

Appendix 3.

Illustrative Examples of Other Professions

British Medical Association represents doctors from all branches of medicine all over the UK. It has a total membership of over 139,000, rising steadily, including more than 2,900 members overseas and over 19,500 medical student members.

<http://www.bma.org.uk/ap.nsf/Content/Hubaboutthebma>

The Society of Radiographers represents more than 90 per cent of the diagnostic and therapeutic radiographers in the UK. It is responsible for their professional, educational, public and workplace interests. Founded in 1920, it is one of the oldest and most experienced radiography organisations in the world.

<http://www.sor.org/index.php>

The College of Optometrists is the Professional, Scientific and Examining Body for Optometry in the UK, working for the public benefit. The College of Optometrists is a registered charity incorporated by Royal Charter in 1995. It is the single successor body to the British Optical Association, founded in 1895 and The Scottish Association of Opticians, formed in 1921. The College was founded in 1980 and incorporates the examining function of [The Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers](#), which was granted a Royal Charter by Charles I in 1629. As a professional body it supports its members in all aspects of professional development. The College provides the [Scheme for Registration](#), [continuous professional development opportunities](#), and advice and guidance on [professional conduct and standards](#), enabling members to serve their patients and contribute to the wellbeing of local communities. Membership is not compulsory but it retains over 85% of those eligible.

http://www.college-optometrists.org/index.aspx/pcms/site.college.Governance.Structures_and_Byelaws_home/

The Royal College of Speech and Language Therapists was established as a professional body in 1944. It exists for the benefit of speech and language therapists and support workers. It promotes excellence in practice and seeks to influence health, education and social care policies. Its mission is to promote and develop speech and language therapy. Currently 89 per cent of the total number of SLTs registered with the HPC belong to the Royal College. There is no other professional body. This is one of the organisations that gave a presentation at the [King's Fund](#) seminar on a possible professional body for pharmacy on 20 March 2007.

http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/media/report_shows.html

The Law Society is the representative body for solicitors in England and Wales. It is governed by its Council, set up under its Royal Charter of 1842. The Council delegates many functions to the Corporate Governance Board and its subsidiary boards.

<http://www.lawsociety.org.uk/aboutlawsociety/how/committees.law>

The Royal Institute of British Architects is the UK body for architecture and the architectural profession. It provides support for 40,500 members worldwide in the form of training, technical services, publications and events, and sets standards for the education of architects, both in the UK and overseas. It works "with government to improve the design quality of public buildings, new homes and new communities".

<http://www.architecture.com/TheRIBA/Home.aspx>

The Royal College of Surgeons of England is committed to enabling surgeons to achieve and maintain the highest standards of surgical practice and patient care. Amongst other things, the RCS supervises the training of surgeons in approved posts, examines trainees to ensure the highest professional standards and promotes and supports surgical research in the UK. The RCS works with the Department of Health, health authorities, Trusts, hospitals and other professional bodies in an advisory capacity and supports, audits and evaluates clinical effectiveness across the profession.

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

The Engineering Council UK in 2002 the old Engineering Council was split into two organisations - the Engineering & Technology Board (ETB) and the Engineering Council UK (ECUK). ETB is responsible for promoting engineering and professional registration, while ECUK has the job of regulating the profession - a function that requires it to maintain the national register of Chartered Engineers, Incorporated Engineers and Engineering Technicians and to set the standards of competence that govern the award and retention of these titles.

<http://www.engc.org.uk/news/default.aspx>

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales is the largest accountancy body in Europe. It has an extensive regional network and undertakes a wide range of functions including development of accountancy policy, standard setting for pre- and post-qualification learning and for compulsory CPD, setting and enforcing professional standards (its disciplinary functions are shared with the Financial Reporting Council which handles "public interest" cases) and regular review of practices.

Information on the Institute's governance and structure can be found at

<http://www.icaew.com/index.cfm?route=109938>

The Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP) is the academic organisation in the UK for general practitioners. It is a network of around 27,000 doctors who are committed to improving patient care, developing their own skills and developing general practice.

Its aim is to encourage and maintain the highest standards of general medical practice and act as the 'voice' of general practitioners on education, training and standards issues. Founded in 1952, the RCGP is a relatively young organisation. Milestones in its history include the establishment of vocational training in general practice, the setting up of clinical guidelines for doctors, the expansion of research into general medical practice and the promotion of primary care.

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

http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/media/report_shows.html