Mandatory continuous training
The French experience

1) General context
- An initial training rapidly obsolete
- Evolution of the professional know-how
- New activities

2) Concrete application to the surveying profession
- Modification of legal texts getting faster and faster
- Obligation to adapt to new markets

3) Main provisions
- 1946 law establishing OGE
- Its decrees of application
- Internal rules
  - Art 17 of the 1946 law: the French surveyors’ Council is « watching over discipline and professional improving »
  - Art 47 of the 1996 decree: « the land surveyor shall maintain and improve its professional knowledge »
4) **OGE’s roles**

- OGE’s role is to check the competence of its members
- OGE’s role is to enact professional regulations the observance of which is controlled at the regional level
  - Direct control
  - Indirect control

5) **The institution of mandatory continuous training**

- The French surveyors’ Council 1999 directive required every land surveyor to attend at least 40 hours of training per year
- Control every 3 years by Regional Councils
- Possibility of sanctions in case of default

6) **The new 2008 directive**

- In force since 01/01/09
- The obligation of annual training switches to 5 days of direct training…
- Plus 3 days of indirect training (participation to congresses, redaction of articles…)
- Annual control by Regional Councils

7) **The different features of trainings**

- Trainings organized by
  - the OGE
  - Departmental or regional professional organisations
- Complementary university trainings
- Specializations in a given area
- One obligation : link with surveyors’ activities or management of officies
- Trainings can lead to certifications ex : OGE’s certification for the technical diagnosis of buildings
8) The training commission’s role

- Suggest themes and speakers
- Evaluate the suggested trainings
- Put on OGE’s website the different existing trainings and specify the dates, locations, speakers, content and OGE’s validation
- Gather participants’ feedbacks and analyse them
- Organize Summer Universities

9) For some specific areas, trainings are mandatory

- Training on land delimitation in 2002
- Training on insurances and risks in 2005
- Training on numerical land registry in 2006
- Training on the new town planning rules in 2007
- Training on land techniques in the framework of the delegation of public services in 2009.

10) 2005 : First Summer universities

- An innovative concept
- Great advantages
- 3 days long every 2 years
- An extensive assessment of the trainings
- A great diversity of subjects
- A great number of contributors
- Diversity in the audience

11) First appraisal

- 400 participants in 2005, 700 in 2007
- 46% of the participants stayed during the 3 training days
- 96% of the participants want to come back in 2009
- A Budget of 400 000 euros
12) **Perspectives for 2009**

- The reform of French urban planning code
- The financing of public equipments
- The right of way: how to avoid conflicts?
- Real estate taxation
- Land delimitation
- The management of meetings
- Ethics and deontology
- GPS for “dummies”

13) **Evolution of the concept**

- The increasing demand for training will lead us to make changes to the concept in the following way:
  - Summer Universities every year
  - Lasting 1 week
  - For some workshops, distinction between « beginners » and « advanced » levels.
- Objective: to cover half of the needs in terms of mandatory training

14) **Conclusions**

- Initial training is not sufficient
- Continuous training has become essential
- The role of professional organisations in this area is:
  - To render continuous training mandatory
  - To evaluate and offer high level trainings
  - To control the participation of surveyors
  - To impose sanctions in case of default

- Those principles were accepted by European surveyors during the 2008 Strasbourg Congress where the Strasbourg declaration was signed by the CLGE and GE.