

Project IEE/09/841/SI2.558360 Start: 01/09/2010

Deliverable 7.1

Plan for local certification

Due date : 2012-04-30 (m20)

Actual submission date : 2013-02-28

Lead participant : Projektgesellschaft für Rationalisierung, Information und Standardisierung mbH (AGFW), Germany

Partners :

Aalto University Professional Development, Aalto PRO - Coordinator
 Building Research Establishment Ltd (BRE), United Kingdom
 Debreceni Egyetem (UD), Hungary
 Technische Universität München (TUM), Germany
 Sabaté associats Arquitectura i Sostenibilitat (SaAS), Spain
 Universität Augsburg (UA), Germany
 AGFW-Projektgesellschaft für Rationalisierung, Information und Standardisierung mbH (AGFW), Germany

Dissemination level		
PU	Public	X
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

The sole responsibility for the content of this presentation lies with the authors.

It does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union.

The European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

Table of contents

1. Introduction.....	3
2. Review of existing certification programs.....	4
2.1 Finland	4
2.1.1 Urban Planners	4
2.1.2 Energy auditors.....	5
2.1.3 Energy managers.....	5
2.2 United Kingdom	6
2.3 Hungary	7
2.4 Germany	9
2.4.1 Requirements of the Chamber of Architects (Bundesarchitektenkammer - BAK).....	9
2.4.2 Regulations of the Federal State Chambers of Architects.....	10
2.4.3 Overview	16
2.5 Spain	17
3. References	18

1. INTRODUCTION

Urban planning practices broadly vary amongst European countries and each country has its own approach. Within the UP-RES project the urban planning approaches of the five partner countries have been demonstrated.

In order to have RES and EE publically and officially recognized as a new and essential part of urban planning, certification is needed. But due to the differences in the urban planning approaches in European countries, the existing certification processes vary as well.

The extended certification of urban planners to cover RES is based on the requirements of the RES Directive 2009/28, as mentioned in Article 14, paragraph 5 in particular which states that "Member States shall ensure that guidance is made available to all relevant actors, notably for planners and architects so that they are able properly to consider the optimal combination of renewable energy sources, of high-efficiency technologies and of district heating and cooling when planning, designing, building and renovating industrial or residential areas."

The RES Directive actually requires the national certificates to be issued only to those who install RES, but UP-RES project would extend the certification to cover urban planners as well. Examples will be gained from other programs such as EUREM, for instance, in which European Energy Managers will be certified on the European level and registered by EUROCHAMBRES.

In Germany, for instance, the requirements and qualification of "urban planner" is specified differently in the federal states (Bundesland), whereas in Hungary such a profession does not officially exist. In Finland, an urban planning professional title can be accredited as voluntary basis for a charge. The title can be given to a person with proven education, competences and experience of urban and regional planning.

In Finland, compared to many other countries in Europe, there is little tradition in certifying training courses and professions, other than by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry sets the basic requirements for education (normative number of years to be studied to become a hospital nurse or Master of Science, for instance, but does not influence on the content of training.

Due to these national differences, the UP-RES training was:

- Nationally certified with 60 ECTS in Hungary by the Office of Education of the Ministry of Human Resources;
- Included in to the qualification criteria of urban planners of FISE (Qualification of Professionals in Building, HVAC and Real Estate Sector in Finland) in Finland;
- Certified by the Catalan Chamber of Architects in Spain, quality labelled by the International Union of Architects Continuing Professional Development Program;
- Certified by the Chambers of Architects and Urban Planners of six federal states such as Baden-Württemberg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Sachsen, Schleswig-Holstein in Germany; and,
- Certified by the Royal Institute of British Architects under the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) scheme in the UK.

2. REVIEW OF EXISTING CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS

2.1 Finland

2.1.1 Urban Planners

In Oct 1, 2012, some 6 637 professional qualifications have been issued by FISE, some 300 of which are certified/qualified urban and regional planners, which is 20-30% of the estimated total planner staff in Finland

FISE - *Qualification of Professionals in Building, HVAC and Real Estate Sector in Finland* - recognizes qualifications in building planning as well in site supervision and management based on law and complementary building act and code. Moreover, it has been included in the system a voluntary recognition of market-driven construction and built property professionals' qualifications.

There are 18 stakeholder organizations in FISE Lt. Qualification is recognized for seven years at a time. Recognition may be withdrawn with reason, before the validity expires.

FISE recognizes qualifications based on 25 qualification committees, named by FISE's board of directors, and handled by 8 secretaries. Meetings are held at least twice a year. Two hundred experts are doing mostly voluntary work in the committees in eight secretary organizations.

To guarantee high quality in professional conduct of the qualified persons FISE has a code of ethics. The purpose is to ensure the person's commitment to high standards of professionalism, honesty and good construction practice.

The correction board deals with FISE's decisions dissatisfied applicants' correction requests. The four members of the correction board cannot work in other FISE's operations related tasks.

Qualification will be renewed based on the evidence presented in the application after 7 years. A recognized qualification indicates that qualified person's basic and additional education and work experience meet the detailed requirements.

FISE also maintains the Construction defect database. The Database secures the spreading of the information from the good and safe construction and building, promotes the developing of the building and prevents mistakes and environmental hazards. The most common defect cases are collected to the Database.

RES skilled urban planners could be certified according to the procedure as follows:

- An individual submits a certification application to FISE
- The secretary of the Committee responsible for urban planning evaluates the application
- The secretary may request for additional information from the applicant
- The secretary concludes evaluation according to the set criteria, which either rejects the application or meets the criteria (one-time UP-RES pilot course is not an adequate criteria for approval but a sequential row of courses is needed)
- The secretary recommends the Committee to approve the application.

Further on, the Committee transfers the recommended application to the Board of FISE for final approval.

After approval, a fee of about € 400 needs to be paid by the applicant.

UP-RES type training can be certified by submitting the application to FISE board. The next board meeting takes place on Feb. 12, 2013, and the application material has to be submitted to the secretary two weeks prior to the meeting. The applicants wishing to become certified urban planners can use 20 CETS of UP-RES to cover 1/3 of the required 60 CETS during seven years [1].

The secretariat of FISE comprises several committees, each supported by a secretary. The committee responsible for urban planning certificates is secretarized by the Association of Finnish Architects, SAFA [2].

2.1.2 Energy auditors

Motiva trains the energy auditors in Finland and provides them with a certificate. As the Ministry of Employment and The Economy is the main financier of Motiva's operations, implicitly the auditors are endorsed by the ministerial certificate [3].

2.1.3 Energy managers

Certification of Energy managers has been initiated by the German Chamber of Commerce some five years ago. EU funding has been used to launch the training in two consecutive periods [4].

At present, the training has expanded to 20 countries, including China and Egypt, for instance. Altogether 3.000 Energy Managers have been trained and certified, some 2.000 of them in Germany alone and some 35 in Finland, for instance.

In the training courses the set of students is restricted to 20 at most in order to facilitate interactive discussions.

The criteria of certification have been defined in the project, as follows:

- The duration of the course 13 days of attendance at minimum
- The project work completed and presented by the student
- Attendance more than 50% of the lectures by the student
- Exam past with at least 50% of correct Tentti

2.2 United Kingdom

Planning professionals in the UK are expected to complete a minimum level of Continual Professional Development (CPD) each year, and this requirement means that training courses offering CPD accreditation are more likely to be of interest to planners (particularly newly qualified individuals).

All professional institutions offer CPD courses of their own and will often have delivery partnerships which effectively increase the depth, breadth and numbers of courses accredited by them and available to their members. In addition, professional institutions will usually accept training from other recognised institutions as part of an individual's required CPD allocation.

BRE, BRE Scotland and BRE Global are ISO and UKAS (United Kingdom Accreditation Service) accredited organisations and as such our training courses are sufficiently high quality that most affiliated professional bodies accept attendance at BRE events as valid CPD for their members.

Not all BRE training courses are CPD accredited, where formal accreditation has not been developed the training teams issue certificates of attendance. These are usually accepted as CDP by professional bodies such as the Institute of Civil Engineers (ICE) and the Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB) because of the reputation of BRE training courses. There are no formal agreements in place and it is up to the individual professional bodies to determine whether they meet their member's professional requirements.

The BRE Group has an established partnership arrangement with RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects) which allows some courses to also receive RIBA CPD accreditation. Currently BRE have 18 training courses that also carry the RIBA accreditation logo ranging from building specifics such as lighting, asbestos and Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) through to wider issues such as flood resilient planning and building, principles of sustainability and PassivHaus. The UPRES training course is one of the 18 that carries the RIBA accreditation.

As part of the BRE partnership with RIBA, one BRE course is promoted within the RIBA newsletters to their members. Currently this course is 'Flooding – Planning and Building for Resilience'. BRE training accepted by RIBA also features on the RIBA accredited training section of their website.

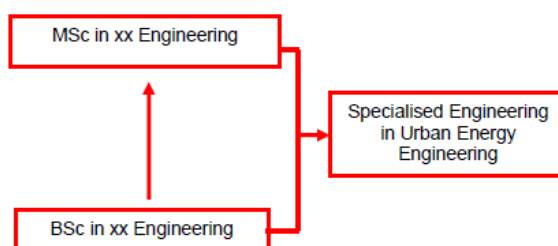
BRE also run a series of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ s) in association with nationally recognised Awarding Bodies including City & Guilds, ABBE, EDI, BTEC and Edexcel who issue qualifications through the BRE Assessment Centre. Certificates on completion are awarded once the candidate has been shown by BRE assessors to have passed the qualification requirements.

2.3 Hungary

Specialised Engineering in Urban Energy Engineering

Debrecen University launched a formal accreditation procedure in 2010. The accreditation document (according to the legal procedure) consisted the list of disciplines, the number of credits, the name of the responsible professor for each discipline, the aim of the programme, the preconditions of the participation. Capacity of the university regarding qualified teaching staff, laboratories and infrastructure had to be proven, too.

In addition to the Bologna system in Hungary there is a further type of accredited courses: "Specialised Engineering in...", actually in "Urban Energy Engineering" – the accreditation of this training has been asked for. It can be joined after having got a BSc diploma or MSc diploma in engineering – the difference appears on the diploma (specialisation after BSc or MSc, see the sample where the "basic diploma" is referred to).



The procedure is quite long and bureaucratic: first the senate of the Faculty discusses and approves the application documents, after that the senate of the University does the same. The application of the university is reviewed by the Ministry of Human Resources Office of Education and the accreditation Committee of the Hungarian academy of Sciences. Providing these authorities accept the need to launch the training in a new subject area, agree with the programme and check whether the personal and infrastructural conditions are guaranteed the accreditation is given.



Sample of "specialised Engineering" diploma (diplomas are issued in both Hungarian and English)

The approval of the ministerial bodies (Hungarian Accreditation Committee and Office of Education) has been received and the approval to launch the training has been given. It means that the long term training is normal postgraduate university training with 60 credits and postgraduate diploma on "Urban Energy Engineering".

At the same time the approval of the postgraduate course means that any other Hungarian university has the right to announce this course with the same programme providing they dispose of qualified teaching staff and infrastructure. They have to apply only for the approval of the start (without consulting with the Debrecen University) since the programme is already approved. Nevertheless they have to prove that they dispose of the necessary personal preconditions, namely they can appoint a professor or associated professor with scientific degree to each discipline which is in the original application and they have to follow the programme which is approved in the accreditation document.

Ad-hoc long course

Considering on one hand the low number of students in 2011 and the experience of the Catalanian partners on the other hand Debrecen University organised a long course which does not result in academic degree but acknowledged by the Hungarian Chamber of Engineers and the Hungarian Chamber of Architects with 16 credit balls (one for each module).

Based on the certification the course is acknowledged by the Hungarian Chamber of Engineers and the Hungarian Chamber of Architects with 16 credit balls (one for each module).

BIZONYÍTVÁNY

Mely igazolja, hogy

.....

részt vett az

Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE)
Urban Planners with Renewable Energy Skills (UP-RES)
program keretében induló
ENERGIATUDATOS ÉPÜLETEK, TELEPÜLÉSEK
című előadássorozaton.

A képzés
2012. október 2. és 2012. december 4. között
Prof. Zöld András,
Debreceni Egyetem, Műszaki Kar
szakmai szervezésében valósult meg.

.....

Prof. Zöld András




AZ ELŐADÁSSOROZAT MEGVALÓSULÁSÁT SEGÍTETTÉK:
KASSAI-SZÓÓ DOMINIKÁ / ÉPÍTÉSZ, KASSAI ZOLTÁN / DZONE STUDIO




Meghallgatott modulok:

- 1.) Önkormányzati energiagazdálkodás
- 2.) Az épületenergetikai szabályozás: hol tartunk ma és hová kell eljutni 2018-ig
- 3.) Városklimatológia
- 4.) Klímaváltozás, levegőtisztaság
- 5.) Szabad terek
- 6.) Kommunális villamosenergia ellátás, közvilágítás
- 7.) Épületdiagnosztika
- 8.) Energetikai állapotfelmérés, audit, display
- 9.) Épületfelújítás: az energiamegtakarítási potenciál felmérése
- 10.) Távhőellátás
- 11.) Biomassza kicsiben és nagyban
- 12.) A geotermikus energia
- 13.) Napenergia hasznosítás városi környezetben
- 14.) Épületfelújítási stratégiák
- 15.) Életrciklus elemzés
- 16.) Életrciklus költségelemzés

A hallgató modulon vett részt.

FELNŐTTKÉPZÉSI NYILVÁNTARTÁSI SZÁM: 01137-2010




Sample of certification

On the right the list of modules can be seen – accomplished modules are marked on it.

2.4 Germany

In Germany, the professional title “Stadtplaner” (urban planner) is protected by law. Only those who are listed in the register of the responsible chamber shall have the right to conduct the legally protected professional title "urban planner".

2.4.1 Requirements of the Chamber of Architects (Bundesarchitektenkammer - BAK)

The German Chamber of Architects (BAK) is the union of the 16 State Chambers of Architects in Germany. It represents the interests of about 124.600 members on national and international level to the politics and the general public.

Architects (operating in building construction):	87%	(108.402)
Landscape architects:	6%	(7.476)
Interior designers:	4%	(4.984)
Urban planners:	3%	(3.738)

For an entry in the list of urban planners of the Federal State Chambers a qualified education and a professional praxis of minimum two or three years is required. The „Leitfaden Berufsqualifikation der Stadtplaner/innen“ (Guidelines for Professional Qualification of Urban Planners) of the BAK formulates qualitative and quantitative minimum requirements for the training content of urban planners [5].

Minimum requirements for university education as basis for the entry are

- project work in urban planning and urban design,
- urban planning related content (urban development, urban design, buildings and human settlement),
- theory and history of local and regional spatial and urban development,
- technical basics,
- ecological basics,
- basics of social science and economical basics,
- legal basics, instruments and processes,
- methods and techniques of presentation,
- process design and management [5].

The professional training requirements of urban planners have their legal basis in the professional tasks, which are mentioned in the laws of the chambers of architects. These professional tasks are

- designing, technical, economical, social and ecological urban and spatial planning, in particular the development of urban development plans,
- coordination, guidance, steering of planning and the implementation of projects, planning and processes,
- consulting, support and representation of the contractor in all matters relating planning and the implementation of projects,
- preparation of expert opinions [5].

Urban planners work in different job positions and fields of activity:

- Planning according to the legal requirements (formal planning)
- Informal (local) planning
- Activities during the planning process (management, consulting and urban studies)

These Guidelines for Professional Qualification of Urban Planners do not mention energy issues explicitly.

The permission for an entry in the list of urban planners is based on the above defined qualitative and quantitative minimum requirements. The specific requirements to the advanced vocational training are defined by the federal state chambers of architects.

2.4.2 Regulations of the Federal State Chambers of Architects

2.4.2.1 Chamber of Architects of Baden-Württemberg

Entry in the List of Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [6]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least four years in architecture or urban planning at a German university, college of art or advanced technical college
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning under the instructions of an urban planner

During the two years of professional practice, 40 hours of continuing education are required.

Continuing Education

The members of the Chamber of Architects of Baden-Württemberg have to do 20 hours of continuing education every year. Basically, any relevant continuing education activity can be submitted. Organizers of continuing education should clarify in advance if their trainings will be recognized by the Chamber of Architects [7].

Recognition of German Long Term Courses

AGFW applied for recognition of the German long term courses “Energie(effizienz) in der Stadtplanung” in April 2012. It was recognized for “Stadtplaner im Praktikum” (urban planners in internship) with in total 16 hours continued education, whether or not the member attended only one or several modules.

2.4.2.2 Bavarian Chamber of Architects

Entry in the List of Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [8]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least three years in architecture or urban planning at a German university, college of art or advanced technical college
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

Continuing Education

The Bavarian Chamber of Architects does not require an evidence of continuing education from their members.

2.4.2.3 Chamber of Architects of Berlin

Entry in the List of Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [9]:

- Successfully completed university studies in architecture or urban planning at a German university, college of art or advanced technical college
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

Continuing Education

The Chamber of Architects of Berlin does not require an evidence of continuing education from their members.

2.4.2.4 Brandenburg Chamber of Architects

Entry in the List of Architects

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [10]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least three years in urban planning at a German university, college of art or advanced technical college
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

Continuing Education

The Brandenburg Chamber of Architects does not require an evidence of continuing education from their members.

2.4.2.5 Chamber of Architects of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen

Entry in the List of Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [11]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least three years in urban planning, architecture or spatial planning at a German university, college of art or advanced technical college
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

Continuing Education

The Chamber of Architects of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen does not require an evidence of continuing education from their members.

2.4.2.6 Hamburg Chamber of Architects

Entry in the List of Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [12]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least three years in urban planning, architecture or spatial planning at a German university, college of art or advanced technical college
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

Continuing Education

The Hamburg Chamber of Architects does not require an evidence of continuing education from their members.

2.4.2.7 Chamber of Architects and Urban Planners of Hesse

Entry in the List of Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [13]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least three years in urban planning, architecture or spatial planning at a German university, college of art or advanced technical college
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

Continued Education

The members of the Chamber of Architects and Urban Planners of Hesse are committed to participate in appropriate programs of continuing education. In each accounting period (four years), they have to prove at least 32 continuing education credit points. Usually, they receive one continuing education credit point for 45 minutes at seminars and workshops. For 45 minutes of field trips or site visits 2 continuing education credit points can be earned [14].

Recognition of German Long Term Courses

AGFW applied for recognition of the German long term courses “Energie(effizienz) in der Stadtplanung” in May 2012. It was recognized by the Chamber of Architects and Urban Planners of Hesse with 16 hours of training (each hour of training lasts 45 minutes) per module. In each module, 16 continuing education credit points can be earned.

2.4.2.8 Chamber of Architects of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Entry in the List of Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [15]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least four years in urban and regional planning or any equivalent training that enables to create urban development plans
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

Continuing Education

The members of the Chamber of Architects of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern are committed to continuing education with at least eight hours of training every year [16].

Recognition of German Long Term Courses

AGFW applied for recognition of the first approach of German long term courses “Der zertifizierte energieeffiziente Stadtplaner” in January 2012. It was recognized by the Chamber of Architects of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern without any specifications.

2.4.2.9 Chamber of Architects of Lower Saxony

Entry in the List of Architects

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [17]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least three years in urban planning, architecture or spatial planning, the latter each with focus on urban design
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

The applicant has to hand in work examples (land development plans, land-use plans, etc).

Continuing Education

There is no controlled mandatory continuing education for members of the Chamber of Architects of Lower Saxony.

2.4.2.10 Chamber of Architects of North Rhine-Westphalia

Entry in the List of Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [18]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least four years in urban design
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

In addition, 80 hours of continuing education are required.

Continuing Education

The members of the Chamber of Architects in North Rhine-Westphalia are committed to continuing education with at least eight hours of training every year [19].

Recognition of German Long Term Courses

In July 2012, the German long term course “Energie(effizienz) in der Stadtplanung“ was recognized by the Chamber of Architects North Rhine-Westphalia with 16 continuing education credit points per module.

2.4.2.11 Chamber of Architects of Rhineland-Palatinate

Entry in the List of Architects

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [20]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least four years in urban planning, spatial planning with focus on urban design or any equivalent training that enables to create urban development plans
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

Continuing Education

The Chamber of Architects of Rhineland-Palatinate does not require an evidence of continuing education from their members.

2.4.2.12 Chamber of Architects of Saarland

Entry in the List of Architects

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [21]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least four years in urban and spatial planning with focus on urban design or any equivalent training that enables to create urban development plans
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

Continuing Education

The members of the Chamber of Architects of Saarland are committed to continuing education with at least 24 continuing education credit points within three years [22].

Recognition of German Long Term Courses

AGFW applied for recognition of the German long term courses “Energie(effizienz) in der Stadtplanung” in April 2012, but received no answer.

2.4.2.13 Chamber of Architects of Saxony

Entry in the List of Architects and Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [23]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least four years in urban planning, architecture or spatial planning, the latter each with focus on urban design, or any equivalent training that enables to create urban development plans
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

The Chamber of Architects of Saxony requires participation in at least five continuing education activities (35 hours) within the last three years before submitting the application.

Continuing Education

The members of the Chamber of Architects of Saxony are committed to participate in continuing education. They have to participate in one or more trainings and have to achieve a factor of 1 (in total).

The factors for different continuing education activities are as follows:

- for full-day events (at least eight hours): 1,0 per event,
- for half-day events (at least four hours): 0,5 per event.

In case of excursions, every day counts as a half-day event. [24]

Recognition of German Long Term Courses

The Chamber of Architects of Saxony recognized the German long term course „Energie(effizienz) in der Stadtplanung“ and registered it to the list of recognized continuing education.

2.4.2.14 Chamber of Architects of Saxony-Anhalt

Entry in the List of Architects and Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [25]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least four years in urban planning or any equivalent training with focus on urban design that enables to create urban development plans
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning in full-time basis, part-time basis, if it is equal to two years on full-time basis, or three years of teaching or research work at a German university

Continuing Education

The Chamber of Architects of Saxony-Anhalt does not require an evidence of continuing education from their members.

2.4.2.15 Chamber of Architects and Engineers of Schleswig-Holstein

Entry in the List of Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [26]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least three years in urban planning, architecture or spatial planning, the latter each with focus on urban design
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning within the last eight years

Continuing Education

The members of the Chamber of Architects and Engineers of Schleswig-Holstein are committed to continuing education with at least 12 hours every year [27].

Recognition of German Long Term Courses

The Chamber of Architects and Engineers of Schleswig-Holstein recognized the German long term course „Energie(effizienz) in der Stadtplanung“ as continuing education program with 16 days. The chamber keeps a list with recognized continuing education in which the German long term course is listed now.

2.4.2.16 Chamber of Architects of Thuringia

Entry in the List of Urban Planners

The applicant has to prove the following professional qualifications [28]:

- Successfully completed university studies with a total standard period of study of at least four years
- At least two years of professional practice in urban planning

Urban planners fulfil the qualifications as well, if they successfully complete university studies with a total standard period of study of three years in combination with at least four years of professional practice.

The Chamber of Architects of Thuringia requires at least 64 hours (45 minutes) of continuing education during the two/four years of professional practice (not more than eight hours of training per day).

Continuing Education

The Chamber of Architects of Thuringia does not require an evidence of continuing education from their members.

Recognition of German Long Term Courses

AGFW applied for recognition of the German long term courses “Energie(effizienz) in der Stadtplanung” in April 2012, but received no answer.

2.4.3 Overview

**Chambers of Architects (and Urban Planners)
Recognition of the UP-RES "long course" in Germany**

Bundesland	Verification of training required		Recognition (first approach)	Recognition (second approach)
Baden-Württemberg	yes	minimum 20 hours per year	received (16 hours per module)	received
Bayern	no			
Berlin	no			
Brandenburg	no			
Bremen	no			
Hamburg	no			
Hessen	yes	48 credit points within 3 years	received (16 credit points per module)	received
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	(yes)		received	received
Niedersachsen	(yes)	minimum 8 one-day praxis-orientated seminars needed for entry in the professional register		no certification possible
Nordrhein-Westfalen	yes	minimum 8 hours per year	refused	received
Rheinland-Pfalz	no			
Saarland	yes	24 credit points within 3 years	requested	requested
Sachsen	yes	minimum one seminar per year	received	received
Sachsen-Anhalt	no			
Schleswig-Holstein	restructuring the procedure		currently no processing possible	received
Thüringen	yes	minimum 10 hours per year		requested

2.5 Spain

In Spain, there does not exist any professional accreditation or official distinction of urban planners, but various Universities teach urban planning and deliver corresponding diploma. The Ministry of Finance and Public Administration itself, for example, delivers through its CPD institution long term courses (300 hours in two years) to obtain the diploma of Urban Planner. Most of the urban planners are from an architecture background, and in this sense regional Chambers of Architects that are integrated in the Spanish Council of Chambers of Architects are considered a respected certification institution. Feedback from the National Steering Group and particularly representatives of the Catalan Association of Urban Planners affirmed that on practitioner level as for example for employments, no certification is required, but CPD diploma and specialised trainings are considered. In this sense, the certification delivered by the Catalan Chamber of Architects can be seen as high level accreditation.

In Spain, no professional accreditation or official distinction of urban planners currently exists, but various Universities teach urban planning and deliver corresponding diploma. The Ministry of Finance and Public Administration itself, for example, delivers through its CPD institution long term courses (300 hours in two years) to obtain the diploma of Urban Planner. Most of the urban planners are from an architecture background, and in this sense regional Chambers of Architects that are integrated in the Spanish Council of Chambers of Architects are considered a respected certification institution. Feedback from the National Steering Group of UP-RES and particularly representatives of the Catalan Association of Urban Planners affirmed that at a practitioner level, no certification is required, but CPD diploma and specialised trainings are considered. In this sense, the certification delivered by the Catalan Chamber of Architects can be seen as a high level accreditation.

3. REFERENCES

- [1] Mr. Klaus Söderlund, managing director of FISE; www.fise.fi
- [2] Ms. Pia Selroos, Tyhe secretary of FISE Committee for urban planner certification (meeting on Nov. 26, 2012 at SAFA, the Association of Finnish Architects; www.safa.fi)
- [3] Mr. Seppo Silvonen/Motiva, www.motiva.fi
- [4] Mr. Markku Harmaala/AEL; www.ael.fi, and www.energymanager.eu
- [5] Bundesarchitektenkammer (Hg.) 2007: Leitfaden Berufsqualifikation der Stadtplaner/innen (<http://www.bak.de/userfiles/bak/Notifizierung%20Studiengaenge/BAK%20Leitfaeden/Stadtplaner.pdf>)
- [6] Architektengesetz Baden-Württemberg in der Fassung vom 28. März 2011 (GBl. S. 152) geändert durch Artikel 10 der Verordnung vom 25. Januar 2012 (GBl. S. 65)
- [7] Berufsordnung der Architektenkammer Baden-Württemberg vom 01.04.2009
- [8] Gesetz über die Bayerische Architektenkammer und die Bayerische Ingenieurekammer-Bau (Baukammerngesetz - BauKaG) vom 9. Mai 2007 (GVBl. S. 308), zuletzt geändert durch Gesetz vom 11. Dezember 2012 (GVBl. S. 633)
- [9] Berliner Architekten- und Baukammerngesetz (ABKG) vom 6. Juli 2006 (GVBl. S. 720), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel XVI des Gesetzes vom 18. November 2009 (GVBl. S. 674)
- [10] Brandenburgisches Architektengesetz (BbgArchG) vom 08. März 2006 (GVBl. I/06, [Nr. 03], S.26), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 1 des Gesetzes vom 11. März 2010 (GVBl. I [Nr. 15], S. 1)
- [11] Bremisches Architektengesetz (BremArchG) vom 25. Februar 2003 (Brem.GBl. S. 53 -714-b-1), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 4 des Gesetzes zum Rechtsschutz bei überlangen Gerichtsverfahren vom 8. Mai 2012 (Brem.GBl. S. 160)
- [12] Hamburgisches Architektengesetz (HmbArchG) vom 11. April 2006 (HmbGVBl. S. 157), zuletzt geändert am 19. Juni 2012 (HmbGVBl. S. 254, 261)
- [13] Hessisches Architekten- und Stadtplanergesetz (HASG) vom 23.05.2002 (GVBl. I, S. 182 ff), zuletzt geändert durch Gesetz vom 12.12.2012 (GVBl., S. 612 ff)
- [14] Fortbildungsordnung der Architekten- und Stadtplanerkammer Hessen
- [15] Gesetz zur Neufassung des Architekten- und Ingenieurrechts des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Architekten- und Ingenieurgesetz - ArchIngG M-V)1) vom 18. November 2009
- [16] Fortbildungssatzung der Architektenkammer Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in der Fassung des Beschlusses der Vertreterversammlung vom 17. November 2012
- [17] Niedersächsisches Architektengesetz (NArchG) in der Fassung vom 26. März 2003 (Nds. GVBl. S. 177), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 6 des Gesetzes vom 12.12.2012 (Nds. GVBl. S. 591)
- [18] Baukammerngesetz Nordrhein-Westfalen (BauKaG NRW)
- [19] Fort- und Weiterbildungsordnung der Architektenkammer Nordrhein-Westfalen
- [20] Architektengesetz (ArchG) vom 16. Dezember 2005 (GVBl. 2005, S. 505), zuletzt geändert durch Gesetz vom 21.12.2007 (Amtsbl. S. 299)
- [21] Saarländisches Architekten- und Ingenieurkammerngesetz (SAIG) vom 18. Februar 2004, zuletzt geändert durch das Gesetz vom 16. Juni 2010 (Amtsbl. I S. 1312)
- [22] Fortbildungsordnung der Architektenkammer Saarland
- [23] Gesetz zum Neuerlass des Sächsischen Architektengesetzes und zur Änderung des Sächsischen Ingenieurkammerngesetzes vom 28. Juni 2002
- [24] Fortbildungsordnung der Architektenkammer Sachsen
- [25] Zweites Gesetz zur Änderung des Architektengesetzes des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt vom 22.01.2009, veröffentlicht am 30.01.2009 (GVBl. LSA S. 2)
- [26] Architekten- und Ingenieurkammerngesetz Schleswig-Holstein (ArchIngKG) in der Fassung vom 9. August 2007, geändert durch das Dienstleistungsrichtliniengesetz Schleswig-Holstein vom 10. März 2010 (§§ 6 Abs. 9, 9 a Abs. 3, 10 Abs. 4, 19 Nr. 9, 20 Abs. 4, 22)
- [27] Fortbildungsordnung der Architektenkammer Schleswig-Holstein
- [28] Thüringer Gesetz über die Architektenkammer, die Ingenieurkammer und den Schutz von Berufsbezeichnungen (Thüringer Architekten- und Ingenieurkammerngesetz - ThürAIKG -) vom 5. Februar 2008 (GVBl. 2008, 9)