

Great Britain



Capital	London
Language(s)	English
Currency	Pound sterling (£)
Surface	244820 km ²
Population	61700000 inhabitants
Population density	257,5 Inhabitants/km ²
GDP (2011)	2 481 000 Millions \$
Car fleet in 2016	36 700 000
Length of the road network	417210 kms
Nber of vehicle for 1000 inhabitants	460
Time zone	GMT
Number of persons killed on the road in 2009	2337

The United Kingdom (UK) consists of England, Wales, Scotland (who together make up Great Britain) and Northern Ireland. The UK's geography is varied, and includes cliffs along some coastlines, highlands and lowlands and many islands off the coast of Scotland. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis in Scotland which reaches a height of 1 344m.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. The main chamber of parliament is the lower house, the House of Commons, which has 646 members elected by universal suffrage. About 700 people are eligible to sit in the upper house, the House of Lords, including life peers, hereditary peers, and bishops. There is a Scottish parliament in Edinburgh with wide-ranging local powers, and a Welsh Assembly in Cardiff which has more limited authority for Welsh affairs but can legislate in some areas.

The English account for more than 80% of the population. The Scots make up nearly 10% and the Welsh and Northern Irish most of the rest. The UK is also home to diverse immigrant communities, mainly from its former colonies in the West Indies, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Africa.

The economy - one of the largest in the EU - is increasingly services-based although it maintains industrial capacity in high-tech and other sectors. The City of London is a world centre for financial services.

Home of the Industrial Revolution, the United Kingdom has produced many great scientists and engineers including Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin. The father of modern economics, Adam Smith, was a Scot. English literature has produced an endless stream of poets, dramatists, essayists and novelists from Geoffrey Chaucer via Shakespeare and his contemporaries to a plethora of modern writers such as J. K. Rowling and the Nobel Prizewinner, Doris Lessing.

There are many regional and traditional specialities to tempt the visitor to the United Kingdom. For example, in Scotland you might try Arbroath smokies (lightly cooked smoked haddock), or in Northern Ireland why not start your day with an Ulster fry (fried bacon, egg, sausage, soda farls and potato bread)? A traditional speciality in Wales is laverbread (seaweed) made into small cakes with Welsh oatmeal, fried and served with eggs, bacon and cockles. A traditional dish from the north of England is the Lancashire hotpot made with lamb or beef, potatoes and onions.

Automotive expertise in Great Britain

The Institute was founded in 1932 as the Institute of Consulting Motor Engineers.

In 1939 the Institute was incorporated as the Institute of Automobile Assessors.

The IAEA is a Registered Charity and a Limited Company by Guarantee (Not for profit, owned and managed by its Members).

From a legal point of view, the automotive expert profession is not politically regulated. Consequently the IAEA has set up a professional regulation which applies to its members.

The IAEA gathers UK nationals and also overseas members from Greece, Cyprus, Australia, South Africa, Cameroon, Spain, Gibraltar, Canada, Singapore, Kenya, Mauritius.

Membership of the Institute consist of the following categories:

- **Student:** A person who is studying to become a corporate member of the IAEA
- **Associate:** A person who has passed the IAEA 'Oral' and Practical examinations. An 'Associate' does not have voting rights, nor can they stand for election to the ruling Council.
- **Corporate:** A person who has completed all sections of the IAEA written exams and the Practical Examination.

For 'Associate' the exam is based on learning material supplied by the Institute, and the candidate is then questioned on this material in an Oral Exam (this is an interview type exam) + practical exam (Vehicle Technology, Insurance Principles, Consumer and Motor Law, and the disposal of motor salvage in accordance with the Association of British Insurer Code of Salvage).

For Corporate Grades the candidate must study and pass 4 written exams within a 5 year period + practical exam (Accident Reconstruction Law, Practices & Principles of Assessing, Insurance, Motor Vehicle Technology).

In the IAEA Practical Exam, candidates must correctly assess the damage to 3 vehicles, write the correct repair method, place the correct number of hours required to complete the repair and calculate the correct paint & materials and parts cost.

The practical exam is a vital, compulsory element of the examination process. Overseas members either have to travel to the UK or Southern Ireland to undertake this, or if there is sufficient demand in a country, the exam can be organized there.

As for Professional training, all grades must complete 35 hours per year of Continuing Professional Development (CPD). CPD is checked on a random basis, or if a person upgrades from one grade to another their CPD record must be submitted with the application.

All practicing members must prove competence.

The training schemes are designed by IAEA which has a close partnership with Thatcham technical center.

Professional Associations



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