

1. UNITED KINGDOM

1.1. A few words about the country

The United Kingdom includes England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. It constitutes the largest part of the British Isles, which are located on the north-western coast of continental Europe. The UK has a multicultural population of almost 60 million.

The UK is a parliamentary democracy within the framework of a constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is exercised by the House of Commons and by the House of Lords, together with the Queen.

In recent years, some powers have been transferred to the countries that make up the UK. In Scotland, the Scottish Parliament is in effect, whereas in Wales and Northern Ireland there are local National Assemblies (the National Assembly of Wales and the Northern Ireland Assembly).

The UK is a member of the EU, but it is not a member of the zone of the Euro. The official currency is the British Pound – GBP. The equivalency rate of the British Pound to the Euro is approximately $1 \text{ €} = 0.64 \text{ £}$.

Sources

The British Council

<http://www.britishcouncil.org/>

<http://www.i-uk.com/>

1.1.1. Conditions and quality of life

- Cost of life

The cost of life varies in the different regions of the United Kingdom. Generally speaking, the cost of life in London and in South-eastern England is particularly high, whereas in Northern England it is significantly lower. For example, a house in Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland may cost less than a small apartment in London or Oxford. Certainly, the cost of life also varies depending on the circumstances and the expectations of each worker.

Generally, a worker in the UK should include in their estimate of the total cost of life the cost of housing, board, utilities, clothing, transportation, and recreation.

The calculation of the average cost of life for someone who is living in the UK is particularly difficult, and any approximation will contain a large margin of error. Consequently, the following prices provide only an indication:

Cost of housing:	outside London	£53.45 per week, in London £80.21
Cost of utilities:		£32 per week
Board – living expenses:		£28 per week
Clothing:		£10.80 per week
One litre of gas:		£0.80
Annual cost of living for a couple		£13,000

Sources

The British Council

<http://www.britishcouncil.org/>

Hobsons

http://www.studyuk.hobsons.com/disp_page.cfm?pageID=61

University of Leeds

http://www.leeds.ac.uk/students/cost_of_living_international.htm

- **Finding housing (links)**

Finding housing in the United Kingdom is usually accomplished through the use of specialised realtor services and relevant websites on the Internet. Some such useful addresses are provided below:

Realtor services

www.your-move.co.uk

www.hartestateagents.co.uk

www.homesonsale.co.uk

www.homepages.co.uk

www.homefile.co.uk

www.bbc.co.uk/business/money/youandyourmoney/mortgages

List of real estate offices

www.estateangels.co.uk

Newspapers with ads about housing

www.loot.co.uk

money.guardian.co.uk/homebuying

money.independent.co.uk/property/homes

Daily Information – Houses & Flats to rent

<http://www.dailyinfo.co.uk/>

Find a Property

<http://www.findaproperty.com/>

Propertyfinder.co.uk

<http://www.propertyfinder.co.uk/>

The National Association of Real Estate Agents

<http://www.naea.co.uk/>

Sources

The Researcher's Mobility Portal

http://europa.eu.int/eracareers/index_en.cfm

European Union Websites

<http://www.eurocadres.org/mobilnet/>

- **Learning the language (links)**

In the United Kingdom, there are many programmes available for learning the English language, which are available both for adults and for children, whose level of knowledge of the language varies. For adults, there is a large number of universities all over the country that offer programmes of various levels.

For more information about the most appropriate programme depending on your needs, you can search on the Internet. Some useful addresses are provided below:

The Department for Education and Skills

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/index.htm>

<http://www.waytolearn.co.uk/>

<http://www.waytolearn.co.uk/>

BBC's Learning English website.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/>

<http://www.learnenglish.org.uk/>

The British Council

<http://www.britishcouncil.org/english/index.htm>

UCL language centre

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/language-centre/CourseUnits/index.html>

University of Wales, Aberystwyth – The Language and Learning Centre

<http://www.aber.ac.uk/language+learning/courses.htm>

Sources

The Researcher's Mobility Portal

http://europa.eu.int/eracareers/index_en.cfm

<http://migrationexpert.co.uk>

- **Education for children**

In the United Kingdom, the educational system presents some differences between the countries that make it up (England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland). Below, the structure of the educational system in each region is presented in brief:

a. Mandatory Education

In England and Wales, school attendance is mandatory from the age of 5 to 16. The educational system provides two options for attending school: in two or in three stages. School attendance in two stages includes primary education (ages 5-11) and secondary education (ages 11-18, mandatory only up to 16). School attendance in three stages is implemented in schools of primary, higher primary (middle schools) and secondary education. Secondary education anticipates school attendance from age 11 to 18, but it is only mandatory up to age 16.

In Northern Ireland, education is mandatory for ages 4 to 16, and it takes place in schools for primary and secondary education.

In Scotland, mandatory education is divided into primary (ages 5 to 12) and secondary (ages 12 to 16).

In regards to the requirements for acceptance into a school in the United Kingdom, responsible are the Local Education Authorities (LEA), and each school's board of directors. If the number of applications is too high, priority may be given, e.g., to pupils residing closer to the school or to children who already have a sibling attending the same school.

Enrolment in secondary education schools is done normally, with no reference to ability or intelligence, but in certain areas children are accepted into secondary education schools based on their performance in entrance examinations, which are taken at the age of 11 or 12, or based on special aptitudes.

In the United Kingdom, mandatory education is provided for free to all the pupils of public schools (except for the preparatory departments of secondary education schools – grammar schools, in Northern Ireland, which are allowed to charge tuition fees).

b. Non-mandatory education (second level of secondary education)

In England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, non-mandatory education is provided in schools and colleges. Schools provide non-mandatory education on a full-time basis, whereas colleges offer classes on a full-time or part-time schedule, as well as day release and block release classes for some pupils. At this level, pupils can attend classes of a professional or general orientation, or a combination of both.

Young people who wish to study in universities or other institutes of higher learning usually attend courses for the General Certificate of Education Advanced Level (A Level) or the General

National Vocational Qualification (GNVQ). A third type of examinations, the GCE AS (Advanced Supplementary), was established in order to broaden the course load of A Level students and to allow them to participate in examinations in other, supplementary courses. Increasingly more students are attending the GNVQ course or a combination of the GNVQ and A levels.

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the GCE A Level, GNVQ and AS examinations are taken normally after the age of 18, following a two-year attendance of lessons. Normally, students can select the courses on which they will be examined for the A Levels, the GNVQ and the AS.

In Scotland, the second level of secondary education is provided during the two final years of secondary education. More information about secondary education in Scotland can be found on the website citizens.eu.int

c. University and non-university tertiary education

Since 1992, almost all of the higher education institutes in the United Kingdom belong in only one category. However, due to their different histories and their formerly different methods of funding, structural differences continue to exist between the institutes known as the “old” universities, and the former “polytechnics” and “colleges”, now collectively known as the “new” universities. Every university is autonomous and decides which degrees and titles of study it will award, as well as the relevant requirements. As a general rule, the old universities do not provide professional formation, while many of the new universities – especially the former polytechnics – provide many opportunities of practical applications.

Regarding the entrance requirements, in England and Wales every institute of higher education implements its own policy on the matter of admissions. In general, applicants must have succeeded in at least three of their GCSE examinations and acquired grades of C or higher. They must have also succeeded in two different courses at the General Certificate of Education A Level (or the corresponding AS), or they must have received an upper level GNVQ.

The citizens of the European Union who wish to attend a full-time programme of study in the UK must prove that the level of their education permits them to attend a programme leading to a degree, and that they speak and understand the English language. However, these qualifications do not automatically provide the right to enrol, since there is competition for admission and the final decision is made by the institute in question.

Alternate qualifications, including qualifications in professional training, are becoming increasingly more acceptable. Increasingly more universities are providing courses based on modules or part-time schemes, and many also recognise academic units based on previous studies or other knowledge that has been acquired non-formally through work or other (Accreditation of Prior Learning – APL or Accreditation of Prior Experiential Learning – APEL).

In the UK, all institutes of higher learning charge tuition fees, which are divided into two categories: reduced fees (home fees) and full fees for foreign students (full cost overseas fees).

The citizens of the United Kingdom and the European Union may pay the home fees, whereas students from all other countries generally pay the full cost overseas fees. The policy regarding tuition fees is recently under discussion in the UK, and there is a trend to raise tuition fees and require that they be paid by the students following the completion of their studies, when they begin working.

In England and Wales, undergraduate studies lead to a title of study called a Bachelor, which is distinguished in Bachelor of Arts (BA) and Bachelor of Sciences (BSc). Studies normally last three years, but in some sectors they may last longer. Graduate degrees (Higher degrees) are acquired following successful attendance of courses or personal research, or a combination of both. The award of graduate degrees takes place on two levels:

- Master's Degrees usually require at least one year of full-time studies (usually two years).
- Doctorates are awarded following submission of a doctorate thesis.

In Scotland, degrees are awarded after completion of three years of full-time studies (Ordinary Degree) or four years of studies, which are usually more specialised and demanding (Honours Degree). The first university degree in Scotland in the fields of the arts, humanities and languages is known as the Master of Arts (MA), equivalent to the Bachelor's degree in England. Increasingly more institutes are awarding Bachelor degrees, e.g. in the fields of engineering and education. Graduate courses end with the award of graduate degrees after one year or with a Masters degree after one or two years of studies. Research degrees (MPhil, PhD) are awarded by almost all the institutes of higher education.

More information can be found on the following websites:

The Department for Education and Skills

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/index.htm>

UK Online: Guide to the Education System

http://www.ukonline.gov.uk/YourLife/YourLifeRegional/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=1003895&chk=BGMNKI

Information about entrance to colleges and universities in the UK

<http://www.ucas.ac.uk/>

Sources

Websites of the European Union

<http://europa.eu.int/public-services/>

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/citizens/en/uk/>

1.1.2. Labour conditions

- **Ways to find work (links)**

A person looking for employment in a specific field in the United Kingdom has at his/ her disposal means similar to those available in most member-countries of the European Union. Of course, one can apply directly to businesses or organisations that he/ she is interested in. One can also answer job offers that are published in the United Kingdom press (daily or specialised), which constitute a good means for someone to learn about the fields and business that are hiring.

The UK Engineering Council, as the regulatory agent of the profession of engineer in the United Kingdom, does not undertake the promotion of engineers in specific job positions. However, it does provide a suggestive list of addresses – sources on the Internet, which may be used as a guide in the search for employment as an engineer in the United Kingdom.

<http://www.academicjobseu.com/>

Available positions in universities and research centres

<http://www.AndersElite.com/>

Job positions in industry

www.apprentices.co.uk

Positions for practical training and employment

www.baesystems.com/graduate

Career guide, Job openings in industry

www.careersinconstruction.com

Job openings in the construction sector

www.doctorjob.com

Career advisors for engineers with graduate degrees

www.desg.mod.uk

Job and training positions at the Ministry of Defence

www.semta.org.uk

Career advisors for engineers – Professional licensing

www.engineering-education.org.uk/

Introductory programme into the world of engineers in the UK

www.enginuity.org.uk

Continuing education for engineers

www.engployment.com

Career advisors for engineers

www.harvey-smith.co.uk

Personnel selection consultants, specialised in the job market for civil engineers

www.hdstart.org.uk

Advice for university education for engineers and computer engineers

<http://www.jimfinder.com/>

Personnel selection website, specialised in the job market for engineers

www.jobsearchonline.co.uk

Personnel selection consultants, specialised in the job market for civil engineers, traffic engineers and transportation engineers

www.nes.co.uk

Job openings for engineers throughout the world

<http://www.offshore-technology.com/careers/index.html>

Job openings for engineers in the petroleum industry throughout the world

www.oilandgasjobsearch.com

Job openings for engineers in the petroleum industry throughout the world

www.rafcareers.com

Job openings for Aeronautics engineers

www.railjobsearch.com

Job openings for engineers on the railways

www.reed.co.uk/engineering

Personnel selection consultants, specialised in the job market for electrical engineers, mechanical engineers, and electronics engineers throughout the country

www.robertgilesagencies.com

Personnel selection consultants, specialised in the job market for engineers throughout the country

<http://www.techjobscotland.co.uk/>

Job openings for engineers in Scotland

www.thecareerengineer.com

Job openings for engineers in Scotland

Particularly useful for a European engineer looking for employment in an EU member-country can be the services of the **European network of employment services (eures)**

<http://europa.eu.int/eures/index.jsp>

The European Employment Services (EURES) is a network that facilitates the free relocation of employees within the European Economic Area. Partners of the network include the public employment services, the syndicates and the employers' organisations. In order to find employment in another member-country, one may consult the public employment services both in their country of origin and in the country where they wish to work. All these services are connected through a network called EURES (EUROpean Employment Services) and they include a department of the same name that specialises in international hiring.

Furthermore, a person in the UK may directly use the services of the Jobcentres, which are specialised intermediaries that can help in the search for employment. The Jobcentres services are active in the British job market and they are established in most small and large cities. They play a substantial role in regards to the search for employment, and at the same time they also provide information and advice regarding training opportunities. Both the employed and the unemployed have access to the available job offers, as well as to other kinds of information.

More information can be sought at:

Jobcentres

<http://www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk/>

Communication addresses for the Public Employment Services are also available at:

<http://citizens.eu.int/>

- **Specialities in particular demand**

The profession of engineer in the United Kingdom is one of the best-compensated professions, in a work environment that is rapidly developing but also changing.

Statistics show that the profession of engineer is included among the “safest” professions in regards to employment. The unemployment rate among registered engineers was 0.9% in April of 2001 and 2.6% in April of 2002, whereas unemployment in general during the same timeframe was 5.3% and 5.2%, respectively (EC-UK).

It must be noted that, in general, the profession of engineer is not legally regulated in the United Kingdom, and for this reason it is difficult to determine the number of employees currently occupied in the capacity of engineers, and consequently of the unemployment they are facing. Registered engineers constitute approximately 39% of those working as engineers (EC-UK, Engineers for Britain Digest of engineering statistics 2002).

Registered engineers work on a very broad range of activities. The fields of activity where fairly large numbers of engineers are employed include the field of consulting and financial intermediation and the manufacturing industry. Other fields where engineers are employed are the sector of utilities (electricity, gas and water supply), public administration, the construction sector, the transport and communications sector, the education and health sector, etc.

According to statistical information for 2003, engineers, 6 months after their graduation, earn on average an annual income of 18,000£, while general graduates of tertiary education earn an annual average of 14,000£. A chartered engineer earns on average 49,000£ annually,

an incorporated engineer earns on average 38,000£ annually, and an engineering technician earns on average 33,000£ annually.

According to the same data, chartered engineers with the highest wages work in the sector of transport and communications and the same is true for engineering technicians, while incorporated engineers with the highest wages work in the sector of utilities (electricity, gas, and water supply).

More information and statistics are available in the publication of the Engineering Council EC(UK), "The engineering and technology board 2003 survey of registered engineers – full report"

Sources

Engineering Council EC(UK)

<http://www.engc.org.uk/>

The engineering and technology board 2003 survey of registered engineers – full report

http://www.engc.org.uk/who_we_are/2003_Survey_Reg_Engineers_Full_Report.pdf

• **Unemployment (percentages and unemployment benefits)**

In the United Kingdom, unemployed engineers can also avail themselves of the benefits anticipated for all the unemployed, and with the same prerequisites.

The competent authority for matters of employment and unemployment is the Department of Work and Pension. The Department of Work has various programmes that support the effort to find work; it practises a policy of benefits for the unemployed; it provides information on the available opportunities for housing and social subsidies, as well as on the programmes for the support of entrepreneurial activities.

Eligible for unemployment benefits – or Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) – are the unemployed engineers who were employed in the past and are currently seeking work as employees, and who fulfil certain basic prerequisites. The main prerequisites are:

- to be available to begin work immediately (some exceptions and limitations are allowed)
- to be actively seeking employment
- to have entered into a job-seeking contract

It is particularly important if, while the employee was working, he/ she paid certain insurance levies (National Contributions), in which case he/ she is eligible for a specific benefit (contribution-based JSA); otherwise, he/ she may be eligible for other kinds of support, based on his/ her income (income-based JSA).

The amount of the jobseeker's allowance depends on various factors, which may increase or decrease it. Consequently, the following values are only indicative:

	Weekly allowance (Contribution-based JSA or Income-based JSA Personal allowances)
Age 16 – 17	£32.90
Age 18 – 24	£43.25
Age 25 and over	£54.65

More information regarding the support of the unemployed or the support of new entrepreneurs can be sought at the special service of the Department of Work and Pension, Jobcentreplus - www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk

Sources

Jobcentreplus

www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk

Department of Work and Pension

www.dwp.gov.uk

- **Employees' rights**

Information regarding issues of work relations, such as working hours, official holidays, leave, employees' rights, etc., can be sought through the Department of Trade and Industry – www.dti.gov.uk/er/regs.htm

Furthermore, one may consult the Trade Union Confederation (TUC) - www.tuc.org.uk.

- **Representation of engineers**

In the United Kingdom, anyone can work as an engineer without being required to register with a professional association.

However, there exist professional associations of engineers (Professional Institutions) per sector of activity, which are agents of high prestige and their goals are the promotion of knowledge in their field and the improvement of their professional practice. These goals are achieved through the establishment of evaluation criteria for their candidate members; by determining a minimum level of studies; and at the same time, by imposing a code of professional conduct on their members, so as to protect their prestige.

These associations, although legally enacted to have this role, have ended up undertaking the evaluation, control, and professional safeguarding of professional engineers in the UK.

The moderating and regulating agent for these professional associations is the Council of professional engineers (The Engineering Council), the role of which is to supervise and oversee the profession of engineer, through its professional associations.

The Engineering Council sets the criteria for enrolment at the council and for the award of the titles of Chartered Engineer, Incorporated Engineer and Engineering Technician, which are protected by law. The Council also approves the engineering course at universities and provides for the issue of practical training in industry.

The Engineering Council EC(UK) can be contacted at the following address:

The Engineering Council (UK)

10 Maltravers Street

London WC2R 3ER, UK

Tel: +44 20 7240 7891

Fax: +44 20 7379 5586

<http://www.engc.org.uk/>

The 35 professional associations recognised by the EC(UK) are:

British Computer Society

Email Address: bcshq@hq.bcs.org

Website: www.bcs.org.uk

British Institute of Non-Destructive Testing

Email Address: info@bindt.org

Website: www.bindt.org

Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers

Email Address: enquiries@cibse.org

Website: www.cibse.org

Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management

Email Address: admin@ciwem.org.uk

Website: www.ciwem.org.uk

Institution of Agricultural Engineers

Email Address: secretary@iagre.org

Website: www.iagre.org

Institution of Civil Engineers

Email Address: profdev@ice.org.uk

Website: www.ice.org.uk

Institute of Cast Metals Engineers

Email Address: info@icme.org.uk

Website: www.icme.org.uk

Institution of Chemical Engineers

Email Address: tjevans@icheme.org.uk

Website: www.icheme.org

Institution of Engineering Designers

Email Address: ied@ied.org.uk

Website: www.ied.org.uk

IEE

Email Address: postmaster@iee.org.uk

Website: www.iee.org.uk

Institution of Fire Engineers

Email Address: info@ife.org.uk

Website: www.ife.org.uk

Institution of Gas Engineers and Managers

Email Address: general@igem.org.uk

Website: www.igaseng.com

Institute of Healthcare Engineering & Estate Management

Email Address:

Website: www.iheem.org.uk

Institute of Highway Incorporated Engineers

Email Address: secretary@ihie.org.uk

Website: www.ihie.org.uk

Institution of Highways & Transportation

Email Address: iht@iht.org

Website: www.iht.org

Institution of Incorporated Engineers

Email Address: info@iie.org.uk

Website: www.iie.org.uk

Institution of Lighting Engineers

Email Address: info@ile.org.uk

Website: www.ile.co.uk

Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining

Email Address: membership@iom3.org

Website: www.iom3.org

Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology

Email Address: info@imarest.org

Website: www.imarest.org

Institution of Mechanical Engineers

Email Address: membership@imeche.org.uk

Website: www.imeche.org.uk

Institution of Nuclear Engineers

Email Address: inucewh@aol.com

Website: www.inuce.org.uk

Institute of Acoustics

Email Address: engineering@ioa.org.uk

Website: www.ioa.org.uk

Institute of Physics & Engineering in Medicine

Email Address: office@ipem.org.uk

Website: www.ipem.org.uk

Institution of Railway Signal Engineers

Email Address: hq@irse.org

Website: www.irse.org

Institution of Structural Engineers

Email Address: mail@istructe.org.uk

Website: www.istructe.org.uk

Institution of Water Officers

Email Address: lynn@iwo.org.uk

Website: www.iwo.org.uk

Energy Institute

Email Address: info@instenergy.org.uk

Website: www.instenergy.org.uk

Institute of Measurement and Control

Email Address: education@instmc.org.uk

Website: www.instmc.org.uk

Institute of Physics

Email Address: physics@iop.org

Website: www.iop.org

Institute of Plumbing

Email Address: info@plumbers.org.uk

Website: www.plumbers.org.uk

Royal Aeronautical Society

Email Address: raes@raes.org.uk

Website: www.raes.org.uk

Royal Institution of Naval Architects

Email Address: hq@rina.org.uk

Website: www.rina.org.uk

Society of Environmental Engineers

Email Address: office@environmental.org.uk

Website: www.environmental.org.uk

Society of Operations Engineers

Email Address: membership@soe.org.uk

Website: www.soe.org.uk

Welding Institute

Email Address: twi@twi.co.uk

Website: www.twi.co.uk

Detailed communication information for the above professional associations is available at the following website: http://www.engc.org.uk/registration/inst_addresses.asp

- **Representation of Architects**

In the United Kingdom, although anyone can work as an architect without it being necessary to be registered with any professional association, in order to officially use the title of “Architect” they must have passed the registration process of the Architect’s Registration Board (ARB). The ARB regulates and supervises the practice of the profession of Architect in the United Kingdom, in accordance with current legislation (Architects Act 1997)

The communication information for the Architect’s Registration Board (ARB) is:

Architect’s Registration Board (ARB)

8 Weymouth Street

London W1W 5BU

Telephone: 020 7580 5861

Fax: 020 7436 5269

Email: info@arb.org.uk

<http://www.arb.org.uk/>

There are various professional associations that an architect can join in the UK. The main ones are:

Association of Consultant Architects
<http://www.acarchitects.co.uk>

Association of Consulting Engineers
<http://www.acenet.co.uk>

BIAT (British Institute of Architectural Technicians)
<http://www.biat.org.uk>

Design Council
<http://www.design-council.org.uk>

International Union of Architects
<http://www.uia-architectes.org>

Landscape Institute
<http://www.l-i.org.uk>

RIAS (Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland)
<http://www.rias.org.uk>

RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects)
<http://www.architecture.com>

RICS (Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors)
<http://www.rics.org.uk>
<http://www.rics-scotland.org.uk>

RSWA (Royal Society of Architects in Wales)
<http://www.architecture-wales.com>

RSUA (Royal Society of Ulster Architects)
<http://www.rsua.org.uk>

RTPI (Royal Town Planning Institute)
<http://www.rtpi.org.uk>

SCALA (Society of Chief Architects of Local Authorities)
<http://www.scala.org.uk>

The Architecture Foundation
<http://www.architecturefoundation.org.uk>

1.2. Prerequisites for practicing the Profession

2.2.1. Engineers

The terms and requirements for practising the profession of engineer in the United Kingdom have been determined, to a large degree, by the way in which the country has developed technologically, from the time of the industrial revolution until the present. The industrial and technological revolution in Britain was effected mostly by practical technicians, outside the universities, who varied pre-existing methods and implemented a series of innovations to the production process. In the course of events, however, and with the pressure of competition from other industrially developed countries, the need arose for scientifically trained personnel, a fact that provided an impetus for technical education and led to the creation of departments of technological studies in the universities. However, even today it is not solely the graduates of higher technological education that may practise the profession of engineer in Britain.

The term “engineer”, which has been in common use in the English language for centuries, describes for the British any worker whose occupation has something to do with industry, maintenance, or general technical works. Consequently, the title of “engineer” is not protected in any way, nor is it legally regulated, in contrast to most other EU member-countries.

What this means is that, in the UK, there is no license required to practise the profession of engineer, and anyone can claim to be an engineer and practise the profession, without any legal consequences.

Nevertheless, efforts have been made to legally patent the profession of engineer in the UK, especially by the professional associations of engineers (professional institutions), but also by their moderating body, which regulates the profession of engineer [The engineering council – EC(UK)].

To the present, these efforts have not succeeded in overcoming the prevalent legal and political view, that the institution of limitations on the practice of the profession limits individual rights, is against consumer interest, and vitiates free competition.

Nevertheless, both the EC(UK) and the 35 Professional Institutions that are recognised by it have created registers of their members. Engineers who are members of any one of these professional institutions and who fulfil certain requirements can be entered into these registers.

These registers are divided into three categories:

- a) Chartered Engineer (CEng);
- b) Incorporated Engineer (IEng); and
- c) Engineering Technician. (EngTech)

The members of these registers, and only they, can use the corresponding titles, which are legally patented. Being awarded one of these titles means that the possessor has a high level of education, professional experience, continuing professional training, and a successful career as

an engineer in his/ her field. Furthermore, possessors of these titles are obligated to practise their profession in accordance with the code of professional conduct of the EC(UK).

In order to become a CEng, IEng or EngTech, one must fulfil certain requirements:

- a) Academic qualifications
- b) Practical training and professional experience
- c) Assessment of their professional career, which can be effected through an interview or an examination (EC(UK) Examinations)
- d) Being a full member of a recognised professional institution

The assessment of candidates seeking certification as engineers is made based on specific criteria and rules, which are specified in detail in a special standard, the UK-SPEC (UK Standard for Professional Engineering Competence), which was composed by the EC(UK) in collaboration with the professional institutions. The UK-SPEC that was issued in 2003 has replaced the older standard, SARTOR (3rd Edition 1997), although it has not changed in regards to its main characteristics.

The basic tertiary education that an engineer must have attained, depending on the title that he/ she is applying for, is as follows:

- A. Chartered Engineer. At least 4 years of study (MEng) or 3 years of study (BEng) and additional training (Matching Section).
- B. Incorporated Engineer. 3 years of study (BEng) or 2 years of study (HND) and additional training (Matching Section).
- C. Engineering Technician. At least one year of study.

The UK-SPEC standard (UK Standard for Professional Engineering Competence) can be provided by the EC(UK), and from the website <http://www.uk-spec.org.uk/>

At any rate, the United Kingdom has harmonised its legislation with EU directives, which facilitate the relocation of employees within the EU. The basic principle served by these directives is that, if someone fulfils the requirements in order to practise a profession in a member-country of the EU, then they may practise the same profession in another EU member-country. Of course, it has already been mentioned that, in general, practising the profession of engineer in the UK is not subject to any regulations and limitations for the UK's citizens, and consequently the same is true for the citizens of the EU.

However, in regards to practising the profession of Chartered Engineer or Incorporated Engineer, directive 89/48/E.U. of 1988 is implemented, "regarding an initial general system of recognition of tertiary education degrees that certify professional training of a minimum duration of three years". Consequently, Chartered Engineers and Incorporated Engineers are considered legally regulated professions, in accordance with directive 89/48/E.U. The practice of the profession of Engineering Technician is subject to directive 92/51/E.U. of 1992, "regarding a

second general system of recognition of professional training”, which is supplemented by directive 89/48/E.U.

Consequently, a European engineer who wishes to practise as a Chartered Engineer, Incorporated Engineer or Engineering Technician in the United Kingdom, and holds a license to practise the profession in their country of origin, must initially register with a professional institution, and then also register with the EC(UK), in accordance with the terms and conditions of directives 89/48/E.U. and 92/51/E.U., as amended by directive 2001/19/E.U. of 2001.

In broad terms, the basic requirements (in the cases of Chartered Engineers and Incorporated Engineers) are:

1. Degree from a recognised Tertiary Education Institute from a member-country of the European Union, which is considered the Country of Origin, following at least three years of study in that country.
2. Citizenship of an EU member-country.
3. Full professional rights in the Country of Origin (i.e. in addition to the three – at least – years of study, possession of a professional license to practise or completion of the process, required in the country in question, to be considered a full professional).
5. a) The requested profession must be legally regulated in the member-Country of Origin (e.g. in Greece); in the event that this is not valid, the applicant must have worked in the member-Country of Origin for at least two years.
or
b) The applicant’s education must be considered legally regulated, in accordance with directive 2001/19/EC, in the member-Country of Origin, and it must lead to the specific profession, equivalent to the requested.

Furthermore, in order to register the applicant, the EC(UK) can, if it is deemed necessary, impose “compensatory measures”, i.e. an additional period of practical training or an examination.

More information about the process of recognition of the professional equivalency of tertiary education titles of study, as well as the relevant EU directives, can be found in the “Guide for users of the general system for the recognition of professional equivalency” - http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/en/qualifications/guideen.pdf, or by getting directly in touch at the following address:

Department for Education and Employment
Mrs. Carol ROWLANDS
Room E4b
Moorfoot
UK - Sheffield S1 4PQ
Tel.:44-114-259.41.51
Fax: 44-114-259.44.75

E-mail : carol.rowlands@dfes.gsi.gov.uk

Furthermore, relevant information is also available at the following websites:

The Engineering Council – EC(UK)

<http://www.engc.org.uk/>

Department for Education and Skills

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/index.htm>

Sources

Websites of the European Union

<http://citizens.eu.int/>

<http://europa.eu.int/public-services/>

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/citizens/en/uk/>

<http://www.europadres.org/mobilnet/>

The Engineering Council – EC(UK)

<http://www.engc.org.uk/>

Department for Education and Skills

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/index.htm>

Council of professional equivalency in Greece

<http://www.srpq.gr/>

Technical Chamber of Greece

<http://portal.tee.gr/>

2.2.2. Architects

In the United Kingdom, the title of “Architect” is legally regulated, in contrast to that of “engineer”. This means that, in order for someone to work using the title of Architect, they must be registered with the legally enacted agent that issues the relevant license. In this case, this is the Architect’s Registration Board (ARB). This registration is not necessary for someone who wishes to practise the profession without using the title of Architect.

An architect can register with the ARB if they fulfil the criteria established by the relevant legislation (Architects Act 1997).

In general, the candidate for registration with the ARB must have completed 5-year studies in Architecture, at a university whose programme of study is in accordance with the criteria established by the Architects Act 1997. In addition, the candidate is individually examined to ascertain if they meet the criteria of Part 1 and Part 2 of the Architects Act 1997. This examination takes place following an application by the interested party, and it is supplemented by an interview, where the candidate also has to present examples of his/ her work.

Subsequently, the candidate who meets the criteria of Part 1 and Part 2 and has completed at least two years of practical work, supervised by a member of the ARB, must also pass the control process for Part 3, in order to complete their registration with the ARB.

The profession of Architect, with the use of the specific title, is considered legally regulated in the UK and it falls under Special directive 85/384/E.U. of 1985 for “the mutual recognition of degrees, certificates, and other titles in the field of architecture and the institution of measures for the facilitation of the true exercise of the right of relocation and free provision of services”. The agent responsible in the UK to control, in accordance with directive 85/384/E.U., the professional equivalency of an architect that practises the profession in a member-country of the EU and wishes to practise it in the UK, is again the ARB.

More information about the process can be sought at the following addresses:

Architects Registration Board
8 Weymouth Street
London
W1W 5BU
Telephone: 020 7580 5861
Facsimile: 020 7436 5269
Email: info@arb.org.uk
<http://www.arb.org.uk/>

The Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London W1B 1AD
Tel +44 (0)20 7580 5533
Fax +44 (0)20 7255 1541
Email info@inst.riba.org
<http://www.riba.org/>

Sources

Websites of the European Union

<http://citizens.eu.int/>

<http://europa.eu.int/public-services/>

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/citizens/en/uk/>

<http://www.eurocadres.org/mobilnet/>

The Engineering Council – EC(UK)

<http://www.engc.org.uk/>

Architects Registration Board

<http://www.arb.org.uk/>

The Royal Institute of British Architects

<http://www.riba.org/>

Department for Education and Skills

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/index.htm>

Council of professional equivalency in Greece

<http://www.srpq.gr/>

Technical Chamber of Greece

<http://portal.tee.gr/>

2.3. Engineers' social security

Social security in the United Kingdom is provided only at a basic level by the state, through the Social Security System, which is funded through mandatory levies (National Contributions) by the employers, the salaried employees, and the self-employed.

Almost all the national contributions make up a "capital" (National Insurance Fund), which is used to fund pensions and the benefits of those insured. A small percentage of the contributions is used for the funding of the National Health Service.

In recent years, contributions to the Social Security System have been collected by Inland Revenue, the same service that collects income tax. For this reason, in the conscience of the citizens of the United Kingdom, the national contributions constitute a form of taxation. This impression is further strengthened by the tendency of the government to harmonise the requirements for the collection of national contributions with those for the collection of income tax.

The Social Security System anticipates the allowance of the Basic state pensions, the Widows' pensions, but also of benefits in the event of incapacity for work (Incapacity Benefit), unemployment benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance), Maternity Allowance and Child Benefits, etc. Eligible for these benefits are those who pay the national contribution to the Social Security System, although there are some exceptions to this rule.

The mandatory contributions to the Social Security System are determined according to the following rationale:

- Salaried employees pay a contribution equal to 10% of their salary (for the period 2002-2003), for salaries ranging between the Lower Earnings Limit and the Upper Earnings Limit.
- Employers pay mandatory employers' contributions equal to 12.2% of the employee's salary over a specific threshold (the Secondary Threshold).
- The self-employed pay initially a set amount, and additionally a separate contribution, which is determined according to the profits that they declare.

The table below presents the Social Security System contributions for the periods 2002-2003 and 2003-2004.

Item	2002-03	2003-04
Lower earnings limit, Primary class 1	£75 per week	£77 per week
Upper earnings limit, Primary class 1	£585 per week	£595 per week
Primary threshold	£89 per week	£89 per week
Secondary threshold	£89 per week	£89 per week
Employees' primary class 1 rate	10% of £89.01 to £585 per week	11% of £89.01 to £595 per week
		1% above £595 per week
Employers' secondary Class 1 rate	11.8% on earnings above £89 per week	12.8% on earnings above £89 per week
Class 2 rate (self-employed)	£2.00 per week	£2.00 per week
Class 4 rate (self-employed)	7%	8% of £4,615 to £30,940 per year
		1% above £30,940 per year
Class 4 lower profits limit	£4,615 per year	£4,615 per year
Class 4 upper profits limit	£30,420 per year	£30,940 per year

An insured man is entitled to 100% of the basic state pension, in the most general case when he has completed 44 qualifying years and also reached the age of 65. For women, some more favourable regulations are currently valid, but it is anticipated that these will be abolished in the next few years, and hence the social security situation will be the same for men and women.

The full basic state pension for the time period 2003/2004 comes to the amount of 77.45 £ per week. In order for someone to establish their pension rights, they must have completed at least 25% of the required qualifying years, which in most cases means 11 qualifying years. If they have completed fewer years, then they are not eligible for any basic state pension. If they have completed from 25 to 44 qualifying years, then they are eligible for a percentage of the full basic state pension, with the lower limit being 19.36 £ per week, and the upper limit being 77.45 £ per week.

It must be noted that, according to the rationale of the social security system, the basic state pension aims to protect the beneficiary from conditions of poverty, rather than to secure a satisfactory income. If a worker wishes to have a secure income, beyond the basic state pension, when they retire, then they may enter a second pensioning scheme, which can be private or public.

The "auxiliary" – secondary pensioning scheme that is provided by the state is the scheme of the State Second Pension. Only salaried employees can enter into this scheme.

However, a salaried worker can also chose to enter into a private scheme or “professional” or “corporate” pension (Occupational Pension), instead of the State Second Pension. The Occupational Pension Scheme is based on an agreement between an employer, or a group of employers or a professional union, and an insurance company, with the goal of providing pensions, lump sum insurance, and possibly even health coverage, for their employees or members, respectively, when they retire. Most companies in the United Kingdom provide such insurance schemes to their employees who, in most cases, have to pay additional insurance contributions in order to be included in the schemes. The state provides tax incentives to the employees who participate in such schemes.

However, beyond the Occupational Pension Scheme, there are various other second pension insurance schemes, which can be selected by various categories of workers who cannot or do not want to participate in the “auxiliary” pension schemes that were described above.

Such pension schemes can take the form of a stakeholder pension scheme, which is a low-cost option, or the form of a personal pension scheme, which is more an investment than a pension scheme. It is noted here that the self-employed can enter neither the State Second Pension nor some Occupational pension Scheme, so they only have the option to select one of the immediately aforementioned schemes.

In regards to insurance for Health matters, in the United Kingdom the National Health System (NHS) provides medical, dental, and ophthalmologic care to all the residents of the United Kingdom, normally for free, although some surcharge may be required for medications and dental or ophthalmologic care. Emergency hospitalisation is provided for free to those who are visiting the United Kingdom temporarily. For care under the NHS, a person must first contact a General Practitioner (GP) of their choice, who can supply a simple card for registering with the system (NHS card), and also provide a free examination.

More information regarding social security in the United Kingdom can be sought in the following websites:

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/>

The Department for Work and Pensions

<http://www.thepensionsservice.gov.uk/>

The Pension Service, a section of the Department for Work and Pensions

<http://www.pensionguide.gov.uk/>

Website of the Pension Service. It provides analytical information guides in plain English, for almost all the pension schemes

<http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/nic/index.htm>

Information about the National Contributions of the NHS, which are collected by the Inland Revenue

<http://www.opas.org.uk/>

Pensions Advisory service – A service that provides advice on matters of private insurance
Tel. 0845 601 2923

<http://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/>

Service also providing assistance on matters of pensions

<http://www.nhs.uk/>

Information regarding the services of the National Health System

<http://www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk/>

On line information on Health issues

Sources

The Department for Work and Pensions

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/>

The Pension Service, a section of the Department for Work and Pensions

<http://www.thepensionsservice.gov.uk/>

Website of the Pension Service

<http://www.pensionguide.gov.uk/>

Inland Revenue

<http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/nic/index.htm>

Social Security Committee Publications – Social Security, Fifth Report

<http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm199900/cmselect/cmsocsec/56/5602.htm>

National Health System

<http://www.nhs.uk/>

Websites of the European Union

<http://citizens.eu.int/>

<http://europa.eu.int/public-services/>

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/citizens/en/uk/>

<http://www.eurocadres.org/mobilnet/>

2.4. Taxation of engineers

The competent service for the levy and collection of taxes in the United Kingdom is the Inland Revenue. The Inland Revenue operates under the general direction of the Department of the Treasury, and its main objective is, among other things, the effective administration of the system of collection of direct taxes and national insurance contributions.

The taxation regime for engineers and architects in the United Kingdom is the same as the general regime of direct taxation that is valid for every citizen of the United Kingdom, who must pay income taxes on all the incomes acquired in the United Kingdom and abroad.

In general, taxes in the United Kingdom can be divided into the following categories:

Income tax of natural persons

It concerns incomes from the practice of an independent profession, income from wages, pensions, shares, etc.

Corporate tax

Liable for corporate tax are companies and public enterprises. Corporate tax is calculated based on the company's profits for a specific fiscal period (April 6 to April 5).

Inheritance tax

Inheritance tax is calculated on the value of the estate of the deceased, and also in some case of transference of goods between the living, but only if the value exceeds a specified amount.

Capital gains tax

It concerns the capital gains that are achieved during one fiscal year, and to the extent that these gains exceed a specified minimum amount.

Stamp duties

Stamp duties are imposed on legal and commercial documents, as well as on certain transactions, such as the purchase or lease of real estate.

In general, additional local income taxes no longer exist. Taxation at the local level takes the form of a residence tax, which is based on the value of the residence and the assumption that it is inhabited by two adults. A tax deduction is anticipated in the event that the residence is occupied by only one adult.

For the largest category of workers, whose incomes derive from wages or pensions, their tax (**Income tax**) is calculated and deducted by their employer and paid to the Inland Revenue within the framework of a system known as **Pay As You Earn (PAYE)**. Often, following this process, it is not required to file a tax return or make any further payments.

In the event that there are incomes from other sources, beyond wages and pensions, such as incomes from practising an independent profession, it may be additionally required to file a tax return after the end of the fiscal year, in order to establish that the exact amount of the tax has been paid. For taxpayers who file a tax return, the United Kingdom has established since 1997 a system for the calculation of the tax, which is called Self-Assessment. Based on this system, the tax return includes all the details relevant to income, capital gains, as well as any deductions. The amount of tax to be paid will be initially determined from this information (this amount is subject to any eventual audit). The Inland Revenue will calculate the tax on behalf of the taxpayers, or the taxpayers may calculate it themselves, if they so wish.

This process concerns all independent professionals, as well as all partners in businesses, and anyone whose tax status is particular and complex.

The table below shows the basic deductions from taxable income that are in effect for the periods 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, as well as the tax scales that are effective for the same periods.

Income tax allowances	2002-03 (£)	2003-04 (£)
Personal allowance	4 615	4 615
Personal allowance for people aged 65-74	6 100	6 610
Personal allowance for people aged 75 and over	6 370	6 720
Income limit for age-related allowances	17 900	18 300
Married couple's allowance for people born before 6 April 1935	5 465	5 565
Married couple's allowance - aged 75 or more	5 535	5 635
Minimum amount of married couple's allowance	2 110	2 150
Children's tax credit	5 290	abolished replaced by Tax credits
Children's tax credit – baby rate	10 490	abolished replaced by Tax credits
Blind person's allowance	1 480	1 510
The rate of relief for the continuing married couple's allowance and maintenance relief for people born before 6 April 1935, and for the children's tax credit, is 10%.		
Taxable bands 2002-03 (£)		Taxable bands 2003-04 (£)
The taxable bands concern the amounts beyond the tax-exempt limit of each taxpayer (personal allowance or other)		
Starting rate 10%	0 – 1920	0 – 1960
Basic rate 22%	1921 – 29900	1961 – 30500
Higher rate 40%	Over 29900	Over 30500

It must be noted that it is particularly important, in regards to the taxation regime, whether someone is considered a “resident” of the United Kingdom or not, regardless of their citizenship. In general, a person is considered a resident of the United Kingdom if they have resided in the country for more than 183 days during any given fiscal year, or for a period of four years, if they visit the country for an average of 91 or more days during those four years. However, because the conditions that determine exactly the taxation regime for a worker in the United Kingdom who is perhaps not permanently settled in the country are very complex, direct contact with the Inland Revenue is considered particularly useful.

At any rate, the instances of double taxation on the same income in different countries are avoided based on international agreements (Double Taxation Agreements), which have been signed between the United Kingdom and the other member-countries of the E.U.

Information regarding the taxation of non-residents of the United Kingdom can be found on the websites of the Inland Revenue, and particularly at the competent department, the Centre for Non-Residents (CNR) - <http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/cnr/index.htm>

Information about the issue of double taxation and the relevant international agreements are available on the website: <http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/si/double.htm>, as well as on the analytical guides issued by the Inland Revenue in plain English, which are listed in the table below:

IR20	Residents and non-residents – liability to tax in the United Kingdom'
INTM150000	Principles of Double Taxation Relief and Introduction to Double Taxation Agreements
INTM159000	OECD Model Tax Convention and Commentary
INTM160000	Double Taxation Relief

For more information, it is necessary to contact directly the Centre for Non-Residents of the Inland Revenue, at these phone numbers: 0151 472 6196, or +44 151 472 6196 for callers outside the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom, the Value Added Tax (VAT) is 17.5%, with some exceptions. More information about the Value Added Tax is available from the HM Customs and Excise – <http://www.hmce.gov.uk/>

In the event of any problems arising in regards to the handling of the taxation affairs of an employee in the United Kingdom, the interested party must contact the Inland Revenue, in order for a solution to be found. If the said service does not solve the problem satisfactorily, one may request the intervention of the Revenue Adjudicator – www.adjudicatorsoffice.gov.uk/

More information regarding taxation issues in the United Kingdom is available on the following website: <http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/>

The website of the Inland Revenue contains information on taxation issues that concern employees, employers, and companies; taxation issues for residents and non-residents of the United Kingdom; issues of double taxation, etc.

Sources

Inland Revenue

<http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/>

Websites of the European Union

<http://citizens.eu.int/>

<http://europa.eu.int/public-services/>

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/citizens/en/uk/>

<http://www.eurocadres.org/mobilnet/>

2.5. Frontier workers (engineers)

The tax handling of frontier workers, i.e. of people working in the United Kingdom without residing in the country, is rather complicated. For this reason, it is preferable for interested parties to address their queries directly to their local revenue service or to the Centre for Non-Residents of the Inland Revenue, at these telephone numbers: 0151 472 6196, or +44 151 472 6196 for persons residing outside the United Kingdom.

At any rate, generally in the cases of frontier workers, the United Kingdom usually has the right to tax the income that derives from the occupation of the worker, taking into consideration the usual tax deductions. The tax is deducted at the source (Pay As You Earn – PAYE system). It is only necessary to file a tax return in the very complex cases. For those whom file a tax return, the Self-Assessment system is effective, as described above.

2.6. Comments – Observations

The United Kingdom has been a developed industrialised country for centuries, with a flourishing construction sector and a highly developed information technology (IT) sector, despite the crisis that this sector has undergone internationally in recent years. Furthermore, maintaining the position of the country as one of the leading countries in the E.U. in the fields of research and technological advancement constitutes a primary national goal. Consequently, the UK can provide opportunities to specialised scientific personnel (engineers, informatics scientists, etc.). However, these people must be prepared to work in a globalised and competitive job market.

BIBLIOGRAPHY – SOURCES ON THE INTERNET

General information about the country

The British Council

<http://www.britishcouncil.org/>

<http://www.i-uk.com/>

Cost of living

The British Council

<http://www.britishcouncil.org/>

Hobsons

http://www.studyuk.hobsons.com/disp_page.cfm?pageID=61

University of Leeds

http://www.leeds.ac.uk/students/cost_of_living_international.htm

Finding housing

The Researcher's Mobility Portal

http://europa.eu.int/eracareers/index_en.cfm

Website of the European Union

<http://www.eurocadres.org/mobilnet/>

Learning the language (links)

The Department for Education and Skills

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/index.htm>

<http://www.waytolearn.co.uk/>

<http://www.waytolearn.co.uk/>

BBC's Learning English website.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/>

<http://www.learnenglish.org.uk/>

The British Council

<http://www.britishcouncil.org/english/index.htm>

The Researcher's Mobility Portal

http://europa.eu.int/eracareers/index_en.cfm

<http://migrationexpert.co.uk>

Education for children

The Department for Education and Skills

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/index.htm>

UK Online: Guide to the Education System

http://www.ukonline.gov.uk/YourLife/YourLifeRegional/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=1003895&chk=BGmNKI

Information regarding admission to colleges and universities in the UK

<http://www.ucas.ac.uk/>

Websites of the European Union

<http://europa.eu.int/public-services/>

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/citizens/en/uk/>

Ways to find employment

European network of employment services (eures)

<http://europa.eu.int/eures/index.jsp>

Jobcentres

<http://www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk/>

Websites of the European Union

<http://citizens.eu.int/>

<http://europa.eu.int/public-services/>

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/citizens/en/uk/>

Specialities in particular demand

The Engineering Council (UK)

<http://www.engc.org.uk/>

The engineering and technology board 2003 survey of registered engineers – full report

http://www.engc.org.uk/who_we_are/2003_Survey_Reg_Engineers_Full_Report.pdf

Unemployment

Jobcentreplus

www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk

Department of Work and Pension

www.dwp.gov.uk

Workers' rights

Department of Trade and Industry

www.dti.gov.uk/er/regs.htm

Trade Union Confederation (TUC)

www.tuc.org.uk

Representation of Engineers

The Engineering Council (UK)

<http://www.engc.org.uk/>

Representation of Architects

Architects Registration Board (ARB)

<http://www.arb.org.uk/>

Requirements to practise the profession

Engineers

Guide for the users of the general system for the recognition of professional equivalency

http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/en/qualifications/guideen.pdf

Websites of the European Union

<http://citizens.eu.int/>

<http://europa.eu.int/public-services/>

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/citizens/en/uk/>

<http://www.euocadres.org/mobilnet/>

The Engineering Council (UK)

<http://www.engc.org.uk/>

Department for Education and Skills

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/index.htm>

Council of professional equivalency in Greece

<http://www.srpq.gr/>

Technical Chamber of Greece

<http://portal.tee.gr/>

Architects

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<http://europa.eu.int/public-services/>

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/citizens/en/uk/>

<http://www.euocadres.org/mobilnet/>

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Architects Registration Board

<http://www.arb.org.uk/>

The Royal Institute of British Architects

<http://www.riba.org/>

Department for Education and Skills

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<http://www.srpq.gr/>

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<http://portal.tee.gr/>

Social security for engineers

The Department for Work and Pensions

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/>

The Pension Service, a section of the Department for Work and Pensions

<http://www.thepensionsservice.gov.uk/>

Website of the Pension Service

<http://www.pensionguide.gov.uk/>

Inland Revenue

<http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/nic/index.htm>

Social Security Committee Publications – Social Security, Fifth Report

<http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm199900/cmselect/cmsocsec/56/5602.htm>

National Health System

<http://www.nhs.uk/>

Websites of the European Union

<http://citizens.eu.int/>

<http://europa.eu.int/public-services/>

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/citizens/en/uk/>

<http://www.eurocadres.org/mobilnet/>

Taxation of engineers

Inland Revenue

<http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/>

Websites of the European Union

<http://citizens.eu.int/>

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<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/citizens/en/uk/>

<http://www.eurocadres.org/mobilnet/>