)
28	.lv	Latvia	Riga	64,589	2,268,000	35	Yes (2004)	No
29	.mc	Monaco	Monaco	2	30,586	15,142	No	No
30	.md	Moldova	Chişinău	33,846	3,567,500	122	No	No
31	.me	Montenegro	Podgorica	13,812	672,000	50	No	No
32	.mk	Macedonia	Skopje	25,713	2,114,500	82	Candidate	No
33	.mt	Malta	La Valetta	316	410,000	316	Yes (2004)	MaCP (Malta Chamber of Planners - Kamra Maltija għall-Ippjanar)
34	.nl	Netherlands	Amsterdam	41,256	16,318,000	396	Yes (1957)	BNSP (Bond van Nederlandse Stedebouwkundigen en Planologen)
35	.no	Norway	Oslo	385,199	4,836,000	13	No	FKP (Forum for Kommunale Planleggere)
36	.pl	Poland	Warsaw	312,685	38,626,999	124	Yes (2004)	KRIU (Krajowa Rada Izba Urbanistów)



Ref. No.	Code	Country	Capital	Area (sq. km)	Population	Density (pop./km ²)	EU (Y/N Year)	Full ECTP-CEU Organisation
37	.pt	Portugal	Lisbon	92,931	10,617,000	114	Yes (1996)	AUP (Associação de Urbanistas Portugueses)
38	.ro	Romania	Bucharest	238,391	22,247,000	93	Yes (2007)	RUR (Registrul Urbaniștilor din Româniă)
39	.rs	Serbia	Belgrade	88,361	7,307,000	107	No	STPA (Udruženje urbanista Srbije)
40	.ru	Russia	Moscow	141,927,000	17,075,400	8	No	No
41	.se	Sweden	Stockholm	449,964	9,083,000	20	Yes (1991)	No
42	.si	Slovenia	Ljubljana	20,273	2,041,000	101	Yes (2004)	DUPPS (Društvo Urbanistov in Prostorskih Planerjev Slovenije)
43	.sk	Slovakia	Bratislava	49,035	5,389,000	110	Yes (2004)	No
44	.sm	San Marino	City of San Marino	61	31,716	501	No	No
45	.tr	Turkey	Ankara	783,562	75,586,000	96	Candidate	TMMOB / SPO (Sehir Plancilari Odasi)
46	.ua	Ukraine	Kiev	603,628	45,888,000	77	No	No
47	.uk	United Kingdom	London	244,820	60,975,000	249	Yes (1973)	RTPI (Royal Town Planning Institute)

Appendix 2 – Submissions on the Draft Report from ECTP-CEU Member Organisations

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Consultation with ECTP-CEU member organisations formed a key part of the research process which led to the production of this report. This appendix provides an overview of these comments as well as a brief description of how each comment has been addressed in the final version of the study report.
- 1.2. Firstly, it should be noted that the research team actively sought contact with representatives of the various member organisations who in turn provided comprehensive information on the make-up and structure of their organisations and on the regulation of the planning profession in their respective countries.
- 1.3. In addition, individual ECTP-CEU member organisations provided comprehensive guidance as to the overall direction and emphasis of the research project through feedback provided by their representatives at a number of ECTP-CEU General Assemblies and in the form of written submissions to the ECTP-CEU Secretariat in Brussels.
- 1.4. An initial draft of the study report was first presented for consultation to the ECTP-CEU General Assembly in Belgrade in May 2011. In October 2011, this draft was circulated to representatives of the various member organisations for additional feedback and English and French language versions of the report in were made publicly available on the ECTP-CEU website.
- 1.5. The draft report was also discussed by delegates at the ECTP-CEU General Assemblies in Paris and Istanbul in November 2011 and June 2012 respectively. After the Paris General Assembly, the ECTP-CEU Secretariat requested member organisations to submit formal comments for a final review of the draft report.

2. Overview of Comments from ECTP-CEU Member Organisation Representatives on the Draft Report

- 2.1. Table A.2 overleaf presents a brief overview of submissions received from representatives of ECTP-CEU member organisations in relation the last draft version of the report. From this table it is clear that many of the submissions related to errors and inaccuracies in the draft version of the report.
- 2.2. The table also indicates that a number of submissions raised substantive issues relating to the overall aims of the project and indeed the organisation itself. Many of these submissions discussed the 'common platform' and 'mutual agreement' approaches to the recognition of professional qualifications (as discussed in Chapter 5 of this report).
- 2.3. Section 3 of this appendix provides an outline of the main substantive points made in these submissions on the final draft version of the study report.

Table A 2: Overview of Submissions from ECTP-CEU Member Organisations

Country	Organisation	Comments	Response to Comments
Belgium	CUB	Clarifications / minor corrections proposed	Corrections made
Belgium	VRP	Additional information provided, changes proposed to tables Comment on aim of project	Corrections made Response outlined below
Cyprus	CATP	No submission received	-
Czech Republic	AUUP	Minor corrections proposed.	Corrections made
Germany	SRL	No corrections proposed Comment on mutual recognition	Response outlined below
Estonia	EPU	No corrections proposed	-
Spain	AETU	No corrections proposed	-
France	SFU	Comment on mutual recognition	-
Greece	GPA	No submission received	-
Croatia	UHU	Minor corrections proposed	Corrections made
Hungary	MUT	No submission received	-
Ireland	IPI	Minor corrections proposed. Comment on mutual recognition	Corrections made Response outlined below
Italy	ASSURB	Minor corrections proposed Comment recommending 'Code of Conduct'	Corrections made Response outlined below
Italy	INU	Minor corrections proposed.	Corrections made
Luxembourg	AULa	No submission received	-
Malta	MaCP	Additional information / clarification provided, minor corrections proposed. Comment on mutual recognition	Corrections made Response outlined below
Netherlands	BNSP	No corrections proposed Comment on aims of project	Response outlined below
Norway	FKP	Detailed comment on complexity of profession	Response outlined below
Poland	KRIU	No submission received	-
Portugal	AUP	Comment on mutual recognition	Response outlined below
Romania	RUR	Comment on aims of project	Response outlined below
Serbia	STPA	Minor corrections proposed, Comment on aim of project.	Response outlined below
Slovenia	DUPPS	No modifications proposed	-
Turkey	TMMOB	Minor corrections proposed.	Corrections made
UK	RTPI	Comment on operation of its adaptation mechanism	Response outlined below

3. Substantive Comments from ECTP-CEU Member Organisation Representatives on the Draft Report

3.1.1. The following paragraphs provide a brief overview of the main substantive comments set out in submissions received from representatives of ECTP-CEU member organisations in the final draft version of the study report.

3.2. VRP (Belgium)

3.2.1. The VRP submission called for the development of an ECTP-CEU Code of Conduct for the Planning Profession along the lines of the EU Services Directive. The submission also made the case for the evolution of the ECTP-CEU as a more open organisation.

3.3. SRL (Germany)

3.3.1. The submission from SRL recognised that the 'common platform approach' to the recognition of planning qualifications is not a feasible model and that the organisation would therefore support the 'mutual agreement approach' going forward.

3.4. SFU (France)

3.4.1. The submission from SFU also made the case that the common platform approach would not be feasible and suggested an approach based on the EU Directive on Services in the Internal Market (2006/123/EC). The submission specifically refers to the Directive's non-binding call for professional organisations to develop 'codes of conduct' (Article 37) as well as for the introduction of 'labels and quality charters' (Article 26).

3.5. ASSURB (Italy)

3.5.1. In its submission, ASSURB also discussed the possibility of implementing Article 37 of EU Services Directive (2006/123/EC) by drawing up an ECTP-CEU Code of Conduct for the Planning Profession in Europe.

3.6. MaCP (Malta)

3.6.1. Whilst agreeing with the Mutual Agreement Approach, the MaCP submission queried what would happen in countries such as Malta where the profession is not legally regulated and where it has been common practise to engage professionals from other fields to carry out planning assignments.

3.6.2. The submission went on to express MaCP support for the development of a 'protocol model' which would provide common guidance for the profession. The submission ended by stating that it is important that at EU level member states are urged to recognise planning as a distinct profession and to set up the legal framework for this.

3.7. BNSP (the Netherlands)

3.7.1. The submission from BNSP emphasised the importance of taking previous ECTP-CEU General Assembly and Executive Committee decisions as a starting point for future work on the recognition of professional qualification in order to ensure continuity and progress.

3.8. IPI (Ireland)

3.8.1. The IPI submission expressed the organisation's support for the mutual recognition of membership between ECTP-CEU members as the most appropriate means of facilitating individual members to work as professional planners within other EU/EEA countries.

3.9. FKP (Norway)

3.9.1. In its submission, FKP emphasised the differing professional requirements facing planners depending on their role in the planning system (regional vs. municipal land use planning vs.

site based development or public vs. private sector). The submission also pointed to the growing complexity of spatial planning with the onset of climate change, shifting demographic trends, demand for integrated land use and mobility etc.)

3.10. AUP (Portugal)

3.10.1. The submission from AUP raised the possibility of establishing a code of conduct by the ECTP-CEU in line with the EU Services Directive, having regard to the specific cultural context of the country of origin of each member organisation

3.11. RUR (Romania)

3.11.1. In its comprehensive response to the draft report, RUR began by expressing the opinion that the ECTP-CEU should aim to maintain its character as an organisation for planning professionals, and that it should not seek to broaden its membership base to include a broader range of actors associated with the field of urban development.

3.11.2. The submission went on to state that while it would be useful to have a common platform in place, that this would be a difficult task given the diversity and complexity of the role and nature of the planning profession across Europe

3.11.3. While the submission stated that bi-lateral agreements might be welcome and desirable, it also made the point that they may not be particularly useful due to the relatively limited number of planners seeking to work in countries other than their own. The submission went on to argue that the existing regulatory provisions for the recognition of professional qualifications (as set out in Directives 2006/123/EC and Directive 2005/36/EC) are in fact sufficient.

3.11.4. The submission did state however that it would still be necessary for the ECTP-CEU to develop a European Code of Professional Conduct for Spatial Planners which would include

- a set of principles / basic reference points at European / ECTP-CEU level
- codes of conduct elaborated at national level
- a code of conduct elaborated at European / ECTP level, to address the professional competences, responsibilities and the framework of the spatial planning profession

3.11.5. The submission called for any examination of planning education carried out as part of the study process to be undertaken in cooperation with AESOP and to have regard to the Bologna system which is currently being implemented in European universities.

3.11.6. Finally, the RUR submission emphasised the importance of having an active ECTP-CEU presence at any future spatial planning events held at the European Union level, and in particular at events organised by the European Commission.

3.12. STPA (Serbia)

3.12.1. The submission from STPA made the argument that when organisations place too great an emphasis on their restrictive regulatory roles it can often lead to divisions and institutional fragmentation. The submission went on to point out that introduction of licensing for planners in Serbia did not lead to any significant improvement planning practice or the quality of plans made in the country. In light of these experiences, the submission argues for the development of a common set of values arising from the day-to-day reality shared by planners as professionals.

3.13. RTPI (United Kingdom)

3.13.1. The RTPI made a comprehensive submission to the draft study report which contained a number of substantive points relating to the operation of any future mechanism for the recognition of planning qualifications.

- 3.13.2. The submission provided a detailed explanation of the workings of the RTPI's own EU compliant adaptation mechanism which includes the assessment of both academic qualifications for equivalence to UK higher education qualifications in spatial planning, and professional experience for relevance for chartered membership of the RTPI.
- 3.13.3. According to the submission this adaptation mechanism has been in place for nearly 20 years, and has allowed EU nationals to join the Institute. As a result, the submission categorically stated that the RTPI has no need to change this mechanism, and that it has no intention of doing so.
- 3.13.4. The submission went on to make a number of specific points in relation to the proposed protocol and the recognition of planning education. It also stated that the RTPI would not adopt any statement on the recognition of professional qualifications that is not based on learning outcomes (as opposed to fixed subject requirements). The submission also made it clear that the RTPI does not support a rigid minimum length of study for planning courses favouring instead a flexible framework for credit accumulation and level of study.
- 3.13.5. With regard to the general operation of any future protocol, the submission stated that the RTPI regards its assessment criteria taken as a whole as sufficiently powerful and robust that there would be no need to label some skills or competencies as non-negotiable, or to specify compliance with a minimum percentage of skills or competencies as listed in a draft protocol
- 3.13.6. In relation to the role of the ECTP-CEU in the process, the submission made it clear there would be no need for ECTP-CEU to involve itself in disputes about operating as a planner in a given European country. Instead, the submission expressed support for the principle that the ECTP-CEU should offer information, advice, encouragement and facilitation in pursuit of free movement of planners.
- 3.13.7. The submission went on to state that the RTPI could see a role for 'light-touch' enforcement, such as confirming that a member association is acting in conformity with agreed policy on recognition, or intervening to support a member of a member organisation who encounters obstacles to working in another European country.
- 3.13.8. In the submission, the RTPI agreed that it would not be necessary to adopt the common platform approach, once again emphasising that the RTPI's existing non-discriminatory membership system provides a route to full membership for planners whose education and/or training in planning was gained in other countries.
- 3.13.9. The submission also confirmed that the RTPI's existing system is compatible with the suggested 'protocol' approach, save that the organisation's emphasis is on 'learning outcomes' rather than educational inputs or time served.
- 3.13.10. Finally, the submission explained that the RTPI is currently reviewing its existing reciprocal arrangements as a part of a broader review of membership categories and the skills and competencies associated with each level of membership and concluded by stating and that the organisation would be pleased to consider arrangements with other professional planning institutes as part of this review.

4. Response to Comments from ECTP-CEU Member Organisation Representatives on the Draft Report

- 4.1. In respect of comments in the submissions requesting minor corrections or clarifications to be made, it should be noted that considerable care was taken to address and rectify any errors identified by representatives from the various ECTP-CEU member organisations.
- 4.2. With regard to the substantive points raised in the submissions, the ongoing efforts of the ECTP-CEU working group on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications, means that

many of the substantive issues raised in these have been discussed in detail by delegates at the ECTP-CEU General Assemblies in Belgrade, Paris and Istanbul.

- 4.3. As a result, the brief response to the submissions set out in the following paragraphs reflects the broad consensus which has developed in the ECTP-CEU that the recognition of planning qualifications should occur on a mutual basis between individual member organisations.
- 4.4. In relation to the development of a common code of conduct, the mutual agreement approach favoured by this report will include a protocol which will in turn include a common code of conduct for ECTP-CEU member organisations. In this way, a common code of conduct will form part of the basis for any agreement between member organisations.
- 4.5. While it is recognised that differences still exist as to how a system based on the mutual agreement approach would operate in practice, and how readily it would be accepted by individual organisations, it is clear that the ECTP-CEU will have an important role to play in facilitating the recognition of planning qualifications in Europe.
- 4.6. It is important to bear in mind that the operation of the individual elements of the mutual agreement system (for example the recognition and assessment of planning education) has yet to be explored in detail. This issue will be addressed in more detail in the next stage of the overall research project into the recognition of professional planning qualifications in Europe.
- 4.7. Finally, although any in-depth discussion of the future role of the ECTP-CEU as a professional representative organisation may well go beyond the scope of this report, it is worth noting that a key stated aim and objective of the ECTP-CEU is to act as:

“an umbrella association providing its members with a common framework for planning practice, planning education, continuing professional development and the definition of professional responsibilities”.

- 4.8. This aim is seen to be consistent with the current role of the ECTP-CEU as a grouping of national institutes and associations of professional town planners (as per the organisations founding charter) and this report has been prepared precisely with this role in mind.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1. In conclusion, it can be seen that in addition to the comprehensive feedback provided by representatives of ECTP-CEU member organisations regarding the operation and regulation of planning as a profession in individual countries, these representatives have also provided considerable input into the overall aims and direction of the research project.
- 5.2. It is worth restating that such input is viewed as invaluable to the ongoing research project and has been a central consideration in the production of the final amended report on the recognition of planning qualifications in Europe.



Appendix 3 – ECTP-CEU Membership Requirements

Note on table colour-coding:

Light blue	Country with ECTP-CEU Member Organisation
Dark blue	EU/EEA Country with no ECTP-CEU Member Organisation
Grey	Non-EU/EAA Country with no ECTP-CEU Member Organisation
Yellow	Additional research / confirmation required



Appendix 4 – Regulation of the Planning Profession in Europe

Note on table colour-coding:

Light blue	Country with ECTP-CEU Member Organisation
Dark blue	EU/EEA Country with no ECTP-CEU Member Organisation
Grey	Non-EU/EAA Country with no ECTP-CEU Member Organisation
Yellow	Additional research / confirmation required



Appendix 5 – Architectural Qualifications in Annex V of Directive 2005/36/EC



Appendix 6 – UIA Accord on Professional Practice



Appendix 7 – NZPI / IPI Accord



Appendix 8 – OPQU – OUQ Accord



Appendix 9 – ECTP-CEU and AESOP Documents



Appendix 10 – Relevant Documents from Other Organisations

Appendix 11 – Sources of Information

The following pages list a number of ECTP-CEU, AESOP and European Commission documents which were of considerable use during the preparation of this study report.

AESOP Documents

- AESOP (2006) - Bologna Survey
- AESOP (2007) - AESOP Yearbook 2007 and 2008
- AESOP (2008) - Towards a European Recognition of the Planning Profession
- AESOP (2010) - HoS Program Istanbul
- AESOP (2010) - Head of Schools Meeting
- AESOP (2010) - Quality Issues in a Changing EHEA

ECTP-CEU Documents

- ECTP-CEU (2001) - Warsaw Symposium
- ECTP-CEU (2003) - New Athens Charter
- ECTP-CEU (2006) - Définitions des mots Urbanisme et Urbanistes
- ECTP-CEU (2007) - Sur la formation et la qualification d'urbaniste
- ECTP-CEU (2007) - European Spatial Planner Quality Charter
- ECTP-CEU (2007) - Terms of Reference for Study on Planning and EU Directive
- ECTP-CEU (2007) - Meeting with Director of the Regulated Professions Unit.doc
- ECTP-CEU (2008) - ECTP-ECU Brochure
- ECTP-CEU (2008) - EU Wants Territorial Cohesion
- ECTP-CEU (2008) - Projet d'Etude sur la Mobilité des Urbanistes
- ECTP-CEU (2008) - Ligne Budgétaire
- ECTP-CEU (2009) - Projet d'Etude sur la Mobilité des Urbanistes
- ECTP-CEU (2010) - Spatial Planning Associations
- Focus (2009) - ECTP-CEU

European Commission Documents

- EC (1985) - Directive 85-384-EC on the Recognition of Architectural Qualifications
 - EC (2004) - Europass CV Template
 - EC (2005) - Code of Conduct for Competent Authorities
 - EC (2005) - Directive 2005-36-EC on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications
 - EC (2006) - Briefing Note on Regulated Professions Directive
 - EC (2006) - Directive 2006-132-EC on Services in the Internal Market
 - EC (2006) - Users Guide to the Professional Qualifications Directive
 - EC (2009) - Internal Market Research
 - EC (2009) - Report on the Creation of a European Professional Card
 - EC (2010-09) - Meetings with Professional Organisations
 - EC (2010) - Presentation on the IMI System
 - EC (2010) - Staff Working Document on PQ Directive
 - EC (2010) - Study on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications
 - EC (2010) - Towards A Single Market Act
-

EC (2010) - Briefing Note on Job Market
EC (2010) - CSS Report on the Mobility of Professionals in Practice
EC (2010) - Internal Market Scoreboard
EC (2010) - Meeting with Professional Organisations
EC (2010) - PQ Direction Experience Reports
EC (2011) - Consultation Paper on Professional Qualifications Directive
EC (2011) - Public Consultation on the Professional Qualifications Directive and a European Professional Card
EC (2011) – Evaluation of the Professional Qualifications Directive
EC - Briefing on Common Platforms
EC - Europass Brochure - Brief
EC - Europass Brochure - Full
EC - Guide to Users of the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications
EC - Infosheet on the Services Directive

Web Links

The following pages contain a list of websites which were accessed as part of the data collection process for the purposes of this study report.

It should be noted that while all addresses were accurate at the time of writing of this report (March 2011) web addresses are liable to change and so may not function at later dates.

GENERAL LINKS

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spatial_planning
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planner#Greece
<http://www.blog.urbact.eu/>
<http://www.veps3d.org/site/248.asp>

EDUCATION LINKS

<http://www.rtpi.org.uk/>
<http://www.aesop-planning.com/>
<http://www.rtpi.org.uk/item/315/23/5/3>
http://www.mlit.go.jp/kokudokeikaku/international/spw/general/uk/index_e.html
<http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Higher_Education_Area
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bologna_process#Spain

INTERNATIONAL LINKS

<http://www.inta-aivn.org/en/profile/profile>
<http://www.ifhp.org/>
<http://www.ace-cae.org/public/contents/index/language/en>
<http://www.isocarp.org/index.php?id=68>
<http://www.coac.net/home/english/fhomeitineraris.htm>
<http://www.uia-architectes.org/texte/england/Menu-1/0-pourquoi-new.html>
<http://www.uia-architectes.org/image/PDF/ACCORDAng.pdf>
<http://www.commonwealth-planners.org/>
<http://www.uia-architectes.org/texte/england/Menu-1/2-5-sections.html>
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm>
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco88/2141.htm>
<http://www.designbuild-network.com/industry/ireland.html>
<http://www.feani.org/webfeani/>
<http://www.e-a-a.org/statutes.htm>
<http://www.corp.at/>

EUROPEAN LINKS - General

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/general-system_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/specific-sectors_en.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=profession_regProfs&profId=6670
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/education_training_youth/vocational_training/c11065_en.htm
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/CEMAT/Default_en.asp
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_of_Europe
<http://www.cepi.be/index.php?page=home&hl=en>
<http://89.187.68.157/inc/>
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/cemat/compendium/compendium_en.asp?toPrint=yes&
<http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/countries.php>
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/Countries/default_en.asp
<http://www.ceu-ectp.eu/index.asp?id=205#iceland>
<http://www.espon.eu/>
<http://www.greenstructureplanning.eu/COSTC11/italy.htm>
http://www.mlit.go.jp/kokudokeikaku/international/spw/general/eu/index_e.html
http://www.eukn.org/E_library
http://epanet.ew.eea.europa.eu/european_epas
http://www.acturban.org/biennial/diff_pages/contacting_pwip.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc1239_en.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/contactpoints/index.htm
<http://www.ecec.net/assets/ecec/download/aboutecec/ECEC-information-folder.pdf>
<http://www.bsik.at/sektion/ecec/Info>

EUROPEAN LINKS – EC Regulated Professions Database

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=15514
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=5381
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=3074
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=71
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=2885
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=5267
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=3822
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=3823
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=2846
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=852
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=7087
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=16547
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=6098
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=6102
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=1054
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regprof.show&RPId=3418

COMMON PLATFORM LINKS

<http://www.physio-europe.org/download.php?document=119&downloadarea=7&PHYSIOEUROPE=95c4ea1a1467038d4ba93f21dfc9c6f2>
http://www.psychotherapy-competency.eu/Political_Background/index.php
<http://www.ceplis.org/en/values.php>
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/imi-net/important_documents_en.html
<http://www.eurogeologists.de/index.php?page=115>
<http://www.eurogeologists.de/index.php?page=166>
<http://www.europsych.org/contents/13489/european-certificate-for-psychotherapy-ecp->
<http://www.europsych.org/contents/13376>
<http://www.sfu.ac.at/english/index.php?id=137>
<http://www.psychotherapy-competency.eu/>
<http://www.psychotherapy-competency.eu/Rational/index.php>
http://www.europsych.org/webcard.asp?personen_id=404965&rkarte=zertifikate
http://www.psychotherapy-competency.eu/Documents/Working_as_a_psychotherapist_in_Europe.pdf
<http://www.engc.org.uk/ecukdocuments/internet/document%20library/Theodoros%20Koutroubas,%20CEPLIS.pdf>
<http://www.eurocadres.org/spip.php?rubrique159>
<http://www.ceplis.org/en/index.php>
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regnd.asp?Lg=1>
<http://www.cepi.eu/index.php?page=label-cepi-eur&hl=en>
<http://www.europeanlawmonitor.org/News/Latest-EU-News/Public-consultation-on-the-Professional-Qualifications-Directive-and-a-European-Professional-Card-Frequently-asked-questions.html>
<http://www.aeebc.org/uk/professional%20development.asp>

<http://www.aeebc.org/uk/news.asp?newsid=32>
<http://www.aeebc.org/uk/news.asp?newsid=26>
<http://www.isoquam.eu/en/download-area/>
<http://www.europass.ie/europass/>
<http://www.ehea.info/article-details.aspx?ArticleId=64>
http://www.aic.lv/ace/ace_disk/Bologna/index.htm
http://www.aic.lv/ace/ace_disk/acebook/index.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/evaluation_en.htm
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31989L0048:EN:HTML>
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0051:EN:HTML>
<http://www.engineering-card.de/index.php?id=2476&L=1>
<http://www.feani.org/webfeani/ENGCARD/ENGCARDhomepage2.htm>

COUNTRY SPECIFIC LINKS

Albania

<http://www.universitetipolis.edu.al/>

Austria

<http://oegr.at/website/index.php?id=8>
http://www.forschungsnetzwerk.at/downloadpub/JCS_Technik-2004.pdf
http://www.ams.or.at/b_info/download/sttechn.pdf
http://www.bsik.at/raum/links_html
<http://www.ams.at/buw/14298.html>
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